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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

Popular Sovereignty.

BY JAMES B. MARSHALL.

The People are the sovereign power,
To them was given the priceless dower
Of every watch and ward;
If to themselves they be not true,
They barter the heart withdraw.
[illegible]

As when the bow of hope appeared,
Like flaming wing of seraph borne,
To guide the "chosen people" through
The wilderness, [illegible]
From the broad West, a purest light
With sheen as steady, full and bright,
As sun in summer sky.
Above the threatening clouds that lower,
It shines with undiminished power,
And patriots hail a happier hour,
"And Douglas is the cry!"
From North to South, with one acclaim,
The rapturous people shout his name,
Eager to fill his meed of fame,
So true in faith to those
Nor will the tide, beneath the glow,
That presses with resistless flow,
[illegible]
Of State the dial.

"Fourth of July."

Speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas.

In the Senate of the United States, February 23d, 1859, in reply to Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, in opposition to the passage of a Code of Laws by Congress to protect slavery in the territories, and in favor of banishing from the halls of Congress all questions touching domestic slavery in the territories, and remanding them to the people of the territories, to be disposed of as they may see proper, subject to an appeal to the judicial tribunals, to test the validity of the territorial enactments under the Constitution of the United States, together with an appendix, showing the position of distinguished public men on this question in the recent contests of 1854 and 1856.

SPEECH.

[illegible]

... by which you can compel them to do it. He admits there is no compulsory means by which you can coerce the Territorial Legislature to pass such a law; and for that reason he insists that, in case of non-action by the Territorial Legislature, it is the right and duty of southern Senators and Representatives to demand affirmative action by Congress in the enactment of a slave code for the Territories. He says that it is not necessary to put the question to me, whether I would vote for a congressional slave code. He desires to know of all other northern Democrats what they will do; he does not wish any answer from me. I am much obliged to him for taking it for granted, from my past record, that I never would vote for a slave code in the Territories by Congress; and I have yet to learn that there is a man in a free State of this Union, of any party who would.

Mr. MASON. Will the Senator be kind enough to explain what he means by slave code?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes sir. The Senator from Mississippi defined it very well in his speech. His position was, that while the Constitution gave him the right of protection in a Territory for his slave property, it did not, of itself, furnish adequate protection. He drew a distinction between the right and the fact, and said that the protection could only be furnished by legislation; that legislation could only come from one of two sources—the Territorial Legislature or the Congress of the United States. He would look to the Territorial Legislature in the first instance. If he got adequate legislation there, he was content; but if the Territorial Legislature failed to act, and give him that adequate legislation, in the form of what is commonly called a slave code, such non-action was equivalent to a denial of his rights; and, losing his rights, it was no consolation to him that he had been deprived of them by the non-action of a Territorial Legislature; and hence he would demand of Congress the passage of laws to protect his slaves, and to punish men for running them off; to furnish such remedies for the violation of his rights as he thought he was entitled to from the Territorial Legislature. He said he would demand this from Congress.

Mr. BROWN. Because the Territorial Legislature was the creature of Congress.

Mr. DOUGLAS. He further said that he would base his demand on Congress to pass this slave code on the ground that the Territorial Legislature was the creature of Congress; and, if it did not do its duty, Congress should pass such laws as were necessary to protect slave property in the Territories.

Mr. GREEN. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a single question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. GREEN. If a law merely providing protection is to be called a slave code, then, I ask, if larceny, in general terms, were punished by the Territorial law, and the Legislature should except the larceny of slaves, would he say he would submit to that at the option of the Legislature?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is immaterial to me, whether you call this legislation a slave code, or by any other name. I will call it by any name the Senator chooses. I wish to be understood, however, and to use such language as conveys the idea. I take the language of the Senator from Mississippi, if that is satisfactory. All I have to say, on the point presented by the Senator from Missouri, is this: while our Constitution does not provide remedies for stealing negroes, it does not provide remedies for stealing dry-goods, or horses, or any other species of property. You cannot protect any property in the Territories, without laws furnishing remedies for its violation, and penalties for its abuse. Nobody pretends that you are going to pass laws of Congress making a criminal code for the Territories, with reference to other species of property. The Congress of the United States never yet passed an act creating a criminal code for any organized Territory. It simply organizes the Territory, and leaves its Legislature to make its own criminal code. Congress never passed a law to protect any species of property in the organized Territories; it leaves its protection to the Territorial Legislatures.—The question is, whether we shall make an exception as to slavery? The Supreme Court makes no such distinction. It recognizes slaves as property. When they are taken to a Territory, they are on an equal footing with other property, and dependent upon the same system of legislation, for protection, as other property. While all other property is dependent on Territorial legislation for protection, I hold that slave property must look to the same authority for its protection.

Mr. GREEN. The Senator will permit me to say that I think he does not understand the point I presented, and I therefore desire to present it more explicitly. The Supreme Court having decided that slaves constitute property, if a Territory, authorized by Congress to legislate for itself, should pass a law punishing larceny of all property except slaves, would that make slaves equal to other property in the Territory? or would it not be a violation of the Constitution?

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator cannot understand my answer to that question by what I have said, and the train of my argument, it is useless to discuss it further. I say that I leave all kinds of property, slaves included, to the local law for protection—and that I will not assert the power of Congress to interfere with that local law with reference to slave property, or any other kind of property. If the people think that particular laws on the subject of property are beneficial to their interests, they will enact them. If they do not think such laws are wise, they will refrain from enacting them.—They will protect slaves there, provided they want slavery; and they will want slavery, if the climate be such that the white man cannot cultivate the soil, so as to render negro compulsory labor necessary. Hence, it becomes a question of climate, of production, of self-interest, and not a question of legislation, whether slavery shall, or shall not exist, there.

But the Senator from Mississippi says he has a right to protection. The owner of every other species of property may say he has a right to protection. The man dealing in liquors may think that, inasmuch as his stock of liquors is property, he has a right to protection. The man dealing in an inferior breed of cattle may think he has a right to protection; but the people of a Territory may think it is their interest to improve the breed of stock by discrimination against inferior breeds; and hence they may fix a higher rate of taxation on the one than on the other.

Mr. BROWN. The Senator from Illinois now makes a point which enables me to illustrate what I mean. I hold that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas—that being the Territory immediately involved in this discussion—has no right to enact the Maine liquor law. That is an act of sovereignty.—It has the right to say that liquors carried into the Territory shall be so used as that they shall not corrupt the public morals nor endanger the public safety; but the power of prohibition does not belong to a Territorial Legislature. So I say in reference to slave property. As I said in my opening remarks this morning, while I demand justice, I will do justice. I hold that a Territorial Legislature has the right to regulate the relation between master and slave in such a manner that the master shall not permit the slave to endanger the public safety or corrupt the public morals. That is what I mean by the power to regulate; and not seeing the point at which a court could intervene and arrest this power if it were abused, I said it never would, or rarely ever present a case which we could get before the court and upon which we could demand its judgment. By this I understood the Senator from Illinois to mean unfriendly legislation; that in the exercise of its power to regulate the relation between master and slave, it could act with such severity as effectually to exclude slavery as though it were a constitutional inhibition. That is what I meant.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am willing to test this question by the illustration the Senator presents of a Maine liquor law. I shall not stop to inquire whether the Maine liquor law is constitutional or not; first, because Congress is not the tribunal to decide it; and secondly, because, in the platform to which the Senator from Mississippi and myself both stand pledged as the rule of our political action, it is provided that that question shall be sent to the courts to test the constitutionality of the law, and we shall not come to Congress to repeal the law.—When the Nebraska bill was first pending in the Senate, it contained the old clause that the Territorial laws should be sent here, and if disapproved by Congress, should be void. The discussion proceeded on the basis that we were conferring the whole power of legislation on the Territory, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, with the right in the Territorial Legislature "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way;" and that if any man was aggrieved by such legislation, he should have a right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to test its validity, but should not come to Congress to repeal [illegible] obnoxious law. When that argument was made, a distinguished Senator from Ohio, not now here, (Mr. Chase,) asked us why we kept that clause in the bill requiring the laws of the Territory to be sent here for approval or disapproval? We could not answer the inquiry, and hence we struck out the provision requiring the Territorial laws to be sent here for approval or disapproval, upon the avowed ground at the time that the Territorial Legislature might pass just such laws as they wanted, with the right of appeal by any one aggrieved to the Supreme Court to test their constitutionality, but not to Congress to annul them. I understood [illegible]

... say that this was the distinct understanding among the northern and southern Democrats at that time, and among all the friends of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was agreed that while we might differ as to the extent of the power of the Territorial Legislature on these questions, we would make a full grant of legislative authority to the Legislature of the Territory, with the right to pass such laws as they chose, and the right of anybody to appeal to the court to decide upon the validity and constitutionality of such laws, but not to come to Congress for their annulment. Hence, if the Territorial Legislature should pass the Maine Liquor law, and anybody was dissatisfied with the provisions of that act, and thought it violated his constitutional right, he could not come to Congress for its annulment, but could appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and if that court decided the law to be constitutional, it must stand, no matter how obnoxious it might be to any portion of the American people. If it was unconstitutional, it became void without any interference by Congress, or any other legislative body. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was thus amended for the avowed purpose, at the time, of striking out the appeal to Congress, and substituting the appeal to the court.

After we had gone that far, a Senator from New Hampshire pointed out in the Nebraska bill the fact that no appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States unless the amount of property in controversy was $2,000 in value, and hence that a negro could not appeal for his freedom, nor could the owner of a single slave appeal to the Supreme Court to establish his title, if he thought that his rights were violated. In order to obviate that objection, we amended the bill by providing that where the title to property in slaves, or question of personal freedom was the point in issue, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court should exist without reference to the amount in controversy.

Thus the Kansas-Nebraska bill stated [illegible] rightful power of legislation on all [illegible] soever to the Territorial Legislature [illegible] to the Constitution of the United States [illegible] they should not pass any law taxing [illegible] non-residents higher than that of [illegible] any law interfering with the primary [illegible] the soil, nor impose any tax on the [illegible] United States. But there was no [illegible] as to slavery. The intent was to confer on the Territorial Legislature all the power [illegible] subject of slavery, to let them [illegible] free institutions, as the people [illegible] chose; and the understanding was [illegible] abide by whatever laws they might [illegible] they did not violate the Constitution [illegible] States; and the Supreme Court [illegible] tribunal that could decide that [illegible]

Now, sir, I stand on the Kansas [illegible] [illegible]

... organic act of Kansas provides, in its sixth section:

"That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposition of the soil," &c.

The whole legislative power possessed by Congress over a Territory was, by that act, conferred on the Territorial Legislature. There were exceptions on three points; but slavery was not one of the exceptions. I say, then, the intent was to give to the Territorial Legislature all the power that we possessed; all that could be given under the Constitution; and the understanding was, that Congress would not interfere with whatever legislation they might enact.

Now, the Senator from Alabama assumes whether the Southern people, under the Constitution, have not the right to carry their slaves there? I answer, yes—the same right that you have to carry any other property. Then you ask, have they not a right to hold it there when they get it there? I answer, the same right that you have to hold any other property, subject to such local laws as the local Legislature may constitutionally enact. Can you hold any other property without law to protect it? No. Then, can you hold slave property without law to protect it? No, is the answer. Then, will Congress pass laws to protect other property in the Territories? I answer, no. We have organized Territorial Legislatures for that purpose.

We have agreed that this Government should not violate the principles of our Revolution, by making laws for a distant people regulating their domestic concerns, and affecting their rights of property, without giving them a representation. The doctrine that Congress is to regulate the rights of person and property, and the domestic concerns of a Territory, is the doctrine of the Tories of the Revolution. It is the doctrine of George III, and Lord North, his minister. Our fathers then said that they would not consent that the British Parliament [illegible]

... principles of non-intervention by Congress, and of self-government by the people of the Territories. That is the Democratic creed. The northern Democracy have so understood it. No Democratic State in the North ever would have voted for Mr. Buchanan, but for the fact that he was understood to occupy that position. I tell you, gentlemen of the South, in all candor, I do not believe a Democratic candidate can ever carry one Democratic State of the North on the platform that it is the duty of the Federal Government to force the people of a Territory to have slavery when they do not want it. But if the true principles of State rights and popular sovereignty be maintained and carried out in good faith, as set forth in the Nebraska bill, and understood by the people in 1856, a glorious future awaits the Democracy.

If we cannot stand together upon that principle there is no use of any angry excitement; no use of any violent controversy; no necessity for crimination or recrimination. The Senator from Mississippi has stated his position clearly and in a spirit of kindness. I trust that I have met him with equal kindness and frankness. I am sorry to have been under the necessity of occupying the time of the Senate in the discussion of this question at this late period of the session; but I am sure the Senate will do me the justice to say that I could not have been silent after the speech of my friend from Mississippi, without defending the position which was so severely and so ably assailed by him. I trust that I shall not be under the necessity of trespassing longer upon the time of the Senate upon these collateral questions.

NOTE BY MR. DOUGLAS.

The debate was continued at considerable length by several Senators, some of whom emphatically repudiated the idea that it was the intention of the Kansas-Nebraska act to affirm the principle of NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES, whereby all questions pertaining to African slavery, as well as all other matters of domestic concern, were banished from the halls of Congress and remanded to the people of the Territories respectively, to be disposed of as they should see proper, subject only to the constitution, with the right of appeal by any person feeling aggrieved by the territorial enactment, to the judicial tribunals to determine the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Captain and his Child.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul would dare to sleep—
It was midnight on the waters,
And a storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in Winter
To be shattered by the blast,
And to hear the rattling trumpet
Thunder "cut away the mast!"

So we shuddered there in silence—
For the stoutest held his breath,
While the hungry sea was roaring,
And the breakers talked of death.

As thus we sat in darkness,
Each one busy with his prayers—
"We are lost!" the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Isn't God upon the water,
Just the same as on the land?"

Then he kissed the little maiden,
And he spoke in better cheer,
And we anchored safe in harbor,
When the morn was shining clear.

The Habeas Corpus Decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, on the application for a writ of habeas corpus, to wrest the body of Simeon Bushnell and others from the custody of the U. S. Marshal, the said Bushnell "having been found 'guilty' by the District Court of the United States, and the rest awaiting trial, is a matter of moment, in consequence of the rebellious, in every shape and form, a portion of the citizens of the State, are prepared to show the Federal courts, and officers, whose the Fugitive Slave Law is the basis of action. We therefore transfer it to our columns as a matter of reference hereafter. [illegible]

... its own jurisdiction, and in reply to the claim that the law was unconstitutional and void and that, therefore, the District Court could not have any jurisdiction, very aptly remarked, that that fact, if true, amounts, after all, to a question of jurisdiction which they, in the first instance, must decide for themselves. Subsequently, the prosecution having terminated in a conviction and sentence of imprisonment, the same court allowed a writ of habeas corpus and discharged Booth for alleged defects in the indictment, which did not bring the case within the act of Congress of Sept. 18, 1850.

We refer to these cases in Wisconsin with no design of expressing our assent or dissent to the decisions under the first and last writs of habeas corpus, but merely to show that a court which had judicially decided the law to be unconstitutional, will hold that in a case like that under consideration, they had no legal right or authority to interfere.

On the whole, we are unanimously of the opinion that the relators, upon their own showing, admitting the law in question to be unconstitutional and void, could not be discharged by us, if they were had here, [illegible] were sent before us for deliverance. It would be an idle and expensive ceremony to issue the writ to bring the parties here, and, for that time, interrupt proceedings in said District Court, where our next duty would be to remand them into the custody of the officer who [illegible] them.

The application for writs of habeas corpus in behalf of the relators, is, for the reasons stated, refused.

This view of the case renders an examination of the other propositions, touched in the argument, as to the constitutionality of the act of Congress [illegible] and the right of the State tribunals to interfere with the final action of the District Courts in that behalf, altogether unnecessary.

Swan, C. J., and Brinkerhoff, Scott and Sutliff, J. J., concurred in the foregoing opinion.

[illegible]

... as to 1,870. We give the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Democracy of Connecticut stand upon the platform with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. The Republicans have no great reason to "crow" over such a victory, unless they rejoice to find themselves not totally routed. Who would venture to vaticinate, with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the standard bearer in 1860, that Connecticut would not squarely wheel into line?

A STRANGE PHENOMENON—A FREEZING WELL.—In ordinary wells water does not freeze at all, but here seems to be one out of the ordinary run:

The latter part of last November, Mr. Andrew Twombly, of Brandon, Vt., commenced to dig a well near his house, situated about a mile from the centre of the village of Brandon, on a tolerably level plain. Having excavated to the depth of fifteen feet, through sand and gravel, the workmen came to ground frozen solid, through which they continued to excavate the further distance of fifteen or sixteen feet before getting through the frozen ground.

At the depth of forty feet, sufficient water having been obtained, the well was stoned in the usual manner. The character of the ground was the same throughout the whole distance, viz: coarse gravel and sand—the frozen portion interspersed with lumps of clear ice. At the time the well was dug, the surface of the ground was not frozen. Ever since the well was dug, up to the present time, ice forms in the well and incrusts the stone at from fifteen to thirty feet from the surface, and the surface of the water, which is thirty-five feet below the surface of the ground, freezes over every night. On several occasions, when the bucket has been left in the well under the water over night, it has been found necessary to descend into the well, and, with a hatchet, cut the ice in order to extricate it.

— The Postmaster-General has issued a circular restricting mail agents from receiving letters on the cars, a practice now carried to such extent as to prevent their having sufficient time to attend to the legitimate duties of their positions.

... diction de facto over persons [illegible] no other court will interfere with or seek to avert its action, while the case is still pending and undetermined. This rule is sustained and supported by all the analogies of the law. See Smith vs. Ives 9 Wheaton 532; Hagan vs. Lucas 10 Peters 400; Taylor vs. Carryl 20 How 594; United States vs. Morris 2 Am L. R. 351; Ex parte Robinson & McLean 363; Keating vs. Spink 3 Ohio State R. 105. Hurd on Habeas Corpus 196, et seq.

It is right in principle and preventive of unpleasant collision between different tribunals, if another tribunal were thus to interfere with our action and withdraw from our custody a prisoner upon trial before us, and set him at large, we should resist such an attempt to the uttermost. And shall we not extend to other tribunals the same comity and the same confidence that we claim for ourselves?

In the recent cases in the State of Wisconsin, and which have attracted so much attention and remark, this point was expressly decided, and that too by the same Court which determined the fugitive slave law to be unconstitutional. Ex parte Booth, 3 Wis. Rep. 145. The history of this case is as follows:

Booth had been arrested on warrant granted by a United States Commissioner for aiding in the escape of a fugitive slave from service contrary to the law of 1850. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin on habeas corpus, discharged Booth from the custody of the Marshal, on the ground, that the law of 1850 as to fugitive slaves, was unconstitutional, among other things, in authorizing Commissioners so to act and issue warrants, and that a warrant issued by such officer was illegal and void, and a majority of the Supreme Court of that State on certiorari, affirmed the judgment. Booth was subsequently indicted in the District Court of the U. S. for the State of Wisconsin, for the same offense and arrested by the Marshal on a warrant issued thereon. Booth thereupon applied to the same Supreme Court then in session, for a writ of habeas corpus to be delivered from the custody of the Marshal; but the writ was unanimously refused, on the ground that it appeared from the application, that he was under arrest upon indictment of a Court having jurisdiction of alleged offenses against the U. S., and that the case was still pending and undetermined. The court decided that they had no legal right to interfere in his behalf, while the prosecution was pending, even though the law of Congress under which he was indicted, was unconstitutional and void, recognizing, in its fullest extent, the principles and practice of judicial courts to which I have adverted. They concede the privilege and right of the District court to determine first and for itself, the question of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE BLENNERHASSETT PAPERS.—

Wm. H. SAFFORD writes to the [illegible] that, when in St. Louis, he obtained from the family of the late [illegible] Blennerhassett, in whose possession they were, placed for publication, the papers of the [illegible] but ill-fated Herman Blennerhassett, so conspicuous for his association with Aaron Burr. The Blennerhassett papers are described:

"They consist chiefly of his private journals, correspondence, essays, historical and political, also in relation to the Burr conspiracy, from Alston, Tyler, Bollman, [illegible], Floyd, and others implicated, also the journal of the expedition, until arrested [illegible] broken up. There are also the letters, manuscripts and [illegible] of poetry of Lady Blennerhassett, which of themselves would form a respectable sized volume.

These papers are voluminous, and afford a satisfactory biography of the Blennerhassett family, and a minute and complete disclosure of the objects of and parties concerned in the Burr expedition."

Some five or six years ago, Mr. Safford published an unpretending but exceedingly interesting and valuable volume entitled the "Life of Blennerhassett." During the last session of the Legislature he presented us a copy which we valued very highly, and if the papers into whose hands it had fallen is done with it, we should be happy to have it returned.

We learned from Mr. Safford that he had been promised these papers, full of interest, and likely to supply a blank in Western events that could not be supplied elsewhere. Familiar with the subject, a ripe scholar, of energy and industry, impartial and just, of clear, discriminating mind, these materials could not have been confided to better hands, and we anticipate a work not only creditable to the author, but eminently worthy of the consideration of the country, and a handsome addition to its history and literature.—Fact.

THE COOLIE SYSTEM.—The [illegible] Kate City, which arrived at New York on the 30th, from Havana, brings news that a French ship had landed four hundred and seventy-five coolies from Macao. She was out one hundred and twenty-two days, and ninety coolies had died on the passage. Of the remainder about eight died every day from the time she entered Havana harbor. Returns prove that from the period of the inauguration of the coolie apprenticeship system, forty-four thousand five hundred and forty-nine Chinamen were shipped for Cuba, of which number thirty-two thousand seven hundred and fifty-five were landed alive, showing a mortality at sea of six thousand and ninety-four—a little over fifteen per cent. The commercial men there put the plan in operation had, however, realized [illegible] hundreds of thousands of dollars by it, and retired from business.

PROBABILITY OF MARRIAGE.—A table inserted in a paper in the London Assurance Magazine exhibits the results of a rather startling character. In the first two quinquennial periods, 21–25 and 25–30, the probability of a widower marrying in a year is nearly three times as great as that of a bachelor. At thirty it is nearly four times as great; from thirty to forty-five it is five times as great, and it increases, until at sixty the chance of a widower marrying in a year is eleven times as great as that of a bachelor. After the age of thirty the probability of a bachelor marrying in a year diminishes in a most rapid ratio. The probability at thirty-five is one-third than half that at thirty, and nearly the same proportion exists between each quinquennial period afterwards.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.—The official statement just prepared for publication shows that Congress, at the last session, appropriated for legislative, executive, civil and miscellaneous purposes nearly $11,000,000; for the Diplomatic and consular service, $1,000,000; for the Indian Department, Revolutionary, invalid and other pensions, upwards of $5,000,000; for Army, fortifications and the Military Academy, $15,000,000; for the naval service, $10,000,000; and for the ocean mail steam service, $2,000,000—making a total of $41,000,000. In addition to the above about $7,000,000 should be added for indefinite appropriations and to carry out the provisions of the pre-existing laws, including the collection of revenue from the customs.

—The Journal, &c., by [illegible] the announcement of the death of [illegible] Alexis de Tocqueville which appeared in the London Times, [illegible] to be extremely low in the last [illegible] history.

The Canon Ball at Boston.

[illegible]

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THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

Popular Sovereignty.

BY JAMES P. [illegible]

The People are the sovereign power,
To them was given the priceless dower
Of every [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Fourth of July.

Speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas

In the Senate of the United States, February 23d, 1859, in reply to Hon. A. G. Brown of Mississippi, in opposition to the passage of a code of laws by Congress to protect slavery in the territories, and in favor of banishing from the halls of Congress all questions touching domestic slavery in the territories, and remanding them to the people of the territories, to be disposed of as they may see proper, subject to an appeal to the judicial tribunals, to test the validity of their legal enactments under the Constitution of the United States, together with an appendix, showing the position of distinguished public men on this question in the great contests of 1856 and 1858.

SPEECH.

The question under consideration being the following amendment offered by Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, to the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1860: [illegible]

Mr. DOUGLAS rose and said: Mr. President—

Mr. LANE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of order. I believe the call of the roll has been commenced, and debate cannot proceed without the unanimous consent of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. Iverson in the chair.) The present occupant of the chair was not in the chair at the time the call of the roll commenced; [illegible]

Mr. BROWN. I can explain it. I was on the floor and had addressed the chair; but the Vice-President did not hear me. I spoke again, and he still did not hear me. If there was a suspense it was out of order. Nobody had a right to answer while I was claiming the attention of the chair. I rose precisely at the instant the Senator from New York was taking his seat.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the first person who had been called had answered yea or nay, debate would have been out of order; but there was no response to the call, and debate is in order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If no other northern Democrat desires to be heard on the points presented by the Senator from Mississippi, I feel it incumbent on me to say something in vindication of my own position, reluctant as I am to occupy time at this stage of the session in a discussion of this question. I admire the frankness, candor, and directness with which that Senator has approached this question. No man can accuse him, nor will suspect him, of a desire "to cheat or to be cheated;" and I hope that I shall be able to put my opinions on the record in a manner that will acquit me of the slightest suspicion of desiring to cheat or to be cheated. To a certain point, that Senator and myself agree. Then there comes divergence, which grows wider and wider the further we travel. We agree that, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, slaves are property; and that, consequently, the owner of a slave has the same right to emigrate to a territory, and carry his slave property with him, as the owner of any other species of property has to move there, and carry his property with him.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Will the honorable Senator allow me—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am replying to the Senator from Mississippi now, and would prefer, therefore, to go on.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. I wish to put a question to the honorable Senator from Illinois on that point.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I desire to deal with this point now. The right of transit to and from the territories is the same for one species of property as it is for all others. Thus far the Senator from Mississippi and myself agree—that slave property in the territories stands on an equal footing with every other species of property. Now, the question arises, to what extent is property, slaves included, subject to the local law of the territory? Whatever power the Territorial Legislature has over other species of property, extends, in my judgment, to the same extent, and in the same manner, to the slave property. The Territorial Legislature has the same power to legislate in respect to slaves, that it has in regard to any other property, to the same extent, and no further. If the Senator wishes to know what power it has over slaves in the territories, I answer let him tell me what power it has to legislate over every other species of property, either by encouragement or by taxation, or in any other mode, and he has my answer in regard to slave property.

But the Senator says that there is something peculiar in slave property, requiring further protection than other species of property. If so, it is the misfortune of those who own that species of property. He tells us that, if the Territorial Legislature fails to pass a slave code for the Territories, fails to pass police regulations to protect slave property, the absence of such legislation practically excludes slave property as effectually as a constitutional prohibition would exclude it. I agree to that proposition. He says, furthermore, that it is competent for the Territorial Legislature, by the exercise of the taxing power, and other functions within the limits of the Constitution, to adopt unfriendly legislation which practically drives slavery out of the Territory. I agree to that proposition. That is just what I said, and all I said, and just what I meant by my Freeport speech in Illinois, upon which there has been so much comment throughout the country.

But the Senator says that while non-action by the Territorial Legislature excludes slavery; and while the Territorial Legislature may, within the limits of the Federal Constitution, adopt such a system of unfriendly legislation as in effect to exclude slavery, [illegible] it is wrong for the Legislature to [illegible] that policy; and because the Territorial [illegible] ought not to adopt that line of policy, he will [illegible] content with such legislation, but will appeal to Congress, and demand a congressional slave code [illegible] protecting slavery in the Territories, [illegible] wishes of the people. Well, sir, his conclusion is logical, [illegible] is right. All men [illegible] agree that non-action by the Territorial Legislature is practical exclusion. If the people of a Territory want slavery, they will protect it by a slave code. If they do not want slavery, if they believe it is not necessary, if they are of opinion that their interests do not require it, or will be prejudiced by it, they will not furnish the necessary remedies and police regulations, usually called a slave code, for its protection.

The Senator from Mississippi says they ought to pass such a code; but he admits that it is immaterial to inquire whether they ought or ought not to do it; for if they do not want it, they will not enact it; and if they do not do it, there is no mode by which you can compel them to do it. He admits there is no compulsory means by which you can coerce the Territorial Legislature to pass such a law; and for that reason he insists that, in case of non-action by the Territorial Legislature, it is the right and duty of southern Senators and Representatives to demand affirmative action by Congress in the enactment of a slave code for the Territories. He says that it is not necessary to put the question to me, whether I would vote for a congressional slave code. He desires to know of all other northern Democrats what they will do; he does not wish any answer from me. I am much obliged to him for taking it for granted, from my past record, that I never would vote for a slave code in the Territories by Congress; and I have yet to learn that there is a man in a free State of this Union, of any party who would.

Mr. MASON. Will the Senator be kind enough to explain what he means by slave code?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes sir. The Senator from Mississippi defined it very well in his speech. His position was, that while the Constitution gave him the right of protection in a Territory for his slave property, it did not, of itself, furnish adequate protection. He drew a distinction between the right and the fact, and said that the protection could only be furnished by legislation; that legislation could only come from one of two sources—the Territorial Legislature or the Congress of the United States. He would look to the Territorial Legislature in the first instance. If he got adequate legislation there, he was content; but if the Territorial Legislature failed to act, and give him that adequate legislation, in the form of what is commonly called a slave code, such non-action was equivalent to a denial of his rights; and, losing his rights, it was no consolation to him that he had been deprived of them by the non-action of a Territorial Legislature; and hence he would demand of Congress the passage of laws to protect his property, and to punish men for running it off; to furnish such remedies for any violation of his rights as he thought he was entitled to from the Territorial Legislature. He said he would demand this from Congress.

Mr. BROWN. Because the Territorial Legislature was the creature of Congress.

Mr. DOUGLAS. He further said that he would base his demand on Congress to pass this slave code on the ground that the Territorial Legislature was the creature of Congress, and, if it did not do its duty, Congress should pass such laws as were necessary to protect slave property in the Territories.

Mr. GREEN. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a single question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

Mr. GREEN. If a law merely providing protection is to be called a slave code, then, I ask, if larceny, in general terms, were punished by the Territorial law, and the Legislature should except the larceny of slaves, would he say he would submit to that as the option of the Legislature?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is immaterial to me, whether you call this legislation a slave code, or by any other name. I will call it by any name the Senator chooses. I wish to be understood, however, and to use such language as conveys the idea. I take the language of the Senator from Mississippi, if that is satisfactory. All I have to say, on the point presented to the Senator from Missouri, is this: while our Constitution does not provide remedies for stealing negroes, it does not provide remedies for stealing dry goods, or horses, or any other species of property. You cannot protect any property in the Territories, without laws furnishing remedies for its violation, and penalties for its abuse. Nobody pretends that you are going to pass laws of Congress making a criminal code for the Territories, with reference to other species of property. The Congress of the United States never yet passed an act establishing a criminal code for any organized Territory. It simply organizes the Territory, and leaves its Legislature to make its own criminal code. Congress never passed a law to protect any species of property in the organized Territories; it leaves its protection to the Territorial Legislature. The question is, whether we shall make an exception as to slavery? The Supreme Court makes no such distinction. It recognizes slaves as property. When they are taken to a Territory, they are on an equal footing with other property, and dependent upon the same system of legislation, for protection, as other property. While all other property is dependent on Territorial legislation for protection, I hold that slave property must look to the same authority for its protection.

Mr. GREEN. The Senator will permit me to say that I think he does not understand the point I presented, and I therefore desire to present it more explicitly. The Supreme Court having decided that slaves constitute property, if a Territory, authorized by Congress to legislate for itself, should pass a law punishing larceny of all property except slaves, would that make slaves equal to other property in the Territory? or would it not be a violation of the Constitution?

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator cannot understand my answer to that question he what I have said, and the train of my argument, it is useless to discuss it further. I say that I leave all kinds of property, slaves included, to the local law for protection—and that I will not exert the power of Congress to interfere with that local law with reference to slave property, or any other kind of property. If the people think that particular laws on the subject of property are beneficial to their interests, they will enact them. If they do not think such laws are wise, they will refrain from enacting them.—They will protect slaves there, provided they want slavery; and they will want slavery, if the climate be such that the white man cannot cultivate the soil, so as to render negro compulsory labor necessary. Hence, it becomes a question of climate, of production, of self-interest, and not a question of legislation, whether slavery shall, or shall not exist there.

But the Senator from Mississippi says he has a right to protection. The owner of every other species of property may say he has a right to protection. The man dealing in liquors may think that, inasmuch as his stock of liquors is property, he has a right to protection. The man dealing in an inferior breed of cattle may think he has a right to protection; but the people of a Territory may think it is their interest to improve the breed of stock by discrimination against inferior breeds, and hence they may fix a higher rate of taxation on the one than on the other.

Mr. BROWN. The Senator from Illinois now makes a point which enables me to illustrate what I mean. I hold that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas—that being the Territory immediately involved in this discussion—has no right to enact the Maine liquor law. That is an act of sovereignty.—It has the right to say that liquors carried into the Territory shall be so used as that they shall not corrupt the public morals nor endanger the public safety; but the power of prohibition does not belong to a Territorial Legislature. So I say in reference to slave property. As I said in my opening remarks this morning, while I demand justice, I will do justice. I hold that a Territorial Legislature has the right to regulate the relation between master and slave in such a manner that the master shall not permit the slave to endanger the public safety or corrupt the public morals. That is what I mean by the power to regulate; and not seeing the point at which a court could intervene and arrest this power if it were abused, I said it never would, or rarely ever present a case which we could get before the court and upon which we could demand its judgment. By this I understood the Senator from Illinois to mean unfriendly legislation; that in the exercise of its power to regulate the relation between master and slave, it could act with such severity as effectually to exclude slavery as though it were a constitutional inhibition. That is what I meant.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am willing to test this question by the illustration the Senator presents of a Maine liquor law. I shall not stop to inquire whether the Maine liquor law is constitutional or not; first, because Congress is not the tribunal to decide it; and secondly, because, in the platform to which the Senator from Mississippi and myself both stand pledged as the rule of our political action, it is provided that that question shall be sent to the court to test the constitutionality of the law, and we shall not come to Congress to repeal the law.—When the Nebraska bill was first pending in the Senate, it contained the old clause that the Territorial laws should be sent here, and if disapproved by Congress, should be void. The discussion proceeded on the basis that we were conferring the whole power of legislation on the Territory, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, with the right in the Territorial Legislature "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way;" and that if any man was aggrieved by such legislation, he should have a right to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to test its validity, but should not come to Congress to repeal an obnoxious law. When that argument was made, a distinguished Senator from Ohio, not now here, (Mr. Chase,) asked us why we kept that clause in the bill requiring the laws of the Territory to be sent here for approval or disapproval? We could not answer the inquiry, and hence we struck out the provision requiring the Territorial laws to be sent here for approval or disapproval, upon the avowed ground at the time that the Territorial Legislature might pass just such laws as they wanted, with the right of appeal by any one aggrieved to the Supreme Court to test their constitutionality, but not to Congress to annul them. I understood it to say that this was the distinct understanding among the northern and southern Democrats at that time, and among all the friends of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was agreed that while we might differ as to the extent of the power of the Territorial Legislature on these questions, we would make a full grant of legislative authority to the Legislature of the Territory, with the right to pass such laws as they chose, and the right of anybody to appeal to the court to decide upon the validity and constitutionality of such laws, but not to come to Congress for their annulment. Hence, if the Territorial Legislature should pass the Maine Liquor law, and any body was dissatisfied with the provisions of that act, and thought it violated his constitutional rights, he could not come to Congress for its annulment, but could appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and if that court decided the law to be constitutional, it must stand, no matter how obnoxious it might be to any portion of the American people. If it was unconstitutional, it became void without any interference by Congress, or any other legislative body. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was thus amended for the avowed purpose, at the time, of striking out the appeal to Congress, and substituting the appeal to the court.

After we had gone that far, a Senator from New Hampshire pointed out in the Nebraska bill the fact that no appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States unless the amount of property in controversy was $2,000 in value, and hence that a negro could not appeal for his freedom, nor could the owner of a single slave appeal to the Supreme Court to establish his title, if he thought that his rights were violated. In order to obviate that objection, we amended the bill by providing that where the title to property in slaves, or the question of personal freedom was the point in issue, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court should exist without reference to the amount in controversy.

Thus the Kansas-Nebraska bill stood, granting all rightful power of legislation on all subjects whatsoever to the Territorial Legislature, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, provided they should not pass any law taxing the property of non-residents higher than that of residents, nor any law interfering with the primary disposition of the soil, nor impose any tax on the property of the United States. But there was no exception made as to slavery. The intent was to confer on the Territorial Legislature all the power we had on the subject of slavery, to let them wield it for or against free institutions, as the people of the Territory chose; and the understanding was, that we would abide by whatever laws they might make, provided they did not violate the Constitution of the United States; and the Supreme Court was the only tribunal that could decide that question.

Now, sir, I stand on the Kansas-Nebraska bill as it was expounded and understood at the time, with this full power in the Territorial Legislature, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court to test the validity of its laws, and no right whatever to appeal to Congress to repeal them in the event of our not liking them. I am ready to answer the inquiry of the Senator from Mississippi, whether, if I believed the Maine liquor law to be unconstitutional and wrong, and if a Territorial Legislature should pass it, I would vote here to annul it? I tell him no! If the people of Kansas want a Maine liquor law, let them have it. If they do not want it, let them refuse to pass it. If they do pass it, and any citizen thinks that law violates the Constitution, let him make a case and appeal to the Supreme Court. If the court sustains his objection, the law is void. If it overrules the objection, the decision must stand until the people, who alone are to be affected by it, who alone have an interest in it, may choose to repeal it. So I say with reference to slavery. Let the Territorial Legislature pass just such laws in regard to slavery as they think they have a right to enact under the Constitution of the United States. If I do not like those laws, I will not vote to repeal them; if you do not like them, you must not vote to repeal them; but anybody aggrieved may appeal to the Supreme Court, and if they are constitutional, they must stand; if they are not constitutional, they are void. That was the doctrine of non-intervention, as it was understood at the time the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed. That is the way it was explained and argued in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and [illegible] tinctly understood that Congress was never to intervene for or against slavery, or for or against any other institution in the Territories; but leave the courts to decide all constitutional questions as they might arise, and the President to carry the decrees of the court into effect; and, in case of resistance to his authority in executing the judicial process, that he was to use, if necessary, the whole military force of the country, as provided by existing laws.

I know that some gentlemen do not like the doctrine of non-intervention as well as they once did. It is now becoming fashionable to talk sneeringly of "your doctrine of non-intervention." Sir, that doctrine has been a fundamental article in the Democratic creed for years. It has been repeated over and over again in every national Democratic platform—non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories. The Nebraska bill was predicated on that idea—the Territorial Legislature to have jurisdiction over all rightful subjects of legislation, not excepting slavery, with no appeal to Congress, but a right to appeal to the courts; and the legislation to be void, if the Supreme Court said it was unconstitutional, and valid, no matter how obnoxious, if the court said it was constitutional. Let me call attention to the language of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Its fourteenth section provides:

> "That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect in the said Territory of Nebraska, as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Thus, in the Nebraska bill, it is declared that a Congressional enactment on the subject of slavery is inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories. This same article of faith has gone into the various Democratic platforms, and especially into the Cincinnati platform. Every Democrat, therefore, is pledged, by this platform and the organization of the party, against any legislation of Congress in the Territories for or against slavery, no matter how obnoxious the Territorial legislation may be. If it is unconstitutional, you have your remedy; go to the court and test the question. If it is constitutional, you have agreed that the people of a Territory may have it. I hold you to the agreement.

Mr. CLAY. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly with great pleasure.

Mr. CLAY. I ask the Senator whether he believes that a citizen of the Southern States has a right to carry his slaves into the Territories under the Constitution?

Mr. DOUGLAS. When the Senator gets through with his questions, I will answer.

Mr. CLAY. I should like the Senator to answer.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I do not like this thing of requiring categorical answers, when the Senator who puts the question holds the floor. When he gets through, I will give him an answer.

Mr. CLAY. If the Senator does not answer it, I will answer it. I think the citizen has that right. When I ask whence he derives the right, I say from the Constitution. The Supreme Court has so decided. Then, I ask the Senator, if the Constitution gives the right, how can the Territory deny it? and if the Territory pass a law inhibiting the introduction of slaves there, where is his redress? The Senator says, in the Supreme Court. Suppose he takes a slave there; suppose it is stolen from him, and he brings an action for its recovery, and the local court decides against him, and he brings his case to the Supreme Court by appeal, and the Supreme Court decides that the law inhibiting slavery is unconstitutional, and that he has a right to hold the slave; what redress is given to him if Congress will not secure his rights? The result is just this: that if the Senator be right, the Constitution prevails in the States, but not in the Territories; squatter sovereignty is superior to the Constitution.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I will answer the Senator's question. First, I do not hold that squatter sovereignty is superior to the Constitution. I hold that no such thing as sovereign power attaches to a Territory while a Territory. I hold that a Territory possesses whatever power it derives from the Constitution under the organic act, and no more. I hold that all the power a Territorial Legislature possesses is derived from the Constitution and its amendments, under the act of Congress; and because I hold that, I denied last year that the people of a Territory, without the consent of Congress, could assemble at Lecompton and create an organic law for that people. I denied the validity of your Lecompton constitution, for the reason that constitutions can only be made by sovereign power; and because the Territory was not a sovereignty, that was just a constitution, but a petition. But, sir, I will not consume time on that question. The limit of the authority of a Territorial Legislature is the organic act and the Constitution, and to accomplish. The organic act of Kansas provides, in its sixth section:

> "That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposition of the soil," &c.

The whole legislative power possessed by Congress over a Territory was, by that act, conferred on the Territorial Legislature. There were exceptions on three points; but slavery was not one of the exceptions. I say, then, the intent was to give to the Territorial Legislature all the power that we possessed; all that could be given under the Constitution; and the understanding was, that Congress would not interfere with whatever legislation they might enact.

Now, the Senator from Alabama asks whether the Southern people, under the Constitution, have not the right to carry their slaves there? I answer, yes—the same right that you have to carry any other property. Then you ask, have they not a right to hold it there when they get it there? I answer, the same right that you have to hold any other property, subject to such local laws as the local Legislature may constitutionally enact. Can you hold any other property without law to protect it? No. Then, can you hold slave property without law to protect it? No, is the answer. Then, will Congress pass laws to protect other property in the Territories? I answer, no. We have created Territorial Legislatures for that purpose.

We have agreed that this Government should not violate the principles of our Revolution, by making laws for a distant people regulating their domestic concerns, and affecting their rights of property, without giving them a representation. The doctrine that Congress is to regulate the rights of person and property, and the domestic concerns of a Territory, is the doctrine of the Tories of the Revolution. It is the doctrine of George III, and Lord North, his minister. Our fathers then said that they would not consent that the British Parliament should pass laws touching the local and domestic concerns of the colonies, the rights of person and property, the family relations of the people of the colonies, without their consent. The Parliament of Great Britain said they had the power. We said to them "you may have the power, but you have not the moral right; it is violative of the great principles of civil liberty; violative of the rights of an Englishman, not to be affected in his property without his consent is given through his representatives." Because Great Britain insisted on exercising that identical power over the colonies, our fathers flew to arms, asserted the doctrine that every colony, every dependency, every Territory, had a right in its own domestic Legislature to pass just such laws as its people chose touching their local and domestic concerns, recognizing the right of the Imperial Parliament to regulate imperial affairs, as I do the right of Congress to regulate the national and Federal concerns of the people of a Territory.

Sir, I am asserting, on behalf of the people of the Territories, just those rights which our fathers demanded for themselves against the claims of Great Britain. Because these rights were not granted to our fathers, they went through a bloody war of seven years. Am I now to be called upon to enforce that same odious doctrine on the people of a Territory, against their consent? I say, no. Organize a Territorial government for them; give them a Legislature, to be elected by their own people; give them all the powers of legislation on all questions of a local and domestic character, subject only to the Constitution; and if they make good laws, let them enjoy their blessings; and if they make bad laws, let them suffer under them until they repeal them. If the laws are unconstitutional, let those aggrieved appeal to the court—the tribunal created in the Constitution to ascertain that fact. That is the principle which we stood upon in 1856. It was on that principle and that understanding we fought the great political battle and gained the great victory of 1856. How many votes do you think Mr. Buchanan would have obtained in Pennsylvania if he had then said that the Constitution of the United States plants slavery in all the Territories, and makes it the duty of the Federal Government to protect and maintain it at the point of the bayonet and by Federal laws, in opposition to the will of the people? How many votes would he have received in Ohio, or any other free State, on such a platform? Mr. Buchanan did not then understand the doctrine of popular sovereignty and self-government in that way.

Mr. BIGLER. Mr. President—

Mr. DOUGLAS. I will hear the Senator.

Mr. BIGLER. I shall not attempt to answer the honorable Senator's question; but he will pardon me for asking another, which I think quite as significant and quite as appropriate, and it is this: Suppose that in the campaign of 1856, instead of saying as that honorable Senator said, and as those who acted with him said, and as I said everywhere to the people of the States, who were about to emigrate to the Territories, "when you go, there, you carry with you all the rights you enjoy in a sovereign State;" saying as he said and as I said, "it is but the extension of the great principle of self-government to the Territories;" suppose we had said to those proud people, "when there, and in the matter of changing your government from a Territory to a State, you shall have the high privilege of exercising the right to petition Congress for a redress of grievances!" They would have asked that Senator and me, when it was, and where it was, that the American citizen had not a right to petition for a redress of grievances, whether white or black.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I shall not answer that part of the Senator's inquiry as to whether American citizens, white or black, have not the right to petition for a redress of grievances, because I do not recognize any black American citizens. I have no colored brethren of that description. (Laughter and applause in the galleries.) I know of no American citizens in this Republic except the white people, and I trust in God I shall never know any other kind. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. BIGLER. I knew that as well as the Senator, and I ought to have said inhabitants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Iverson in the chair.) If there is any more interruption in the galleries, the Chair shall order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. MASON. If there is any more disturbance in the galleries, I shall certainly move and insist that the galleries be cleared.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will order the galleries to be cleared at once if there is any further interruption.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I aware that in 1856, during the whole of that campaign, I took the same position I do now, and none other; and I will show that Mr. Buchanan pledged himself to the same doctrine when he accepted the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention. In his letter of acceptance he says, referring to the Kansas-Nebraska act:

> "The recent legislation of Congress, respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

This extract from Mr. Buchanan's letter shows that he then understood that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, should decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits. I undertake to say, that wherever I went that year, his cause was advocated on that principle, as laid down in his letter of acceptance. The people of the North, at least, certainly understood him to hold the doctrine of self-government in Territories as well as in States, and as applicable to slave property as well as all other species of property. I undertake to say, that he would not have carried one half the Democratic vote in any free State, if he had not been thus understood; and I hope my friend from Mississippi had no allusion to this letter, when he said that in the next contest he did not desire "to cheat nor to be cheated." I am glad that the Senator from Mississippi means to have a clear, unequivocal, specific statement of our principles, so that there shall be no cheating on either side. I intend to use language which can be repeated in Chicago as well as in New Orleans, in Charleston the same as in Boston. We live under a common Constitution. No political creed is sound or safe which cannot be proclaimed in the same sense wherever the American flag waves over American soil. If the North and the South cannot accept a common ground on the slavery question, the sooner we know it the better. The Democracy of the North hold, at least, that the people of a Territory have the same right to legislate in respect to slavery, as to all other property; and that, consequently, it results in this: if the people want slavery, they will have it; and if they do not want it, it shall not be forced upon them by an act of Congress. The Senator from Mississippi says that doctrine is right, unless we pass an act of Congress compelling the people of a Territory to have slavery whether they want it or not.—The point he wishes to arrive at, is whether we are for or against congressional intervention. If you repudiate the doctrine of non-intervention, and form a slave code by act of Congress, when the people of a Territory refuse it, you must step off the Democratic platform. We will let you depart in peace, as you no longer belong to us: you are no longer of us when you adopt the principle of congressional intervention, in violation of the Democratic creed. I stand here defending the great principles of non-intervention by Congress, and of self-government by the people of the Territories. That is the Democratic creed. The northern Democracy have so understood it. No Democratic State of the North ever would have voted for Mr. Buchanan, but for the fact that he was understood to occupy that position. I tell you, gentlemen of the South, in all candor, I do not believe a Democratic candidate can ever carry any one Democratic State of the North on the platform that it is the duty of the Federal Government to force the people of a Territory to have slavery when they do not want it. But if the true principles of State rights and popular sovereignty be maintained and carried out in good faith, as set forth in the Nebraska bill, and understood by the people in 1856, a glorious future awaits the Democracy.

If we cannot stand together upon that principle there is no use of any angry excitement; no use of any violent controversy; no necessity for crimination or recrimination. The Senator from Mississippi has stated his position clearly and in a spirit of kindness. I trust that I have met him with equal kindness and frankness. I am sorry to have been under the necessity of occupying the time of the Senate in the discussion of this question at this late period of the session: but I am sure the Senate will do me the justice to say that I could not have been silent after the speech of my friend from Mississippi, without defending the position which was so severely and so ably assailed by him. I trust that I shall not be under the necessity of trespassing longer upon the time of the Senate upon these collateral questions.

NOTE BY MR. DOUGLAS.

The debate was continued at considerable length by several Senators, some of whom emphatically repudiated the idea that it was the intention of the Kansas-Nebraska act to affirm the principle of NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES, whereby all questions pertaining to African slavery, as well as all other matters of domestic concern, were banished from the halls of Congress and remanded to the people of the Territories respectively, to be disposed of as they should see proper, subject only to the constitution, with the right of appeal by any person feeling aggrieved by the territorial legislation, to the judicial tribunals to determine the validity of such enactments under the Constitution of the United States.

They went farther, and insisted that it is the duty of Congress to interpose and enact a code of laws to protect slavery in the Territories whenever the Territorial Legislature may fail or refuse to provide such legislation.

One Senator (Mr. Gwin) declared, that if he had understood the Kansas-Nebraska bill at the time of its passage as I now construe it, he would never have voted for it.

[illegible]

The Late Hon. Geo. M. Bibb.

At a meeting of the Louisville Bar, and officers of the Louisville Chancery court, of which the deceased had been the first Chancellor, Hon. HENRY PIRTLE presented resolutions of respect for the memory of Hon. Geo. M. Bibb in which was incorporated the following biographical sketch:

Hon. George M. Bibb, died at Georgetown D. C., on the 14th inst., of pneumonia, in the 83d year of his age. Mr. Bibb was born in Prince Edward county, Va., on the 30th of October, 1776. He was sent early to Hampden Sydney College and graduated as Bachelor of Arts before he was fifteen years old. He went immediately to the College of Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., where he was graduated in the fall of 1792. He was so young that there was some question about the lawfulness of his degree, as he was then just sixteen years of age. He studied law in Virginia, attending the lectures of St. George Tucker in William and Mary College.

He came to Kentucky in the year 1798, and having, of course, from the early [illegible] at the Colleges, high reputation as a [illegible] man of uncommon talent and information, he very soon had a considerable practice.

In 1807 he was appointed District Attorney of the United States, and the same year he was commissioned Judge of the Court of Appeals; and in 1809 he was appointed Chief Justice of Kentucky. In 1811 he was elected Senator in Congress for six years; but this he resigned at the end of three years. In 1816 he was appointed reporter of the decisions of the Court of Appeals. In 1823 he was elected, with Mr. Clay, Commissioner to Va., in reference to what was called the occupying claimants law, which Virginia contended was a violation of the compact with her. In 1826 he was again appointed Chief Justice; and in 1828 he again resigned, and was again elected Senator to Congress. When the Louisville Chancery Court was established in 1835 he was appointed Chancellor, and his presiding here will be long remembered for his learning, the dignity, and the importance he brought to the establishment of the court.

He was an able and learned jurist, and an extremely industrious and painstaking Judge on every bench he had occupied.

In 1844, he resigned the office of Chancellor, and was appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. He went to Washington and did not return again, but still claimed to be of Kentucky.

Judge Bibb was the last but one of his contemporaries who made our State stand so high for its great men and the splendor of its bar, and while we are making solemn mention of him, others come before our view. We are reminded of his compeers of the earlier days here, on the bench and at the bar; of Trimble, and Boyle, and Wallace, and Logan, and Clarke, and Mills, of Rowan, and Pope, and Allen, and Daviess, and Clay, and Talbot, and Haggin, and Martin D. Hardin, and Ben Hardin, and Bledsoe, and Barry; and before them, of Nicholas, and Breckinridge, and Murray; all dead, but their renown is left to the State.

Connecticut Election.

We have at last received the official returns for Governor at the late election, at which 10,506 more votes were polled than in 1858, when BUCKINGHAM, the Republican candidate had a majority of 6,015. This majority now is reduced to 1,670. We give the returns of both years:

	1858.		1859.	
	Buckingham.	Pratt.	B.	P.
New Haven County	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New London	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Windham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litchfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middlesex	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tolland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Maj. in 1858—6,015. Maj. in 1859—1,670.

The Democracy of Connecticut stand upon the platform with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. The Republicans have no great reason to "crow" over such a victory, unless they rejoice to find themselves not totally routed. Who would venture to vaticinate, with STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the standard bearer in 1860, that Connecticut would not squarely wheel into line?

A STRANGE PHENOMENON—A FREEZING WELL.

—In ordinary wells water does not freeze at all, but here seems to be one out of the ordinary run:

The latter part of last November, Mr. Andrew Twombly, of Brandon, Vt., commenced to dig a well near his house, situated about a mile from the centre of the village of Brandon, on a tolerably level plain. Having excavated to the depth of fifteen feet, through sand and gravel, the workmen came to ground frozen solid, through which they continued to excavate the further distance of fifteen or sixteen feet before getting through the frozen ground.

At the depth of forty feet, sufficient water having been obtained, the well was stoned in the usual manner. The character of the ground was the same throughout the whole distance, viz: coarse gravel and sand—the frozen portion interspersed with lumps of clear ice. At the time the well was dug, the surface of the ground was not frozen. Ever since the well was dug up to the present time, ice forms in the well and encrusts the stone at from fifteen to thirty feet from the surface, and the surface of the water, which is thirty-five feet below the surface of the ground, freezes over every night. On several occasions, when the bucket has been left in the well under the water over night, it has been found necessary to descend into the well, and, with a hatchet, cut the ice in order to extricate it.

The Postmaster-General has issued a circular restricting mail agents from mailing letters on the cars, a practice now carried to such extent as to prevent their having sufficient time to attend to the legitimate duties of their positions.

The Captain and his Child.

BY JAMES T. FIELDS.

We were crowded in the cabin,
Not a soul would dare to sleep—
It was midnight on the waters,
And a storm was on the deep.

'Tis a fearful thing in Winter
To be shattered by the blast,
And to hear the rattling trumpet
Thunder "cut away the mast!"

So we shuddered there in silence—
For the stoutest held his breath,
While the hungry sea was roaring,
And the breakers talked of death.

As thus we sat in darkness,
Each one busy with his prayers—
"We are lost," the captain shouted,
As he staggered down the stairs.

But his little daughter whispered,
As she took his icy hand,
"Isn't God upon the water,
Just the same as on the land?"

Then we kissed the little maiden,
And we spoke in better cheer,
And we anchored safe in harbor,
When the morn was shining clear.

The Habeas Corpus Decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, on the application for a writ of habeas corpus, to wrest the body of Simeon Bushnell and others from the custody of the U. S. Marshal, the said Bushnell having been found "guilty" by the District Court of the United States, and the rest awaiting trial, is a matter of moment, in consequence of the rumor, in every shape and form, a portion of the citizens of the State are prepared to show the Federal courts, and officers, where the Fugitive Slave Law is the cause of action. We therefore transfer it to our columns as a matter of reference hereafter.

It will be seen that the Supreme Court of Ohio does not decide upon the constitutionality of the law itself, but determines that the legal presumption in such cases is that the Court has a knowledge of its own jurisdiction, and will determine correctly; and the comity for the prevention of unpleasant collision between judicial tribunals, requires the establishment of such rule. Whether the law be constitutional or not, as the U. S. District Court is legally competent to determine its own jurisdiction, and "has acquired prior jurisdiction de facto over person or subject matter, no other court will interfere with, or seek to arrest its action while the case is pending or undetermined."

The question of jurisdiction on the separate application of Simeon Bushnell, was considered not "distinguishable, in principle, from that of the other relators."

TUESDAY, April 26, 1859.

In the matter of the applications of Simeon Bushnell, Charles Langston and others, for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

PECK, J. It appears from the petitions filed in these cases, that all of the relators who ask for the allowance of the writ of habeas corpus are now in the custody of the United States Marshal for the Northern District of the State of Ohio; that they are thus in the custody, under and by virtue of a precept or warrant issued by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio on indictments preferred against them in said District Court, for an alleged violation of the law of the Congress of the United States, respecting fugitives from service, passed Sept. 18, 1850, that the relators are charged in said indictment with the rescue and the aiding and abetting the rescue of a fugitive from service; and that the proceedings against them [illegible] are still pending and undetermined before said District Court.

The separate application of Simeon Bushnell, indeed, shows that he has been tried upon said indictment and found guilty and is now in custody, awaiting the final judgment and sentence of the court—That on being arraigned upon said indictment before said District Court, he, by his counsel, moved the Court to quash the same for various reasons, one of which was, that the law of 1850 upon which it was based, is unconstitutional and void; which motion, the District Court refused to grant. A motion to quash addresses itself to the sound discretion of a Court and is never granted except in very clear cases, but the defendant is left to raise the question in a more formal way, by demurrer or motion in arrest of judgment. The refusal to grant cannot be regarded as a final decision of the question raised by the motion, when the point is one which, if well taken, would be available on demurrer or in arrest of judgment; indeed such motion should never be granted, if the question is, in any degree, doubtful; but should be reserved for hearing on motion to arrest the judgment. No judgment or sentence having been pronounced, and the question of jurisdiction being still as open one before that Court, we do not think the case of Simeon Bushnell, as to the question of jurisdiction, distinguishable, in principle, from that of other relators.

Is it then legally competent for this Court to withdraw the relators from the District Court, in the custody of which they now are, charged with the violation of an act of Congress, while the proceedings against them are still pending and undetermined, and discharge them on the ground that the act of Congress, upon which the indictment is based, is unconstitutional and void?

The District Court now has possession of the case and the parties to it, and has the legal power and capacity to hear and determine, for itself, the question of its own jurisdiction and right to act in the premises. The legal presumption in such cases always is, that a Court thus assuming to act, will determine the question of its own jurisdiction correctly, until it has acted finally upon it.

Hence it is a rule founded upon the comity which does, and for the prevention of unpleasant collision, should always subsist between judicial tribunals, that where a court of general jurisdiction, and legally competent to determine its own jurisdiction, has acquired prior jurisdiction de facto over person or subject matter, no other court will interfere with, or seek to arrest its action, while the case is still pending and undetermined. This rule is sustained and supported by all the analogies of the law. See Smith vs. Iver 9 Wheaton 532; Hagan vs. Lucas 10 Peters 400; Taylor vs. Carryl 20 How. 583; United States vs. Morris 2 Am. L. R. 351; Ex parte Robinson & McLean 363; Keating vs. Spink 3 Ohio State R. 105; Hurd on Habeas Corpus 196, et seq.

It is right in principle and preventive of unpleasant collision between different tribunals, if another tribunal were thus to interfere with our action and withdraw from our custody a prisoner upon trial before us, and set him at large, we should resist such an attempt to the uttermost. And shall we not extend to other tribunals the same comity and the same confidence that we claim for ourselves?

In the recent cases in the State of Wisconsin and which have attracted so much attention and remark, this point was expressly decided, and that too by the same Court which determined the fugitive slave law to be unconstitutional. Ex parte Booth, 3 Wis. Rep. 145.

The history of this case is as follows:

Booth had been arrested on warrants granted by a United States Commissioner for aiding in the escape of a fugitive slave from service contrary to the law of 1850. One of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin upon habeas corpus, discharged Booth from the custody of the Marshal, on the ground, that the law of 1850 as to fugitive slaves, was unconstitutional, among other things, in authorising Commissioners so to act and issue warrants, and that a warrant issued by such officer was illegal and void, and a majority of the Supreme Court of that State on certiorari, affirmed the judgment. Booth was subsequently indicted in the District Court of the U. S. for the State of Wisconsin, for the same offense and arrested by the Marshal on a warrant issued thereon. Booth thereupon applied to the same Supreme Court then in session, for a writ of habeas corpus to be delivered from the custody of the Marshal; but the writ was unanimously refused, on the ground that it appeared from the application, that he was under arrest upon an indictment of a Court having jurisdiction of alleged offenses against the U. S., and that the case was still pending and undetermined. The court decided that they had no legal right to interfere in his behalf, while the prosecution was pending, even though the law of Congress under which he was indicted, was unconstitutional and void; recognizing, in its fullest extent, the principle and practice of judicial courts to which I have averted. They concede the privilege and right of the district court to determine first and for itself, the question of its own jurisdiction, and it is ready to the decision, that the law was unconstitutional and void and that, therefore, the District Court could not have any jurisdiction, they aptly remarks, that that fact, if true, amounts, after all, to a question of jurisdiction, which they, in the first instance, must decide for themselves. Subsequently, the prosecution having terminated by a conviction, and sentence of imprisonment, the same court allowed a writ of habeas corpus and discharged Booth for alleged defects in the indictment, which did not bring the charge upon which he was convicted within the provision of the act of Congress of Sept. 18, 1850.

We refer to these cases, therefore, with no design of expressing our assent to or dissent to the decisions under the law, and the writ of habeas corpus but merely to show that a court which had judicially decided the law to be unconstitutional, still held that, in a case like that under consideration, they had no legal right or authority to interfere.

On the whole, we are unanimously of the opinion that the relators, upon their own showing, admitting the law in question to be unconstitutional and void, could not be discharged by us, if the writ had been issued, and they were now before us for adjudication. It would be an idle and expensive ceremony to award the writ to bring the parties here, and, for that purpose, interrupt proceedings in said District Court, where the said relators would be remanded from the custody of the officer who now holds them.

The application for writs of habeas corpus in behalf of the relators is, for the reasons stated, refused.

This view of the case renders an examination of the other propositions involved in the argument, as to the constitutionality of the act of Congress referred to, and the right of the State tribunals to interfere with the legal action of the Federal Courts in that behalf, altogether unnecessary.

SWAN, C. J., and BRINKERHOFF, Scott and SUTLIFF, J. J., concurred in the foregoing opinion.

THE FRANKLIN TRAGEDY.—A private letter from a gentleman connected with the Franklin expedition, commanded by the Harriet Lane, and dated Montevideo, March 6th, 1859, contains the following paragraphs:

"After getting all our vessels in fighting order we left for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE BURR-BLENNERHASSETT PAPERS.

Hon. WM. H. SAFFORD wrote to the Marietta Republican, when in St. Louis, that he had procured from the family of the late H. S. BLENNERHASSETT, in whose possession they were placed for publication, the papers of the famed but ill-fated HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT, rendered conspicuous for his association with AARON BURR. The BLENNERHASSETT papers are thus described:

"They consist chiefly of his private journals, correspondence, essays, historical information relating to the Burr conspiracy, from Burr, Alston, Tyler, Bollman, Swartwout, Floyd, and others implicated, also the journal of the expedition, until arrested and broken up. I have also the letters, manuscripts and fugitive pieces of poetry of Lady Blennerhassett, which of themselves would form a respectable sized volume.

"These papers are voluminous, and afford a satisfactory biography of the Blennerhassett family, and a minute and complete disclosure of the objects of and parties concerned in the Burr expedition."

Some five or six years ago, Mr. SAFFORD published an unpretending but interesting volume entitled the "Life of Blennerhassett." During the last session of the Legislature he presented us a copy which we valued very highly, and if the person into whose hands it has fallen is done with it, we should be happy to have it returned.

We learned from Mr. SAFFORD that he had been promised these papers, full of interest, and ready to supply a chasm in Western annals that could not be supplied elsewhere. Familiar with the subject, a ripe scholar, of energy and industry, historical and legal, of clear, discriminating mind, these materials could not have been confided to better hands, and we anticipate a work not only creditable to the author, but eminently worthy of the consideration of the country, and a handsome addition to its history and literature.—Fayt.

THE COOLIE SYSTEM.—The steamship Quaker City, which arrived at New York from the [illegible], from Havana, brings news that a French ship had landed one hundred and seventy-five coolies from Macao. She was one hundred and twenty-two days, and eighty unfortunates died on the passage. Of the remainder, about eight died every day from the time the vessel reached the harbor. Several more than from the period of the inauguration of the coolie apprenticeship system, forty-four thousand and nine hundred and forty-nine Chinamen were shipped for Cuba, of which number thirteen thousand and some hundred and fifty five were landed alive, showing a mortality of one of six thousand and ninety-four [illegible]. The Government and [illegible] the plan in operation had, however, realized some hundreds of thousands of dollars by it, and enjoyed [illegible] business.

PROBABILITY OF MARRYING.—A table contained in a paper in the London Assurance Magazine exhibits the results of a rather startling nature. In the first two quinquennial periods, 20-25 and 25-30, the probability of a widower marrying in a year is nearly three times greater as that of a bachelor. At thirty it is nearly four times as great; from thirty to forty five it is five times as great and at forty-five, until at sixty the chance of a widower marrying in a year is eleven times as great as that of a bachelor. After the age of thirty the probability of a bachelor marrying in a year diminishes in a most rapid ratio. The probability at thirty-five is not more than half that at thirty, and nearly the same proportion exists between each quinquennial period afterwards.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.—The official statement just prepared for publication, shows that Congress, at the last session, appropriated for legislative, executive, civil and miscellaneous purposes nearly $11,000,000; for the domestic and consular service, $1,044,000; for the Indian Department, Revolutionary, Invalid and other pensions, upwards of $4,500,000; the Army, fortifications and the Military Academy, $16,349,000; for the naval service, $13,500,000, and for the ocean mail steam service, $3,341,350—making a total of $47,567,000. In addition to the above about $2,000,000 should be added for indefinite appropriations and to carry out the provisions of the pre-existing laws, including the collection of revenue from the customs.

—The reported [illegible] the death of M. Alexis de Tocqueville which appeared in the London Times is [illegible] to be entirely true in the Hall of Honor.

The Cotton Crop in Europe.

As our mutual [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL, Proprietor.
TERMS — $2 IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

Salutatory.

We present to the public the first number of the "People's Press," and proceed to pronounce our "Inaugural."

This paper will aim to be truly democratic, in the best sense of the term—earnestly insisting upon the observance of the land-marks laid down in the constitution, and interpreted by the fathers of our freedom. In a country and government like this, changes must take place in the minds of men as to what is the most expedient for promoting the prosperity and advancing the happiness of the people; and opinions may become much modified, without sacrifice, but principles are eternal. Hence, our foreign policy may undergo alterations and modifications to be adapted to new treaties, without incurring the charge of a change of principles; but in our own government, in the relations of the States to each other and to the Federal Government we are guided by a written fundamental rule, which must be observed and obeyed, or anarchy, and confusion, with all their attendant evils, must be the consequences.

There is the chart, by which it will steady to be governed, the "People's Press" takes the Constitution of the United States—the mainstay of our freedom and the common tie which unites this great confederacy. It was the production of patriotism and wisdom, and to follow its provisions is the sure road to the high destiny to which this nation was called. Through the partiality of their countrymen, or the influence of political combinations, weak and unsteady minds may be called to the administration of government affairs; but while the inculcations of the constitution are observed, the progress of the nation will be unimpeded, and its vigor and system of government carry it through all adversities.—Fanaticism, leagued with fanaticism, would tear away this very foundation of our freedom—the key to the federal arch; but while there is yet patriotism in the land, and the records of the past are preserved—while a benign Providence watches over a favored people—the Vandal hand will be stayed, and "esto perpetua" remain undefaced upon the great land-marks of the constitution.

The "People's Press" will aim to be what its title indicates—*a paper for the people.* It will endeavor to guard, with watchful eye the administration of the State and Federal Governments.

In return to the economy of the past, now that our confederacy embraces thirty-two, and will soon embrace thirty-four States, in a [illegible] But this paper will steadfastly insist upon adhering to a wise and prudential economy. It will insist upon non-interference on the part of government with elections, a [illegible] "squatter sovereignty" rights; non-intervention on the part of Congress with the domestic affairs of the Territories; and under the Constitution of the United States, it adopts for its rule of action the Cincinnati Platform of the Democratic party, adopted June 4th, 1856.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, [illegible]

[illegible]

upon the principles therein inculcated, should they be observed, the "People's Press" has no fears of the future for this great country.—Should it prove derelict to the high trust assumed of guarding and cherishing these principles, it will expect to lose the confidence of its friends, and fall into the consequent decadence which makes so many newspaper efforts mere ephemera.

In looking over the whole country for a distinguished citizen, alike entitled by his integrity to the People's cause, and the unwavering advocacy of the doctrines laid down in the Cincinnati Platform—who stands identified with the great and undying principle of Popular Sovereignty, in all its breadth and depth—who has been faithful to the whole country, and whose record is national—who can from his heart say he knows "no North, no South, no East, no West," but all alike are his country, as the national standard bearer in the contest of 1860, the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS stands pre-eminent, and to present his claims fairly and honestly to his fellow countrymen, and to defend him from the assaults of those who seek to disparage his eminent qualifications and traduce his frank, honorable, genial character, will be the pleasing and grateful task of the "People's Press." In discharging this duty, an effort will be made to studiously avoid animadversions upon other distinguished citizens, for it is not necessary in presenting his merits, that others should be disparaged, and the great end to be accomplished by the Democratic Party demands forbearance, conciliation and union, that by differences, dissensions and divisions, defeat may not fall upon them. The name and fame of Mr. DOUGLAS are national. His understanding of our great fundamental law is recognized North and South.—His steadfastness in maintaining his principle—the great principle that the people are the sovereign power—won the admiration even of those who inclined to a different interpretation, and should have engraved his name indelibly on the popular heart. To his far-seeing statesmanship, his thorough comprehension of the genius of the Government, his unswerving devotion to the interests of the people of the whole country, the delicate and important trust as Chief Executive, in administering the affairs of government, may be confidently and safely entrusted.

We therefore place his name at the head of our columns, and shall earnestly and untiringly advocate his cause.

It shall be the object of the editor of the People's Press to make it in every respect reliable; and instead of misleading and misdirecting opinion by holding out false hopes, and exaggerating results, he will avoid those extremes which are calculated to produce false impressions and inspire expectations that cannot be realized. He discards the frequent aphorism that "every thing is fair in politics," because he holds to the doctrine that nothing is fair in politics that would be unfair in morals. Political science, as he understands it, involves the care and welfare and happiness of the people. Government was made for them, and while justice and right should always reign supreme, "the greatest good to the greatest number" should be the study of the politician. The genius of our government demands "equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none;" and any approach to innovation upon this fundamental doctrine will be firmly resisted. It is hoped that unnecessary altercation and personal animadversion may be dispensed with. An effort will be made to address men's reason and judgment, rather than their prejudices and passions; and if in the warmth of discussion, controversy should assume a personal direction, it shall not be first sought by this paper.

He may be deemed unnecessarily prolix in this outline of the character of the "People's Press;" and there are many topics left untouched, upon which it might be advisable to express an opinion; but the editor leaves them to be developed in his columns, believing that works rather than promises will best avail him in producing a favorable impression upon the public.

The Democratic issues are already made up. They rest upon the teachings of the constitution, and the sure basis that the people are the fountain of sovereign power, and that all power not conferred by the constitution is reserved to them.

With these explanations of what will be the course of this paper, the editor asks the indulgence of his friends until he shall have completed such arrangements as will render it more acceptable to them, and entitle it to the general circulation which he invites them to aid him in obtaining.

The People's Press.

In selecting the title for our paper, by which it should be recognized, we sought neither the new nor the striking.

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet."

The Gazettes, and Journals, and Heralds, and Reporters, and Couriers, and Enquirers, and News, and Posts, and Times, have been appropriated in almost every city or county; and Flags, and Banners, and Standards, and Eagles wave and fly from hundreds of editorial battlements; Democrats are spread broadcast every where; and Republican has become ill-favored and besmirched with the sooty purpose to which it has been subjected.

In a field so well trodden, it was indeed difficult to glean a name. But, then, each paper, whatever may be its title, must gain a distinctive character, by its own peculiarities, its ability, its fairness, its cunning, its gravity, its humor, its piquancy, its reliability or its industry; and hence we adopted an appellation at once Democratic and plain, sufficiently comprehensive, yet unostentatious, brief, yet explicit; common enough from frequent use, and susceptible of being rendered popular, if the columns it overlooks are freighted with palatable pabulum.

We were not reflecting at the moment that the "Press" instituted by Jno. W. Forney at Philadelphia, had already established almost an exclusive claim to the title, which in our humble way we might not hope to divide, had we the ambition to make the effort. Nor did it occur to us, that, nearer home, at Cincinnati, a "Press" was being urged by the piquant, versatile and erratic Henry Reed, which was shedding its leaves as thick as Vallambrosa. Nor were we reminded that in the neighboring town of Springfield, the "Press" was a flourishing institution. We were determined to establish a paper, and the "Press" was the first name that suggested itself. Being one of the people, identified with them in all respects, ambitious of their regard, hopeful of their interests, solicitous for their happiness and prosperity, we therefore style it the "People's Press," whose sole object shall be to study their welfare and guard their rights.

If we succeed to our wish and hope, our "Press," too, will find its way, if not "to everlasting fame," at least to such notoriety as will satisfy our moderate ambition, and sufficiently remunerate us for the labor and expense necessarily attending such an enterprise.

How it is Received.

The *Portage Democrat* does not like the latest corpus decision of the Supreme Court. It says:

To say that this decision of our Supreme Court is received by the people with a feeling of great disappointment, but feebly expresses the actual facts.

The entire substance of, and only point made in, the decision refusing the writ, are given in the brief dispatch of the Attorney-General, and the newspaper column called the decision, is but needlessly amplified verbiage, an unsuccessful attempt to justify conservative timidity.

The lead-off of the *Leader*, indicating that a *bolder* court is required, is thus echoed by its Portage (Republican) cotemporary.

It is a slow process to revolutionize an elective Bench, but the people have the remedy—and yet the peaceful remedy is slow, and the prospects are discouraging. We have had what we have called triumphs for freedom, for justice and the right at the ballot box, but we are continually cheated out of the benefits of victories won.

North and South—A Glance at the Past and Present.

There can be no question as to the issue in the campaign of 1860. We see the singular number, become satisfied that all other issues are merged in the one idea of "slavery and free labor." Despite all the efforts of the past to withdraw this agitating theme from the struggle of politics, like the eternal circle it begins where it ended, and is to be the source of annoyance, of fierce, vindictive effort, of alienating the conflicting interests of the North and South, and giving a shock to, if it does not disintegrate the nation.

What is promised in such a contest? For years we dwelt happily, when this source of conflict was not the prevailing topic; and the rights of property in negroes was unquestioned under the ægis of the constitution. Men differed in political sentiment, nor did difference of opinion alienate one section from another. No geographical lines were drawn then. The representative from Maine stood side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, with the representative from Louisiana. The elements of discord were not sown—the love of our common country was uppermost in all hearts. Diverse as opinions were, and ardent as men were in maintaining them, the fires of patriotism which had been kindled in the time of the Revolution, had not died out. A severance of the Union was regarded as a chimera, and to promulgate any such sentiment was to meet with the denunciation of "traitor!"

Whence the great change that has swept like a simoom over the land, blasting and blighting and withering and destroying all those fine feelings of the American heart, upon which it was thought our country was established, as it were upon a rock, against which the tempest and the wave might rave and dash in vain? Have we grown less patriotic, more selfish, more the slaves of petty personal ambition, that, to mount to office, we would strip our standard of its stars, bring ruin upon our land, fill it with commotion and dissension, raise the hand of brother against brother, and friend against friend? And all for what? To follow an abstraction—to force men to our way of thinking whose habits of thought, whose surrounding circumstances, whose education, whose interests are different from ours. To use the political power, which, under our ever-to-be-venerated constitution we have acquired, to enforce the doctrines we teach, and to which they are averse.

We wish to appeal to the reason of men, and not to their passions. When is this contest to stop, and where is it to end? Turn back a few years, and recall when the efforts of fanaticism and blind zeal, under guise of petitions to Congress, to adopt measures forbidden by the constitution, were first permitted to fan the public ear. The progress of the free States was uninterrupted. They had grown in number from a single State, under the constitution, but were still in a minority. The dread of what might be done, when they should become the majority, awakened apprehension in their sister States which still had the political power; but they interposed no barrier to the introduction of new States. They solaced themselves with the vain hope that yet awhile an equilibrium could be maintained, and rights respected, through the introduction of a Southern with a Northern State. But how fallacious! The territory where their "peculiar institution" could be profitable was circumscribed, while yet the public domain stretched far and wide, out of which free States might be formed. In addition, it was easier and more consistent with their habits and their means, for the northern people to migrate and populate the wilds, than those who were trammeled with slave property. Besides, those who were possessed of slave property were generally provided with the comforts of home, and had little disposition to sunder the ties that bound them to their own neighborhoods, endeared by life long association. It was questionable, too, if the compromise of 1820 would not prevail through the whole expanse of the domain, although not strictly legal so far as regarded the Louisiana purchase; and it would be hazardous to remove thither with slave property; for in the formation of new States, what disposition would be made of such property was easily foreseen, in a latitude similar to that where freedom was provided for by the ordinance of 1787—an ordinance founded on a compact with Virginia, that the territory she ceded should be free.

Then did the busy mind, fruitful in expedients, look abroad for the acquisition of territory. Texas, mainly peopled by our own hardy sons, invited there by the pusillanimous Mexican to form a frontier guard against Indian incursion, fired with the impulses that govern the American heart, revolted from the tyranny of Mexico, asserted and achieved its independence. Applying for admission, she was embraced in the sisterhood of States, and added one more to the Southern constellation. Then came the acquisition of still more of the Mexican territory, with the gold-fields of California and the less inviting province of New Mexico. Then came, too, this fierce, and annoying and dangerous conflict as to the future of this new domain.—Was California to be divided by the Compromise of 36 30, or to come into the Union entire? The Missouri Compromise line was disregarded, notwithstanding it held good over the Louisiana purchase, and the argument was that Mexico eschewed slavery, and territory acquired from Mexico must consequently be free. In vain did the South assert its right to territory south of the prescribed line—in vain point to blood and treasure expended in its acquisition—in vain draw attention to the fact that the doctrine had been ignored in the Compromise of 1820 over the Louisiana purchase. The Missouri Compromise line was virtually annulled. The free States crossed that line in the admission of California. The position was assumed that freedom was the normal condition of all our territorial domain; that free States might be erected any where and every where from it; that slavery could only exist by local law, and therefore could not be introduced into territory already free; and nothing remained but to repeal a useless statute that could be contravened by one section at will, that had already been set aside in the case of California; and adopt some new principle of agreement which should settle this vexed question and withdraw it from the national councils. Hence, in conformity to the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska act was passed, which gives to the people of a territory the right to determine for themselves, whether they will or will not have slavery.

During all this time, the faction that had been at first confined to a few fanatics in the North, and their emissaries and zealots scattered through the West and South, had from an insignificant few, grown into a formidable party. They fastened themselves upon first one party and then the other, gaining converts until like a cankerous ulcer their faction eat into the vitals of the Whig division, corrupting whatever it touched.

"Like a mildewed ear,
Blasting its wholesome brother,"

or, like the lean kine of Pharaoh's dream, swallowing up the sleek and fat ones, until all over whom its black standard waved, became as blind and infatuated devotees as ever followed the accursed Moloch.

Hurrying on its march to empire and sway (which it so nearly reached in 1856,) this party of abstractionists found a powerful adjunct in the Know Nothing organization—an organization without political principles, but pursuing an infatuation not less zealous, not less pernicious than its own, and most dangerous to our institutions and the rights of man; it embraced it within its folds, and lo! it was gone! A few straggling guerrillas were left, it is true, but the life and spirit of the organization had departed. Whatever of animation it had was smothered. It was used as a cat's paw, and flattered and cajoled till the purpose was attained, and then scoffed and ridiculed, until it became necessary to flatter and cajole again!

The so-called Republican party is not homogeneous, except that portion who really entertain the opinion that it is sinful in the face of heaven that slavery should be tolerated any where, and what they term philanthropy, rises higher than any obligation to the constitution or law. Those who professed old whig doctrines cannot affiliate with them, except upon the pretended fallacious basis of mere opposition to the Democracy.—Those who held to the dogmas of Know Nothingism, cannot find one bond of Union with them, because they utterly repudiate the whole Know Nothing creed. From all parts of the North and West, they are now calling upon Massachusetts to reject the proposed amendment to her constitution, which has for its object to prolong the term of naturalization two years.* It is considered impolitic, and may lose the German vote, for which they have catered, and which they have cultivated so assiduously. Reduced to their own proper numbers, without "aid and comfort" from those who really have no principles in common with them, they would be powerless to do harm. They appeal to the prejudices and not to the reason of men. They weave a tissue of sophistries, and call them principles. They covet distinction—their pursuit is office.—Their pretended interest in the negro's rights is all sham. Where they most abound the negro will not or cannot live. It is their right to profess what principles they please, but as surely as the sun rises, to carry out those principles is to split our nation in two—to dim the luster of our stars—to curb the proud career, and to destroy the glorious destiny of the United States.

Let it not be supposed that we assume the ground that there are not of them, good men, pure men, benevolent men, who really have some regard for their country, but they entertain the belief that there are obligations of a higher nature, and which make their duty to their country, their obedience to law, their respect for the constitutional rights of others, merely of secondary, if not trifling importance. With these, however, are confederated a class who prey upon their infatuation, and flatter their prejudices merely to retain them as a nucleus around which to weave the odds and ends of faction, that they may be lifted to eminence, and enjoy the culmination of their hopes. In the next breath they disclaim Abolitionism; for says the Cincinnati Gazette, one of their leading papers, as late as the 5th inst., "those who have an idea of 'abolishing slavery,' are exceedingly few in number, and is no wise identified with the Republican party." This declaration which turns up occasionally, is to delude the conservative element of the conglomerate party, but is inconsistent with the disregard for constitutional and legal right, which is shown in the obstacles interposed in the free States to the recovery of fugitives from the service of their masters.

Having glanced at the northern side of this question, the issue of 1860, let us for a moment consider what is the duty of the South. Its safety and its duty go hand in hand. There is danger in demanding too much. It is entitled to the guaranties of the constitution. They have no just claim to more than the Democratic Platform of 1856 freely accords, that the people of a Territory shall have the right to manage their own affairs in their own way, and that Congress shall have no right to intervene.—To insist that Congress shall have power to make laws for a Territory, they rip open the whole subject of controversy, thought to have been settled in 1850, and give voice and animation to controversy, which may prove disastrous. The South really can have no interest in reviving this controversy, and resisting the settlement under the Kansas-Nebraska act in conformity to the compromises of 1850. The right is conceded to take slaves to Territories as property, but when there they must be amenable to local law. When the Territorial government is established, and the Legislature is elected by the people, all property is subject to such protection as that Legislature may provide, under the constitution of the United States. If there be a failure to protect slave property, it is an indication that the people do not affect slavery. Should loss of property ensue from such failure, there remains an appeal to the Courts, but not to Congress. To vest the power in Congress would at once hazard every thing, because, should the progress of events continue as for the last dozen years, all hope from that source would indeed be shortlived. Besides, it is universally admitted, that when the people of a Territory frame a constitution, in prospect of becoming a State, they shall determine for themselves, whether they will have slavery or not, and no law of Congress, nor any other power, can gainsay or resist them. Then on the part of the South, to claim more than has already been conceded, is to assert a mere abstraction, that has no practical reality, and to produce controversy that may prove ruinous to the integrity of the Union.

*Since the foregoing article was in type, Massachusetts has voted upon the proposed amendment, and adopted it, notwithstanding the appeals from the Northwest and advisory letters from her own Senator Wilson. If this step of Massachusetts be a sufficient bait to the proscriptive appetite of Know Nothingism, it must be bitter and unpalatable to the taste of those who happened to be born in a foreign land.

The Traitor Giddings.

We scarcely know how to characterize the letter published by the Cleveland *Leader*, from the arch-traitor, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, who having withdrawn from the Gubernatorial ring, and having been shelved by his Congressional constituents, employs his time in [illegible] ing sedition. We give an extract, which if GIDDINGS were not a maniac, should call down upon his head the execrations of every lover of his country. It is well that the "sands of life" of this mischievous old man are nearly run. What evil his example might produce, in inflaming fanaticism, could scarcely be measured, if he had health and strength and long life before him. Who but the most infatuated can but revolt at the infamous doctrines he teaches? He says:

In disregarding this law, (Fugitive Slave,) the prisoners *did right. Their error consisted in sparing the lives of the slave-catchers. Those pirates should have been delivered over to the colored men and consigned to the doom of pirates, which should have been speedily executed.* You are aware that this is the doctrine which I proclaimed in Congress. I adhere to it. Had the prisoners executed the slave-catchers promptly, it would have taught the administration a lesson not soon to be forgotten. We should have been no more troubled with that class of miscreants.

Cleveland is now the Boston of 1775, and I trust her sons will meet the responsibilities thrown upon them with becoming firmness.

As to the future, I see no other course for the prisoners than patiently to await events. Their counsel will apply to the Supreme Court of our State for habeas corpus whenever sentence shall be pronounced upon any of their number.

I have great confidence in the Judges composing that Court. But should they prove unequal to the occasion, the case will then be fully made up, and the appeal must then be taken to that highest of earthly tribunals, the source of all political power. The people finding this government to have become "*destructive of the lives, the liberties and the happiness of its citizens* WILL ALTER OR ABOLISH IT; and *organize its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their* SAFETY AND HAPPINESS."

This duty, so solemnly enjoined upon us by the founders of our government, in that immortal charter of American liberty to which for almost a century we have been accustomed to look for instruction and direction in regard to our rights, WILL NOT BE NEGLECTED.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—It is announced by the Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday, the 28th inst., that Senator Douglas arrived in that city on the previous evening, and took lodgings at the Girard House. According to an announcement which we made some time since, on such authority as warranted it at the time, that our Senator would return to Chicago about the last of April or the first of May—he should be here now. But, as is generally known, he was recalled from New York to Washington by the sickness of one of his sons, where he has been detained until last Wednesday. We are not apprised of what his immediate movements will be.—*Chicago Times, May 1st.*

—James O'Connor, a saloon keeper at Toledo, was drowned on Sunday night by falling into the river.

Mr. Douglas's Great Speech.

This unanswerable speech, delivered in the U. S. Senate on the 23d of Feb. last, in reply to Hon. A. G. Brown of Miss., in opposition to the passage of a Code of Laws by Congress to protect slavery in the Territories, and in favor of banishing from the halls of Congress all questions touching Domestic Slavery in the Territories, and remanding them to the people of the Territories to be disposed of as they may see proper, subject to an appeal to the Judicial Tribunals to test the validity of the territorial enactments under the Constitution of the United States, together with an appendix showing the position of distinguished public men on the question in the great contests of 1852 and 1856 will be found in our columns to-day. It is so clear, so distinct, that not one point is left unexplained. The objections raised, and questions proposed are brushed away as easily as we brush away the gossamer threads that are thrown across our path.

Mason, and Brown and Green and Clay and Bigler seem merely to have introduced the several propositions that they might be explained by the Senator from Illinois, and not to perplex and embarrass him as they were intended.—He passes through the barriers they were expected to interpose, as though they were going the same way, and were not raised to resist him. He turns their weapons against themselves. He takes their own postulates and shows that they must inevitably lead to the conclusions he draws. The principles he inculcates are irrefragable. They are in conformity to our institutions, to the genius of our people. They protect every right guarantied by the constitution and inflict no wrong.—None but the most infatuated or fanatical could object to his reasoning, which seems to flow in a natural stream, stopped in its progress by no impediment to cause more than a ripple of its placid surface, as it glides onward.

What can be more conclusive than this?—To us it seems to cover the whole ground, and we therefore extract it from the body of the speech, that they may see and judge for themselves, as to the right and expediency of Congressional non-intervention, who may not take the trouble to read the whole speech.

MR. DOUGLAS: I will answer the Senator's question. First, I do not hold that squatter sovereignty is superior to the Constitution. I hold that no such thing as sovereign power attaches to a Territory while a Territory. I hold that a Territory possesses whatever power it derives from the Constitution under the organic act, and no more. I hold that all the power a Territorial Legislature possesses is derived from the Constitution and its amendments, under the act of Congress; and because I hold that, I denied last year that the people of a Territory, without the consent of Congress, could assemble at Lecompton and create an organic law for that people. I denied the validity of your Lecompton constitution, for the reason that constitutions can only be made by sovereign power; and because the Territory was not a sovereignty, that was not a constitution, but a petition. But, sir, I will not occupy time on that question. The limit of the authority of a Territorial Legislature is the organic act and the Constitution and its amendments. The organic act of Kansas provides, in its sixth section:

"That the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposition of the soil," &c.

The whole legislative power possessed by Congress over a Territory was, by that act, conferred on the Territorial Legislature. There were exceptions on three points; but slavery was not one of the exceptions. I say, then, the intent was to give to the Territorial Legislature all the power that we possessed; all that could be given under the Constitution; and the understanding was, that Congress would not interfere with whatever legislation they might enact.

Now, the Senator from Alabama asks me whether the Southern people, under the Constitution, have not the right to carry their slaves there? I answer, yes—the same right that you have to carry any other property. Then you ask, have they not a right to hold it there when they get it there? I answer, the same right that you have to hold any other property, subject to such local laws as the local Legislature may constitutionally enact. Can you hold any other property without law to protect it? No. Then, can you hold slave property without law to protect it? No, is the answer. Then, will Congress pass laws to protect other property in the Territories? I answer, no. We have created Territorial Legislatures for that purpose.

What could possibly be more explicit and distinct? What could more lucidly interpret the understanding of the issue in the campaign of 1856? We then proclaimed that the removal of citizens from a State to a Territory did not disqualify them for self government.—There was not a Democratic press that did not assert this doctrine. It fell sweetly upon the popular ear, because it found an echo in the popular heart.

In commending this admirable speech to the careful consideration of the reader, we cannot forego another extract, further illustrative of the principle that legislation and representation should go together, and that the people of the Territories shall manage their affairs in their own way.

We have agreed that this Government should not violate the principles of our Revolution, by making laws for a distant people regulating their domestic concerns, and affecting their rights of property, without giving them a representation. The doctrine that Congress is to regulate the rights of person and property, and the domestic concerns of a Territory, is the doctrine of the Tories of the Revolution. It is the doctrine of George III. and Lord North, his minister. Our fathers then said that they would not consent that the British Parliament should pass laws touching the local and domestic concerns of the colonies, the rights of person and property, the family relations of the people of the colonies, without their consent. The Parliament of Great Britain said they had the power. We said to them "you may have the power but you have not the moral right; it is violative of the great principles of civil liberty; violative of the rights of an Englishman, not to be affected in his property without his consent is given through his representative." Because Great Britain insisted on exercising that identical power over these colonies, our fathers flew to arms, asserted the doctrine that every colony, every dependence, every Territory, had a right in its own domestic Legislature to pass just such laws as its people chose touching their local and domestic concerns, recognizing the right of the Imperial Parliament to regulate imperial affairs, as I do the right of Congress to regulate the national and Federal concerns of the people of a Territory.

Sir, I am asserting, on behalf of the people of the Territories, just those rights which our fathers demanded for themselves against the claims of Great Britain. Because those rights were not granted to our fathers, they went through a bloody war of seven years. Am I now to be called upon to enforce that same odious doctrine on the people of a Territory, against their consent? I say, no. Organize a Territorial government for them; give them a Legislature, to be elected by their own people; give them all the powers of legislation on all questions of a local and domestic character, subject only to the Constitution; and if they make good laws, let them enjoy their blessings; and if they make bad laws, let them suffer under them until they repeal them. If the laws are unconstitutional, let those aggrieved appeal to the court—the tribunal created by the Constitution to ascertain that fact. That is the principle which we stood upon in 1854. It was on that principle and that understanding we fought the great political battle and gained the great victory of 1856. How many votes do you think Mr. Buchanan would have obtained in Pennsylvania if he had then said that the Constitution of the United States plants slavery in all the Territories, and makes it the duty of the Federal Government to keep it there and maintain it at the point of the bayonet and by Federal laws, in opposition to the will of the people? How many votes would he have received in Ohio, or any other free States, on such a platform? Mr. Buchanan did not then understand the doctrines of popular sovereignty and self-government in that way.

We should have preferred to publish the appendix containing the opinions of distinguished Democrats in 1854 and 1856 with the speech, but found that the troubles and embarrassments accompanying a new enterprise fall to us as to others, and it is deferred to future numbers, when those opinions and views will be found to substantiate the Democratic law laid down by Mr. DOUGLAS, in every particular.

WHEAT.—The Indiana newspapers speak in very encouraging terms of the wheat crop. It has not had any serious set back, and never looked better.

Let us have Harmony.

The harmonious union of the Democratic Party should be the aim and object of every true Democrat; not, as has been alleged by flippant and reckless writers, for the sake of "spoils," but to perpetuate these principles which we have "inherited and prized," and which, under nearly half a century of Democratic government, have urged our country in a prosperous and glorious career unparalleled in the history of nations. To produce that harmony, minor differences must be healed—the wayward and erring must be invited back—the constitution of the United States must be our guide, and we must stand upon our platform, hallowed by time, and consecrated to the many triumphs achieved by the people.

It is not meet that a great nation, like ours, should be made the plaything of reckless ambition. Its interests are too diverse—the happiness of too many is involved, their prosperity and their fortunes, that we should disregard the experience of the past, discard the written chart for our guidance, and embark upon an open sea, compassless and rudderless, in the vain pursuit of a moving object, which may forever elude, if it do not betray us to perdition.

The teachings of Democracy are pure and simple. They point to the constitution as our pole-star, fixed and immovable. It unfolds the whole science of our government, and as construed by the sages who wrought it for the grand purpose of building up the greatest of nations, there is safety in it, and without it, "chaos is come again." Then, rallying round our consecrated banner—the banner of the constitution, may we not come together, and be firm and united as we once were? What do we covet, more than the welfare of our country?—Are we not prosperous in its prosperity? Do not our hearts thrill with pleasure and satisfaction, and do we not rejoice in its gladness? Can official station so dazzle us that we are blinded, and incline from the path our fathers trod, and which only we may *safely* tread?

Through the peril of storm, from the blandishments of many a Circe, in following that glorious standard, we have been prosperously borne. Standing on the platform of "non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty," our country yet remains integer in every part, our flag not only unshorn of a star, but planting others, and luminous ones, upon its broad azure field.

What! have we so soon forgotten the difficulties and dangers we have passed, that we are to upset our platform on which we stood so firmly and fought so valiantly and conquered so gloriously? We were all together then—we were *the people.* We claimed our birthright. It was no new-fangled notion, that to the people belonged sovereign power. The heresy that it was the "divine right of Kings" expired when we cut loose from George the Third.—Nor does it any more belong to Congress, than it did to that potentate who thought that the British Parliament should pass laws touching the local and domestic concerns of the colonies, the rights of person and property, the family relations of the people of the colonies without their consent. The result is known. The colonies did not think so; nor do the people think that Congress has that power or "moral right" now. In the language of Mr. Buchanan, referring to the Kansas-Nebraska act, in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination: "It is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people *of a Territory*, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

THE OHIO BLACK LAW IN FORCE.—The county of Portage probably has the honor of the first prosecution under the "black law" passed last winter by the Legislature prohibiting men "reputed" to have negro blood in their veins from voting.

At the April election in Charlestown, a citizen, reputed to have negro blood, offered his vote, and was challenged by a patriotic Locofoco! A bystander remarked that "in his *opinion*, the individual in question had a right to vote." The vote was received. Whereupon the Locofocos *indignated!*

Subsequently one of the "faithful" swore out a warrant against the bystander who expressed the above recreant, dangerous "opinion," for violating said law against *reputed* negro blood! The said bystander was arrested and taken before Justice Selby, of Paris. Upon the hearing the Justice bound the accused over to Common Pleas Court in three hundred dollars.

At the late term of the Common Pleas Court, the case was brought before the Grand Jury, who refused to present a bill!—*Portage County Democrat.*

And for this evasion of their duty, which they were sworn to perform—a duty they owed to their country, and should have been above all personal consideration or private sentiment, they are encouraged by this Republican paper. The Magistrate did his duty. He who swore out the warrant discharged his duty, but the Grand Jury utterly failed in theirs. The law is in conformity to the constitution. It establishes a uniform rule throughout the State, and prevents the negroes scattered through "chocolate" from nullifying the votes of the citizens of Ohio. Such people as constituted the Grand Jury of Portage should keep off of Grand Juries—they do not recognize the obligations of an oath. They set up their prejudices above the constitution of the State, the acts of the Legislature, and the Judges who interpret them. If a negro was permitted to vote, and any one in the face of the statute "aided and abetted," he should have been held amenable to the penalty prescribed for such offence.

WON'T TRY IT ON.—Some Republicans met at Wheeling, Va., and passed a resolution that it would be expedient that the next Republican Convention should be held on Southern soil, and proposed Wheeling as the most suitable point. To this the Sandusky *Register* responds:

"That the Union could withstand the shock is open to question. A National Republican Convention in Old Virginia! This is more than Southern blood can stand. The same invincible spirit of chivalry that breaks up Methodist Conferences would soon wind up such a presumptuous assemblage."

It won't do then. They won't have it so. If it were a *National* convention, why not hold it in "Old Virginia," as well as upon more northern soil? Are its principles so *sectional*, so inconsistent with Southern rights and Southern feeling, that it would be hazardous to enunciate them in "Old Virginia?" Wheeling was always opposed to Democracy—cannot the Republicans yield that little in compliment to the "Opposition?" Or must they fire at the tenets of the South from a respectful and safe distance? The people of Wheeling are proverbially hospitable. They would entertain their guests in the blandest and most sumptuous manner. They would furnish a place of meeting, and there need be no apprehension of bowie knives and pistols! But the Wheeling folks may remain satisfied. The Republicans "won't try it on."

FORNEY'S PRESS.—This paper has expressed its determination to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, provided that the Convention shall adopt the Cincinnati Platform, and shall not attempt to engraft new doctrines upon the Democratic creed. This is the determination as we have heretofore shown, of the Chicago *Times* and the Springfield *Register*. Any other platform would be suicidal to the Democratic party, and it is to be hoped that there will be a grand reunion upon it. Even the Baltimore *Clipper*, identified with the Maryland American party, says that "if a candidate shall be nominated upon the intervention platform of the Southern Democracy, he will not get the electoral votes of a single Northern State, nor one-half of the Southern States. From this may be estimated the force of the *sine qua non*, set up by FORNEY'S *Press.*"

Popular Sovereignty.

The *Constitution*, not of the United States, but of the [illegible] *Constitution*, has discovered that popular sovereignty, with the Douglas dodge of protection by the federal courts, is just the thing for the present emergency of the Democratic party. The editor announces that the intestine disturbances of the party are all healed by the following anodyne:

"The principles emblazoned on its banner are, non-intervention by Congress or by Territorial Legislatures, either to establish or prohibit Slavery within the Territories, and the protection of slave property therein, as long as the Territorial condition shall remain by the Judiciary, under the Constitution of the United States."

It is a sad instance of the ingratitude of Republics that the same article that appropriates the property of Douglas sends him bootless out of the party, and announces that "the traitors to its principles are everywhere leaving its organization, and will soon be clean over to the Black Republican party."—*O. S. Journal.*

Not being in receipt of the *Constitution*, we must take second-handed its declaration of principles. What the *State Journal* terms "the Douglas Dodge" was the basis of the issue in 1856. It has been steadfastly and consistently maintained by Mr. DOUGLAS ever since. It was a principle incorporated in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and was maintained by Mr. BUCHANAN in his acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination. It was incorporated in the Cincinnati Platform. How, then can it be called a "dodge," and made to appear a subterfuge, invented for the occasion?

On the 4th of January, 1854, in his report from the Committee on Territories, Mr. DOUGLAS said that the compromise measures of 1850 "were designed to establish certain great principles which would not only furnish remedies for existing evils, but in all time to come, avoid the perils of a similar agitation, by withdrawing the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and committing it to the arbitrament of those who were immediately interested in, and alone responsible for its consequences."

In Mr. DOUGLAS'S speech, the night of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, March 3d, 1854, he repeated:

1st. That the whole question of slavery should be withdrawn from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and committed to the arbitrament of those who are immediately interested in and alone responsible for its existence.

2d. In applying this principle to the Territories and the new States to be formed therefrom, all questions pertaining to slavery were to be referred to the people residing therein.

3d. That the committee proposed to carry these propositions and principles into effect in the precise language of the compromise measures of 1850.

He said:

"Are not these propositions identical with the principles and provisions of the bill on your table? If there is a hair-breadth of discrepancy between the two, I ask any Senator to rise in his place and point it out. Both rest upon the great principle which forms the basis of all our institutions—that the people are to decide the questions for themselves, subject only to the constitution."

HON. HOWELL COBB, now Secretary of the Treasury, on the 19th September, 1856, in a speech at West Chester, Pa., said:

"I stand upon a principle. I hold that the will of the majority of the people of Kansas should decide this question; and I say here to-night, before this people, and before this country, that I shall abide the decision of the people there. I hold to the right of the people to self-government. I am willing for them to decide this question."

HON. ISAAC TOUCEY, now Sec'y of the Navy, said on the 3d March 1854:

"Sir, this principle of non-intervention, is one of the leading principles of the Constitution."

And again:

"The original act recognizes on in the Territorial Legislature, all the power which they can have subject to the Constitution, and subject to the organic law of the Territory. There is no ambiguity. It is as explicit as language can make it. The only doubt which arises is as to the meaning of the Constitution. That we cannot define; that is a question exclusively for the Judicial Tribunals."

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in his response to the nomination for Vice-President, remarked June 9 1856:

"The whole Democratic organization is pledged to the following proposition: That Congress shall not interpose upon this subject (slavery) in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia. That the people of each Territory shall determine the question for themselves, and be admitted into the union upon a footing of perfect equality with the original States, without discrimination on account of the allowance or prohibition of slavery."

Senator BIGLER, July, 1, 1856, after endorsing the removal of the question from Congress and confiding it to the people of the Territory, with regard to "what degree of law-making power, it is competent for Congress to confer upon the people and Legislature of a Territory," remarked:

"It is a question of construing the constitution and therefore a judicial question, which I am not called upon to decide."

On the 11th March 1856, in his report of the Senate Committee on Territories, Mr. DOUGLAS said:

"It must be a judicial question over which congress can have no control, and which can be determined only by the courts of justice, under the sanction of the constitution."

This principle is emphatically embodied in the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, and was endorsed by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter of acceptance, which declared that "the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

It is useless to multiply extracts. We have shown, we think, conclusively, that it is no *dodge*, but was declared a cardinal principle of the Democracy, in its canvass of 1856, and has been steadfastly adhered to ever since, by Mr. DOUGLAS and those who co-operate with him.

The People's Press.

Our exchanges are calling attention to this forthcoming Democratic paper, and speak kindly and approvingly of its editor. We annex a specimen or two:

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.—The talented J. Birney Marshall, of the CAPITAL CITY FACT, proposes to start a new Democratic paper at Columbus, with the above title, on or about the first of May. The *Press* will present the name of Stephen A. Douglas as its first choice for the Presidency in 1860.—Terms, $2 in advance. We hope Bro. Marshall will meet with unbounded success.—*Morrow County Herald.*

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—J. Birney Marshall has issued the prospectus for a new weekly Democratic newspaper at Columbus, Ohio, to be called the *People's Press*. Mr. Marshall has been connected with the CAPITAL CITY FACT for over a year, and is a writer of ability. The paper will advocate the claims of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. It is time the Democracy of Ohio were having a paper at the capital of the State that would pay some little attention to the "proposed" principles of the Democracy, which the *Press* promises to do. We wish Mr. Marshall pecuniary success, and hope he will have better luck in his new enterprise than we had once upon a time in that same city.—*M'Arthur Journal.*

A NEW PAPER.—We learn from the Columbus FACT, that J. Birney Marshall, who has been for some time connected with the editorial department of that paper, intends establishing a pure Democratic weekly in that city. Mr. Marshall is an enterprising man and an able writer, and we feel assured will make his paper all that it is "cracked up to be." It is to be entitled *The People's Press*, and will hoist the name of Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1860. The first number will make its appearance on or about the first of May.—*Portsmouth Tribune.*

THE PUBLIC PRESS.—J. Birney Marshall, Esq., editor of that spirited sheet the Columbus Fact, is about to start a new Democratic weekly paper with the above title at the State Capital. Mr. Marshall is a man of fine talents, a dashing writer, and possessed of indomitable energy.—The paper will hoist the Douglas flag, and labor for the nomination and election of the champion of popular sovereignty. Success to it.—[Toledo Herald.

A Cannard.

The New York *Herald*, true to its instincts, is grinding away at the Democracy with its usual references to the past, in which it disparages the prospects of the Democratic party by pointing to

"A split in the Pennsylvania camp, a rebellion in the Louisiana camp, a Presidential division and various local discords in the Virginia camp, and hostile cliques and hot quarrels here, there and everywhere among the rank and file, which seem to defy all the agencies of peace."

From which draws the sage conclusion that "the prospect is gloomy but there is yet hope," from the "cohesive power of public plunder."

BENNETT is evidently impatient and restive of something and vents his ill-temper, or threatens to "cut loose," after this fashion:

"There is still a hope for the factious Democracy in 1860. They have shown, over and over again, that they can be combined at the tap of the drum by the 'cohesive power of the public plunder.' Place the spoils and plunder of the Presidency before them, tell them the day of battle is at hand, that union is their only chance, and they will rush into each other's arms like a band of brothers, and, till the battle is over, will stick to their common cause like cobbler's wax. They make a terrible uproar, meantime, we admit, and keep the country in hot water upon constitutional questions, principles, State rights, and such things; but the great question of the spoils comprehends everything which a good Democrat feels it to be his highest privilege and holiest duty to live for, labor for, fight for, and die for. Upon this word of magic—'the spoils'—depend his successes, his hopes, and his faith in the resurrection.

"On the other hand, the opposition elements of the country do not so clearly comprehend the importance of the spoils, or they do not stand so much in need of the spoils as the democracy; while they have a much stronger belief in the saving virtues of political principles and abstractions. Hence the difficulty of combining the opposition forces, North and South; and thus we find them now as far from any basis of common union as they were in 1856.

"With these general views of the subject, we think there is still a living hope for the democracy in 1860—first, from their reunion upon the good old party platform of the spoils and plunder; secondly, from the divisions of the opposition upon constitutional questions and principles, in which, this way or that way, the bulk of the republicans, Americans and old line whigs sincerely believe."

Now, who would give a fig for the support of such a weathercock, that varies with every wind, or rather obeys the instincts of its whims, and caprices or is influenced by the axes it has to grind? It cannot prove a desirable ally, when "spoils" are the only objects of consideration with itself, and consequently it cannot conceive any other motive principle in anybody else. While it is by no means complimentary to the Democracy, it does not flatter their opponents. It omits to mention, however, the chief cement of the "opposition" in the North—the slavery agitation—and that the adhesiveness from that source produces a contrary effect when applied at the South. What it says of "splits" and "hostile cliques" and "hot quarrels" must be particularly refreshing to our neighbor of the Statesman which spoke so confidently the other day of "harmony."

With a knowing wink of that ubiquitous vision of his, in a succeeding paper, it disposes of the prominent candidates as follows:

"The friends of Mr. Douglas are complacent that he, and he alone, will be found competent to re-unite and save the party in the North without sacrificing the party in the South, and his shibboleth is 'popular sovereignty' in the Territories. The pipelayers of Governor Wise are equally sanguine concerning his superior claims; as the Democratic St. George who slew the dragon of Know Nothingism—as the first, boldest, and most conspicuous Southern Democratic opponent of the Kansas Lecompton Constitution, and as the leading champion of strict construction against the whole foreign and domestic policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration. The friends of Mr. Slidell expect to make his Cuba scheme the winning card. The managers in behalf of Mr. Guthrie count upon that Pennsylvania's [illegible] policy of incidental home protection, they think will succeed. Mr. Breckinridge has the advantage of a flattering and widely diffused personal popularity, while Jefferson Davis, Senator Brown, and Messrs. Hunter, Cobb and Stephens, look to the commanding power of the Southern rights wing of the party."

He peremptorily excommunicates DOUGLAS and WISE as unfit for the South, and raises "Northern impediments against all the rest," coming to the sage conclusion that some "new man" must be sought, and [illegible]. We think that intelligent people are not to be [illegible] that way, or have wool drawn over their eyes by the Herald.

Leasing the Canals.

The *Statesman* charges that the advertisement published by the Board of Public Works for leasing the canals is not in conformity to the law, and intimates that it was a scheme of [illegible] "very busybody, the Attorney General," to prevent the leasing of the canals, or to throw them into the hands of the Republicans who have a happy facility of procuring such stocks as are required as security! It apprehends that there is a plot to exclude "the real canal men of the State, who ought to be the lessees." It says:

"If the Public Works are let under the provisions of the advertisement, they must go into the hands of parties who are able to make an investment of not less than $255,000 in the stocks of the State of Ohio, or of the United States. The men of experience in the canals and of ample solvency, and who would make the most efficient and popular lessees, cannot, as a matter of course, raise the means to purchase the stock, and therefore, although they might be able to furnish ample security just as good as the stocks, their bids would be disregarded."

The *Statesman* advises the canal men to bid anyhow, and rather promises it on the contrary provided they bid enough. It says:

"We would advise the practical men of Ohio who are inclined to bid, to make their proposals in strict conformity to the law, and if they be the highest bidders, the law awards them the lease, and the *Board* may be compelled to assign the contracts to them."

Not having examined the advertisement with the provisions of the law, we cannot say positively that the Board have transcended their prerogative. The kind of security which they may demand is pointed out, or such other security as shall be satisfactory to the Board, thus giving the Board discretion as to what security they will receive. The Board according to the *Statesman's* showing have exercised the discretion of naming what security they will receive—requiring one-half in U. S. Stocks or Ohio Stocks, and the other in unincumbered real estate.

We presume that the apprehension of the *Statesman* is considerably augmented, lest "the canal men of Ohio" should not be the successful bidders—its interest in having those experienced gentlemen as contractors remaining unabated.

We shall probably hear from the other side before long, and as faithful "chroniclers of the times" shall feel bound to state in brief what may be said in defence of the action of the Board.

WRIT OF ERROR ALLOWED.—We understand that a writ of error has been granted in the cases of Carr and Sayres, in the Penitentiary from Hamilton county, for the murder of Kate Buchanan, in the second degree; and of [illegible], convicted in the same county, of the murder of [illegible] Baker, in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 27th inst. The Sheriff of that county has been notified of the granting of the writs. The matter is to be determined without delay, and if sustained, new trials will be granted.

HON. WILLIS ALLEN, a prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Southern Illinois and ex-member of Congress, died in Williamson county, on the 15th inst. At the time of his death he was Judge of that Circuit, to which he was recently elected.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

From the Capital City Fact of Wednesday.

Tom Miller's Pilgrimage.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *National Democrat*, writing from Mt. Gilead, Morrow county, Monday, the 9th inst., closes his letter with the following paragraph:

"Mr. Thomas Miller, one of the proprietors of the *Statesman*, has canvassed this county for his paper. I learn that he increased his subscription to a large number among the Democracy of this county. Besides canvassing for his paper, he engaged in beating up for recruits among the Delegates to the State Convention for H. B. Payne, of your city, for Governor, who, although he has declined, will, I learn, accept the nomination if tendered to him. To have this "tender made" was one of the objects of Mr. Miller's mission. It is rumored that an effort is to be made to have the Convention of the 26th inst. postponed until after the Republicans hold theirs. It would, in my opinion, be a confession of weakness. Let the Democracy meet, put in nomination good and true men, and go into the campaign battling for the time-honored principles of the Democracy, and victory will be ours."

This will be read with some surprise by some of Tom Miller's acquaintances here, who had no idea that he was "beating the country all over," and especially "beating up recruits for H. B. Payne." But that gouge is only one of Tom's tricks. He probably found that Payne had some popularity in Morrow county especially as the Democrats are all Douglas men up there, and he cut in with the strongest side. The fellow may have some lingering hankering for Payne, for he and Payne were a year ago as thick as three in a bed, in the cause of Douglas, Popular Sovereignty and anti-Lecompton, and Tom even went so far as to say Buchanan was a d—d old fool and a [illegible]!

The correspondent of the *National Democrat* evidently does not know Tom Miller, although he does seem to know some other things. Tom is anything and everything to all men, to their faces, but let their backs be turned and he is—Tom Miller. He would be for Payne or anybody else where Payne or anybody else has friends. He is no at pretending to get subscribers for the *Statesman*, which is sadly in want of them, but the real object is to [illegible] the Convention.

We, too, have heard of some such scheme as putting off the Democratic State Convention until after the Republicans hold theirs; and it is probable that the descendant in a collateral way from the great Warwick, "Col. J. Foster, Sec. Ex. Com.," called together the Central Committee for that purpose. This is very like Tom Miller's tactics. "Boys, let's see what they're goin' to do first." We deny the right of Charley Foster, or Tom Miller, or Gen. W. Manypenny, or the whole *Statesman* and Post-Office clique, with each of the Central Committee as they can scrape together, to postpone the time of holding the Convention. They might just as well assume any other prerogative of a Convention, and proceed to nominate. County Conventions have been held and delegates appointed to assemble at Columbus on the 26th of May, to nominate State officers; and on that day the Convention should be held. What matters it what the Republicans may do, or whom nominate? This is a separate organization. The *Democrat's* correspondent well remarks that it would be "a confession of weakness" to postpone. We, too, say, "Let the Democracy meet, put in nomination good and true men, and go into the campaign battling for the time-honored principles," *Popular Sovereignty and non-intervention*—the Cincinnati Platform, and nothing else. No more tinkering is wanted with the platform—no interpolations. The Convention should give the platform as endorsed by the people, and should select the best men for office, and then it would make no difference, whatever what platform the Republicans might adopt or what men they might nominate. Tom Miller hasn't an idea beyond trick and scheme. Such a thing as principle never entered his noddle. He might expect to out-trick the Republicans if they could be got to expose their hands first; but to beat them in fair and open field he never contemplated.

What will President Buchanan think when he hears that his pet Postmaster (bought and paid for, even after he had denounced the President) has been traveling about electioneering for Payne, for Governor—that Payne who traversed Ohio, and addressed a great meeting at Indianapolis, denouncing the President and his Lecompton policy—that Payne, who, when at Washington, and urgently entreating the President, was told:

"Thou troublest me; I am not in the vein."—

that Payne, who was leagued with Stanton and Johnson and all the most violent opponents of the President's policy, and who left no stone unturned to keep it with others? Would he not imagine that Tom might as well be at home, attending to the duties of his office, (which is very much out of repair and needs somebody to look after its affairs) as to be traveling about electioneering for his friend Payne?

We disclaim any hostility to Col. Payne; but he is not the man for the times. He does not possess the entire confidence of the Democratic party, and no man can hope to win who has not. He is regarded by many as a mere political adventurer, without stability, and of doubtful political faith. That would be fatal to the coming canvass, which must be one of great effort. He is untiring and speaks well—is a man of talent, and would conduct a brisk canvass, but he may as well be taken at his word, and be permitted to remain in the ranks, where he may render service. The artifice would be too shallow, to have voluntarily declined a nomination before tendered, merely to bring his name prominently before the people or prevent it from being forgotten; and then be willing "to accept the nomination if tendered to him." We have no idea it will be so tendered, or that he will have an opportunity to accept or decline, although Tom Miller might button-hole every man in Morrow county in his behalf.

——Since the foregoing was written, we have the *Statesman*, which, as we expected, is in an ill humor about the officiousness of the correspondent of the *National Democrat* in "letting the cat out of the bag." It is quite huffy, and says:

"We respectfully suggest to the editors and proprietors of the *Democrat*, to advise their correspondent to confine himself to matter pertinent and proper to be written about, and also to the truth."

Prime Catch! Mountain Democrat. You are treading on somebody's toes. Your friend the *Statesman*, denies the "soft impeachment," as to Miller's "beating up recruits for H. B. Payne." It says:

"As to the assertion that Mr. Miller's visit to Morrow county was a mission to obtain "recruits" in the shape of Delegates for Mr. Payne or any other person, it is simply a fabrication. We have advised the Democrats of Ohio, through our columns, to take care to send up to our next Democratic State Convention, wise, discreet and sound men as Delegates, and we have confidence that they will do so, and that the Convention will give us a ticket of good and strong men for our candidates."

We are rather inclined to think this is an evasion, that although the apparent object of the "Mission" was to obtain subscribers for his paper, he doubtless availed himself of the opportunity to lay a *little* for his friend Payne. The advice the *Statesman* says it gave through its columns, may have been given, and was very good advice. The great Napoleon, on a celebrated occasion, issued a public order that votes might be voluntary, but he sent private information that those who did not vote as he desired, should be shot! The application is very apparent. The *Statesman* may advise through its columns "the Democrats of Ohio to send to the Convention wise, discreet and sound men," but Tom Miller, in his peregrinations through the State, picking up subscribers here and there, may, for all that, "beat up recruits among the Delegates for H. B. Payne." That's a way he has—bushwhacking is his trade. The correspondent of the *National Democrat* must be more discreet, and not be too inquisitive, if he should cross Tom Miller's path again. He should know that Tom does not mean what he says, and likes to make his political moves incog.

From the Fact of Friday.

The Democratic Convention not Postponed—The Central Committee Come and Go—The Statesman not yet Dictator.

It appeared singular, no doubt, that no notice was taken in yesterday's Fact of the meeting of the Central Democratic Committee which took place yesterday at the office of the Secretary of State, and which, after the "Sec. of Dem. Ex. Com." had explained the necessity of postponing the State Democratic Convention until after the Republicans should hold theirs, resolved not to take, and afterwards unanimously, that there was no necessity or expediency of such postponement. We prepared an article, to that effect, and commending the fable of the boy who cried "Wolf" to the shepherds, to the mature consideration of the officious Secretary of the Executive Committee, who called the Committee from their homes and business to listen to his idle prattle, determine that the call was unnecessary, and quietly depart homeward again, somehow or another, when we expected to see the article in our column last evening, it was not there, and the manuscript had disappeared! It was one of those contretemps that occasionally turn up in the life of an editor, and cause annoyance, but for which, after they occur there is no remedy.

We were adverse to the contemplated postponement, and had referred to it in an article the day previous, commenting upon an extract from the Mt. Gilead correspondence of the *National Democrat*. We have since conversed with the author of that correspondence, and find that, notwithstanding the denial of the *Statesman*, Tom Miller had been doing precisely what was attributed to him—"beating up recruits among the delegates for H. B. Payne." The call therefore was intended to bring the Central Committee together and procure a postponement of the time of holding the Democratic Convention, that Tom Miller's faction might have time to [illegible].

It will not do to say that the *Statesman* did not advise the call of the Committee, and did not recommend the postponement of the Convention. The call was made by the Secretary of the Executive Committee who assumed the authority of the President and Secretary of the State Central Committee, and is per consequence one of the editors of the *Statesman*—the "Austrian" editor if you please. It was a "Tom Miller scheme," out and out, but it didn't win. The plan was probably ostensibly for the benefit of Payne, but connected with it was a little trick for Manypenny, the standing candidate who has not declined. It will be remembered two years ago, when several prominent Democrats were before the Convention for the Gubernatorial nomination, Manypenny, whose name had been mentioned, in that connection, despairing of his own chances, threw whatever weight he was supposed to possess in favor of Payne. This time Payne declines early, before there was a prospect for his nomination, and several others, who had very good chances, expressed a disinclination to take the field, leaving a fair opening for the acquiescent Manypenny. But there has not appeared any marked demonstrations of popular feeling in his favor, and it required some exquisite maneuvering, in the Tom Miller way, to bring about the desired result. It was suggested by Senator Schleich, in his letter addressed to the "editor of the *Statesman*," that his urgency for the restoration of the Canal Contracts had been stimulated, if not inspired by a desire for the Gubernatorial nomination, which those experienced and skillful political managers and contrivers had doubtless promised. To prepare the way for this event—or to "beat up recruits for Payne," with such a *dernier resort* in contemplation, was the secret of the "mission" of Tom Miller, who was canvassing the State to procure subscribers for the *Statesman*!

The Central Committee assembled, and agreed with the suggestions of Mr. Stayman of the Delaware *Standard*, that the Democracy had a record, upon which they could stand, and it was not material to them on what day the Republicans held their Convention or made their nominations. Although the latter should modify or change their platform, the Democracy had theirs established, and it could not be altered to meet any emergency that Republican ingenuity might invent. It was understood by the people, [illegible] by the people, and the Democratic candidates who might be nominated, were expected to stand fairly and squarely upon it. Meetings have been held in a number of counties, have been called in many others, all pointing to the 26th of May as the time of holding the Democratic Convention. It is fixed in the public mind, and cannot be changed to suit the leisure or yet unfinished preparation of this or that would-be candidate. There are enough sound, reliable, eloquent Democrats who would not hesitate to accept the nomination; yet desire that their convenience should be consulted, or that it should be requisite that their adversary should be first brought to the starting point before willing to enter upon the race.

The *Statesman*, and its policy, have been rebuked. We are glad of it. The Central Committee have acted wisely, and as was to be expected from sensible men. They consulted the good of their party, and disregarded the insinuating devices ingeniously contrived for individual benefit. Let there be good men, sound, sensible, discreet men, sent to the Convention, and the candidates whom they may select, will be worthy to carry the Democratic banner.

Kentucky Democracy on Intervention.—The Lexington *Statesman*, which journal is the oldest paper in the State, has the following remarks upon the new intervention dogmas which is being contended for by the opposition in Kentucky:

"To look to Congressional interference is to subvert political principles which we may have learned to regard as the fundamental doctrines of the Democratic party, to inaugurate a domestic policy in direct conflict with that theory upon which alone there seems to be a hope for the permanent adjustment of our sectional difficulties, and finally to concede a power which, if exerted to its legitimate extent, would place the extension of slavery within the absolute control of an Abolition Congress. Congressional legislation in protection of slavery in the Territories irresistibly carries with it the power to legislate for its exclusion. The duty or right of Congress to protect cannot be maintained without admitting the power to abolish. If Congress can intervene for one purpose it can for another. The South cannot assert a principle and expect to reap only its advantages. We must abide to full enforcement.

This is the true doctrine, which alone can hold together the Democracy of the North and South. It is broad and national, and in conformity with the Cincinnati Platform and the principles inculcated in 1856. To demand more will lose the South what it then claimed, and what was happily accorded them—the unequivocal and cordial co-operation of the Democracy of the North. To us it appears very clear that the only settlement of this momentous question, that threatens so much disaster to our country, is to keep it where it properly belongs, and out of Congress altogether.

The [illegible] on the [illegible] branch in Pittsburgh and Allegheny are on a strike for higher wages.

An "Austrian" Editor in Columbus.

The *Statesman*, for a Democratic paper, and claiming or desiring to be esteemed the central organ, had a strange article yesterday, "all on one side," which caused no little remark among many of its readers. It came down upon the New York *Times* "like a thousand of brick," because that paper, from its extensive information in regard to European topics, its intelligent correspondence, its many sources of intelligence, had assumed the ground and uttered the opinion that war has been precipitated by Austria to enforce her aggressive pretensions to a sovereign control of Sardinia, as well as the rest of Italy; which the King of Sardinia resists, and has besought France and other European powers to aid in preventing.

The *Statesman* fancies a horrible plot between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, whom it calls "the supple tool" of the former, for "the expulsion of Austria from her Italian possessions." It talks *ex cathedra* upon the subject, and displays a wonderful learning and intimate diplomatic intelligence upon the secret springs that urge this French protection of Sardinia, which, when sifted and examined, do not amount to a knowledge of the contents of a box of sardines.

Austria would hold Sardinia as a province, her King as a vassal, and contrary to stipulated treaty, subject a people who desires independence, and to whom independence was guaranteed by the great powers of Europe, to her sovereign authority. Not only foreseeing, but feeling this determination on the part of his grasping ambitious and powerful neighbor, the King of Sardinia, unable to resist alone, after protest against encroaching power, claims protection from those who are interested by honor and by their own safety, in sustaining him. France is his natural ally, because France is most nearly interested, and her own safety involved. The King of Sardinia called his forces into the field because he saw the approaching storm. Louis Napoleon prepared his armaments, like a prudent monarch, because he maintains his power by the force of his armaments and his readiness for operations. Whatever may be the dreams of his ambition, and the ulterior ends he proposes to himself, we believe them to be of far too great magnitude to be embraced in the focus of the microscopic eye of the *Ohio Statesman*. Nor do we think the "Austrian" editor of that paper appears very advantageously in the views he takes of the incipient steps that have led to this outburst of war. He complains of "the one-sided statements" of others, and charges them with misrepresenting and exaggerating the attitude of Austria, the mere hirelings of that rascal Napoleon, when he fairly lays himself open to a similar charge as the servile adulator of one of the most despotic governments on earth. He could not more adhere Austria, if he had donned the cast-off breeches of Manypenny.

There are no verisimilitudes in the *Statesman's* Horizon illustrations. They are lugged in for a purpose, but they don't fit. The schemes of diplomacy between Victor Emanuel and Louis Napoleon may all lie exposed to his keen, penetrating eye, but as yet they have escaped the perceptive faculties of those who, from careful watching, and intimate, even familiar acquaintance with the moves on the European chess-board, are supposed to know something of the ulterior designs of Kings and Emperors.

The tone of the English press is set down by this wiseacre, this "press in boots," to a desire to effect a parliamentary election, and put in or keep out a ministerial majority! Men sometimes pretend to know too much, and over-skillful swimmers may venture too far from shore.

"And those may fall who seek to soar too high.
The wings of Icarus could not dare the sky."

We very much question if our "Austrian" editor has not an English appetite.

"To feast upon whole thousands of the French."

Judge Cradlebaugh.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that Judge Cradlebaugh, United States Judge in Utah, whose injudicious course brought him in conflict with Gov. Cumming, has been removed. The vacancy will not be filled for some time.

Judge Cradlebaugh formerly resided in Circleville, and he is a gentleman in every sense of the word. We do not believe he has acted "injudiciously" when the truth is known.—*Portsmouth Tribune.*

Judge Cradlebaugh, of Utah, the model jurist, who takes an United States Army of a thousand men with him on the circuit, when he goes to hold court, merely to supply the place of a jail for any prisoners that may be convicted, has been removed by the President.—*O. S. Journal.*

We place these two articles in juxtaposition, although exhibiting a very different spirit. We have seen the report of the removal of Judge Cradlebaugh contradicted, but presume it has no foundation. In this we are disappointed; for we had supposed if any one would interpret the laws in Mormondom, fairly, justly and in the true spirit of our institutions, it would be Judge Cradlebaugh. The post was one of delicacy, of difficulty and embarrassment, for he had to deal with a people who acknowledged a different religion from ours, (which, after all, is the basis of law and order) and with whom a temporizing policy was admitted in the judicial ermine, and would not eventuate in good. The presence of the army was to prevent the overriding of law by the followers of the Mormon Saints, and to protect the interests of our people, which would be trampled upon by those who deride the powers of our Government, if permitted to pursue their blind infatuation, and measure justice by their own bushel. The population is mixed from the *debris* of all nations, unskilled in the nature of our institutions, and ignorant of the science of our Government. Judge Cradlebaugh is not the man to demand the presence of an armed force, in the administration of his duties, without a necessity; and the fact that Gen. Johnson was willing to cooperate with him—a gentleman of intelligence education and refinement—is strong evidence that he did not overstep his proper prerogative. That the Judge and the Governor should not coincide as to the line of policy to be pursued by the former, is probable enough, but of that the Judge is answerable for himself, and not to Governor Cumming. Should the Judge have been removed, we shall wait before we form an opinion as to its propriety, until the grounds of his removal shall be stated, and we hear from himself the history of the circumstances. The announcement that the "vacancy will not be filled for some time," would indicate that the exercise of Judicial functions is not needed in Deseret; and the *executive* alone is sufficient for all present purposes in that unmanageable and refractory territory.

No Douglas Issue in the Canvass.—The Madison *Jeffersonian*, in canvassing the subject of the State Convention in Wisconsin, says it is "impolitic to consider the merits of the issue between Douglas and the President in our State Convention. It is a subject that does not come legitimately before the Convention, and ought not to be tolerated." Some of the other Democratic journals in the State have proffered the same advice.

We find the foregoing among the political articles of the New York *Herald* of yesterday. The resolutions of the Clark County Convention, which we published yesterday, indicate that a similar sentiment prevails in Ohio, and will be incorporated in the State Convention to assemble on the 26th inst. Should, however the issue be raised, it will be through the zeal of those who hold or expect office from the President, and cannot result otherwise than disastrously, unless it resolve itself into one of those unmeaning compromises that "carry water on both shoulders."

Active steps are being taken in England in order to have the *Great Eastern* ready for sea by the latter end of the month of July or the beginning of August.

The Manufacturing Interests of Newark.

Bituminous and Cannel Coal—Coal Oil Works at Newark—Machine Works—McCune's Foundry—Simpson's Foundry—Wilson and Smith's Woolen Factory—Smith's Distillery—Flouring Mills—Breweries—Packing House.

Newark, May 9, 1859.

Editors Capital City Fact:—Thankful for your brief notice of our city, in your editorial, under the head of "Ohio Developing her Mineral Resources," I take pleasure in meeting the request of a friend, by giving a more extended notice of our resources as a state, in mineral wealth, and particularly of the Manufacturing interests of Newark.

Of bituminous coal and its usual associate iron, or ironstone as the English call it, our resources are already well known and developed fully up to the wants of consumption. But as Coal Oil is rapidly becoming an "institution" our facilities for the production of that deservedly popular illuminating agent may be interesting to a large portion of your readers especially as that material in all its forms, of benzole, naptha, burning oil, lubricating oil and paraffine (for candles,) bids fair to be a great staple product of our country and of our extended commerce.

As our American coalfields are the largest in the world, so also our country is most abundant in the material for coal oils. And although as yet we have found nothing equal to the "Boghead" of Scotland, yet the great abundance of cannel coal in our Western States is such, that we have the material for making this article for centuries to come: at least until the inventive genius of man, in the order of Divine progress, shall bring forward something still better and cheaper.

Cannel coal is the only coal adapted to the production of a good oil; and is found skirting the western margin of the great Alleghany, or more properly Ohio coal measures, from Northern Pennsylvania to Alabama. In this State it has been traced from Trumbull through Portage, Summit, Holmes, Coshocton, Muskingum, Licking, Perry, Hocking, Vinton and Jackson counties, with occasional beds in Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas and Guernsey counties. These beds vary in thickness from a few inches to four, six and even eight feet.—They also vary in the quantity of their product from 15 to 60 gallons per ton, as also in the quality of the oil.

Coal that will yield from 40 to 60 gallons per ton with a large proportion of light oil is desirable, because it can be worked very profitably. Yet there is much coal worked that yields less than 30 and even 20 gallons per ton. From my own investigations I have found the richest cannel coal in Licking, Muskingum and Coshocton counties.

Of our own manufactures coal oil is now taking the lead. The first works established here is the Great Western, with a nominal capital of about $500,000, fully one fifth of which is now employed. It commenced making oil in the fall of '57, and has been very successful. The unprecedented demand for this oil has stimulated other parties to invest in this business, and this company is now extending its works by erecting a new establishment at Flint Ridge, where it possesses a very rich and large deposit of coal. The following table will exhibit the extent of the business at this place:

Name of Works.	No. of Retorts.	No. of Gal's Crude Oil per day.
Great Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holmes, Easton & Co.	[illegible]	Receiving retorts.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Williams & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Product in Crude Oil per day, Gals.		[illegible]

The Great Western has the principal refinery at present. John Bell is erecting a refinery with a capacity of 1,000 gallons per day; and Palmer, Easton & Co. propose to erect a refinery with a capacity of 3,000 gallons per day. Still other coal works are proposed.

The Newark Machine Works.—Justly the pride of our city from the perfection of its machinery and appointments, as well as for the high character of its products, has been in operation since the spring of 1858. It employs 125 operators, 50 of whom are in the foundry, and pays for labor about $3,500 per month. It has averaged since its commencement about one steam engine per week, and the engines of this shop are scattered over all the Western and Southern States from Georgia to Minnesota, and from Ohio to Pike's Peak. The Portable Saw Mills made here are used extensively, and comprise a large portion of the work of these shops, as also their portable thrashing machines, extensively used in the West. Gear's patent planing, sticking and moulding machine is a tool made here on a large scale, and although they produce two per week, the demand is in advance of the supply. It is a tool which very much facilitates the labor of the joiner and cabinet maker. In the foundry they consume 12 tons pig iron per month.

McCune's Foundry chiefly makes stoves, hollow-ware, mill gearing, &c., consuming about 12 tons of pig iron per month.

Simpson's Foundry.—Makes all the smaller castings. They have also a saw mill which does a good business.

The Woolen Factory of Wilson & Smith employs about 18 operatives, consumes about 30,000 pounds of wool and 16,000 pounds of cotton warp; makes about 20,000 yards of cloth, and makes some 5,000 pounds of stocking yarn per year, besides carding for customers.

The Distillery of Henry Smith is capable of working up 400 bushels of corn per day, and feeds large stocks of cattle, hogs and sheep.

Flouring Mills.—We have five flouring mills of respectable capacity, viz: City Mills (steam); Racoon, Bank, Buckingham's & Horne's, (water).

We have several tanneries, and one, that of W. Shields & Co., on a large scale.

Breweries.—Michael Moreth's is a large establishment, scarcely surpassed in extent and arrangement by any in the State. Nealy's is one of respectable dimensions.

The Packing House of A. Fiery, for beef and meats is arranged for a large business.

Yours, &c., J. D.

Democratic Convention in Clark County.—The following resolutions were passed at Springfield on the 30th ult., when Messrs. John Mahaffey, John W. Keys, Daniel Brown, Major Wm. Hupp and John Q. Mitchell were appointed delegates to the State Convention to assemble on the 26th inst.:

Whereas, It is usual for political assemblages to express an opinion upon political questions of national, State or local interests, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Democracy of Clark county renew the declaration of their acceptance of the Cincinnati platform, adopted by the Democracy of the Union in 1856, and that they regard it as the full and fair exponent of the Democratic faith.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the early acquisition of the Island of Cuba by the United States government, believing that such acquisition would be of vast commercial benefit to our people, as well as of political benefit to the people of Cuba.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the vigorous measures recently adopted by the northern part of our State to preserve inviolate the Fugitive Slave Law, which being as much a law of the general government as any other, and sanctioned by a strict construction of the Constitution, should meet with no obstacle to its enforcement.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the late Democratic Legislature in depriving the negroes of the State of Ohio of the privilege of voting at our elections, which privilege they have unconstitutionally enjoyed in some of the abolition counties of the State.

Resolved, That we condemn the course of the County Commissioners in allowing to be paid from the Treasury of the county the private expenses of the Sheriff, Attorneys and others, incurred in an attempt to prevent the execution of a writ issued by a United States officer, thus robbing the treasury of $874,00.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the early extinguishment of the county debt; and that the bad management of county officials which has brought the county under its present weight of indebtedness, meets with our unqualified condemnation.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the using of the public funds by officials for the benefit of private ends; and that the most effectual means of keeping the public moneys from the hands of swindling corporations, we approve of the adoption by the Democratic Legislature of Ohio of the Sub-Treasury Law.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a careful and economical administration of the county government; and that the present depleted condition of the Treasury demands a reform in unmistakable tones.

Resolved, That in the *Ohio Press* we recognize a sound, national, Democratic journal, and that we heartily and earnestly commend it to our fellow Democrats of this County and District as an able, honest and faithful exponent of the principles of Democracy.

The Emperor Napoleon III, having been born on the 20th April, 1808, has completed his 51st year.

The State Fair for 1859.

On Tuesday last there was a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at Zanesville, the Board being full except Dr. Townsend, of Fremont, who was detained at home by illness. The business of the session was to re-arrange the premium list, appoint the various committees, locate the grounds, and conclude other preliminary arrangements for the Fair of 1859. In the premium list a marked improvement was made, in further equalizing the list, making it as near perfect as possible, perhaps all that was necessary. The innumerable committees were appointed from the best and most experienced men in the various departments assigned them that we have in the State.—And here, in behalf of the Board, we should state, it is essential in the extreme that they should attend and perform faithfully the duties allotted by the Board. We say it is extremely necessary, so that when the Board shall again meet in Zanesville—which will not occur until the commencement of the Fair—they may not be compelled to re-appoint committees hastily in the midst of other pressing duties, from the conglomerated mass of prejudiced or inexperienced men around them. Such has been the case, unfortunately for all interests, at all the Fairs which have been held in the State, causing unpleasant feelings on the part of the visitors, and censure on the part of those having articles on exhibition, which invariably falls where it should not—upon the shoulders of the Board, instead of upon the prominent and experienced men who neglected the committees upon which they were appointed.—Wishing to obviate this difficulty, and to give general satisfaction in every instance, it is urged that the parties appointed will faithfully attend.

The ground selected is said by those who have examined it to be by far the most beautiful and convenient in Muskingum county, comprising forty-five acres of an almost entirely level grass-plot, situated about one mile and a half north-west of the principal hotels of Zanesville, and hemmed in on the east boundary by a lofty range of hills completely covered with forest. Two good roads lead to the grounds, one from Putnam and the other from West Zanesville. In addition to this it is said that the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company—which, by the by, connects at Zanesville with the Central Ohio for all points, east, west, north and south—will lay a double track or switch from the main road in the very heart of the city to the grounds selected by the Board, making the time between the two points less than it has taken us to tell it.

The people of Zanesville, to whom much praise is returned by the officers of the Board, have not been, nor are they now idle, having, during the brief session in their city, collected and paid over more than half the stipulated amount ($3,000).

At Washington it is rumored that Brigham Young has made an offer to certain capitalists to sell out the Mormon estate in Utah, and leave the territory. It is anticipated that this will settle the existing difficulties.

Drovers' Convention.—A National Convention of drovers and shippers of stock is to be held at the St. Clair Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, June 8th.—Matters of interest will be considered, and it is confidently expected that the convention will be largely attended.

Money matters continue easy in New York. Discounts are easily obtained, and range from 4½@5½ for prime short bills, and 5½@7 per cent. for dates over 90 days. Demand loans are 4@5 per cent. on Stock collateral, and 5@6 per cent. on pledge of Bills receivable.

"If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakespeare to the humblest wight that ever wielded a quill, and need not be repeated now. Anyway, Mr. Edward Gunnington, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity, if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

C. A. Wagner, dealer in Fruits, Preserves, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of game and such delicacies as are to be secured by constant attention. The Saloon is in "good condition," No. 30 East State Street.

Luncheon.—There is nothing that is more appetizing than luncheon at about 10 A. M. these long mornings. Schlesinger sets a fine lunch about that hour every day on State street opposite the American. He will have GREEN SEA TURTLE SOUP to-morrow, the "monster" just received from Baltimore.

COLUMBUS RETAIL MARKET.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Oats, 35@40c; corn, 80c; wheat, $1 20; barley, 65c; cornmeal, $1; onions, $1@1 25; turnips, 40c; potatoes, $1; walnuts, 60; hickory nuts, $1 25—per bushel.

Beef steak, 9@10c; roasts, 8@10c; veal, 8@9c; mutton, 7@8c; pork, 8@9c; sausage, 10c; sides and shoulders, 9@10c; hams, 12@14c; lard, 12½c; butter, 18@20c; honey, 25@30c; fresh white fish, 6@7c; candles, 16c; coffee 12½@14c; prunes, 12½c; dried apples, 12½c, dried peaches, 10c; rice 10; raisins, 25c; tobacco 35@35c—per pound.

Poultry.—Chickens, 18@20c; ducks, 20c; geese, 40c; turkeys, 50@80c—each.

Flour, $6 75@7; salt $1 75—per barrel.

Golden syrup, 85c; N. O. molasses, 50c—per gallon.

Eggs, 10c—per dozen.

Apple butter, 20@22c; green currants, 8c; gooseberries, 8c—per quart.

Hay, $18—per ton.

Lap shingles, $3 50—per thousand.

Markets.

Cincinnati, May 13.—Flour held firmly and higher but we hear of no sales; superfine is held at $7 30. Receipts 2,494 bbls in the last 24 hours. Whisky continues buoyant and unsettled; sales of 700 bbls at 27½c, and some small lots at 28c. Provisions generally held out of the market: mess pork at $18 and upwards. Weather clear and warm.

New York, May 13.—Flour firm; sales of 20,500 bbls. The market opened at an advance of 10@50c, but closed dull; holders offered freely at the following prices: State, $5 75@6 90; Ohio, $7 60@8; Southern $7 75@8. Wheat advanced 3@5c, closing heavy at $2@2 05 for white, $1 85@1 90 for western white, $1 90 for red and $1 65@1 70 for mixed western. Corn is firm; sales of 18,000 bu at 95c for mixed and 98½@1 00 for yellow. Beef firm; mess pork $18@18 25, prime $14 35@14 50. Lard firm at 11½@12c.—Whisky is held at 31c, and buyers offer 30c.

New York, May 13. — Stocks.—Stocks higher; Sterling exchange 10½ per cent; Mich. Southern 9½; N. Y. Central 70½; Penn. Coal 86½; Reading 46½; Milwaukie & Mississippi 9½; Va. sixes 94½; Mo. sixes 83½; U. S. Fives, 1874, 104½; Galena & Chicago 68; Mich. Central 41; Lacrosse Land Grants 17; Panama R. R. 117; Pacific Mail 84½; Tenn. Sixes 91.

Philadelphia, May 13.—The excitement in breadstuffs still continues, but the advanced rates demanded by holders restrict operations. The receipts are small, the inspections amounting to 7,946 bbls against 7,729 last week; superfine is generally held at $7 75 and extra at $8@8 75; 500 bbls Miami extra sold yesterday afloat at $7 50 and 600 bbls good western extra at $7 87½, and 300 bbls choice brand at $8. Rye flour scarce and firm at $4 75. Corn meal in demand at a further advance of 12½c; sales 5,000 bbls Pennsylvania at $4 12½ and 5,000 bbls Brandywine at $4 50. Wheat advanced 5c; sales 5,000 bush red at $1 80@1 85, and white at $1 95. Rye wanted at $1. Corn scarce and in demand; sales 5,000 bush yellow at 95c and 600 bush at $1. 800 bush Delaware oats sold at 58c in the cars. Barley is advancing. Whisky is going up; sales of Ohio at 31c and Pennsylvania at 29@30c.

Baltimore, May 13.—Flour quiet, Howard St. and Ohio $7 50. Wheat unchanged white $1 80@2. Corn dull and 1c lower, white 90@98c, yellow 93@94c. Provisions firm, bacon sides 9½@10c, mess pork $17 25. Whisky quiet at 30@31c, the latter price for Ohio.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Johns, N. F., May 9.—The steamer Adelaide, from Galway, with dates to the 30th ult., arrived this afternoon. The news is important. There has been no declaration of war, but hostilities were about to commence. The Austrian troops, one hundred and thirty thousand strong, have passed the Ticino.

The advices from Manchester continue unfavorable. All kinds of goods have declined, and business is almost entirely suspended.

London, April 29.—Consols are quoted at 89@89½; the rates of discount to 3½ per cent.

The crossing of the Ticino river by the Austrian troops had not yet been officially confirmed.

No actual conflict had yet taken place.

The French army was pouring into the Piedmontese territory.

The Grand Duchies of Tuscany has joined France and Piedmont against the Austrians.

The report of the French and Russian advance has been denied, but as an offset, the London *Times* publishes the provisions of the treaties which are said to have been entered into by these two governments, the beneficial effect of which was produced by the denial on funds was injured by this publication and a great panic on the London change was the result.

Consols at one time were quoted as low as 88c. In consequence of these fluctuations and hazardous speculations, about forty failures are announced.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market, April 29.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote flour buoyant at an advance of 1s, since Tuesday, being an advance of 1s 6d per cental, for the week; western sales at 11@14s.

Wheat is buoyant with an advance. Western red is quoted at 9s 10d@10s 9d. Western white 10s@12s. Corn is buoyant with an advance of 6d; mixed is quoted at 6s 3d@6s 9d. yellow 6s 9d@7s; white 7s 7d@8s.

Provisions.—Pork and beef buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry, and all qualities advanced. Bacon holders demand an advance of 1s@1s 6d. Lard firm at 58s@60s for prime, and 60s@62s for extra. In tallow there is also a large speculative inquiry, and it has advanced to 60s.

The War Chance.—It had been telegraphed from various sources that during the night of the 26th of April, one hundred thousand Austrians, under Guilai, crossed the Ticino in three corps, and took the road towards Navara. Also that they afterwards blew up the bridge of Baffiora over which they had crossed.

This news, as yet, lacked confirmation from official quarters, and some doubts had been thrown on it. It was reported that Austria has accepted the proffered mediation of England, and postponed the declaration of war. France had not yet accepted the mediation, but is said to be considering it.

The *Constitutionnel*, of Paris, and *Daily News*, of London, deny the existence of the reported alliance between France and Russia. The *News* further states that the document which has been signed and which led to the report, is a mere convention.

St. Johns, N. F., May 10.—The London *Times* professes to give the provisions of the French and Russian treaty, and draws the most threatening consequences, regarding the alliance as a menace to England inasmuch as Russia guarantees the services of her fleet in the Mediterranean and Baltic, in addition to an army of observation on Austrian frontiers.

The King of Sardinia has issued an impressing proclamation to the army, saying that he regarded the ultimatum of Austria as an insult and rejoined to it with disdain.

The French troops were landing at Genoa in large numbers and were enthusiastically received.

Victor Emanuel has gone to join the army at Alexandria.

The Tuscan army called on the Grand Duke to join France and Piedmont, and declare war against Austria. He declined and fled, whereupon the army declared a military dictatorship.

Warlike preparations were going on in England. Great activity prevailed at Woolwich. The Government has chartered the Cunard steamer Etna and other vessels to convey troops and ammunition to the Mediterranean.

Rumors prevail of a proclamation about to be issued calling out 20,000 men for the navy.

War premiums are being generally demanded at Lloyds.

There are active military movements throughout France. Eighty thousand French troops were expected to be in Italy by the day the steamer sailed.

Denmark is said to have concluded a treaty, offensive and defensive, with France.

The Paris Bourse was excited, but not so much so as at London. Rente declined 1f. on the 28th, but recovered ½f. on the 29th, [illegible] per cents. closing at 63f to 70c.

A great panic prevailed in London and consols fluctuated immensely.

London, April 30.—The report that the Austrian troops had crossed the Ticino on the 29th is incorrect. They had received orders so to do, but the order was countermanded, and they remained on the east bank of the river. It is asserted that the advanced parts had crossed and that the main army would do so on the 29th.

The Austrian official journals contain an imperial manifesto explaining the necessity of a war with Sardinia, and authoritatively deny the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and France.

The ship Pomona, from Liverpool, for New York, was wrecked off Wexford on the 27th.—The crew and three of her passengers, names unknown, were saved. She had over 400 souls on board. The loss of life had not been ascertained.

The Parliamentary elections had commenced and were progressing quietly.

An Austrian manifesto has been issued tantamount to a declaration of war.

OFFICIAL—HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

Paris, Saturday.—The Austrian troops have crossed the Ticino, and commenced hostilities. This intelligence is officially received.

New York, May 12.—Foreign papers by the Persia furnish some facts of interest, though the main features have been anticipated by the arrival of the Adelaide at St. Johns, N. F.

The Austrian correspondence of the official journal of the 29th ult., after detailing the progress of affairs, says: That Austria must draw the sword to maintain European order.

The London *Post* of the 29th says: That there was still a hope for peace as the last English offer of mediation was under serious consideration by the Emperor of France, and if the Austrians refrained from advancing, a pacific settlement might still be made.

The Russo-Franco Treaties.—The following are the provisions of the treaties between Russia and France, as given in the London *Times*: By the first treaty Russia binds herself in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist France with the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean and to place an army of 50,000 men on the Austrian frontier. This, the *Times* says, is directed obviously against England, and its existence is a proof that the enterprises which are thus to be protected are such as it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged. The Russian army of observation, the *Times* concludes, is to excite an insurrection among the Hungarians and Sclaves.

The second treaty provides that in case Austria shall invade Sardinia Russia, shall declare war against her within fifteen days of her violation of Piedmontese soil. The *Times* maintains that England need take no active part so long as the war is confined to Italy; but if France and Russia should attack Austria in Germany, Russia seeking perchance indemnity in East Europe; or if Prussia should be laid under a contribution of territory, the design of the treaties would become no more than the partition of Europe, and the first principles of preservation would compel us to consider whether we can better defend ourselves on the continent or our own homestead. However much we may desire to keep clear of these complications, the existence of a great German power is essential to our own safety.

Proclamation of the King of Sardinia.—The following is a summary of the King of Sardinia's proclamation to the army. The King regards the demand to disarm as an outrage on himself and the nation, and has therefore returned it with disdain and scorn. The King called to mind Italy's cry of anguish, and says, "I will be your Captain. I have proved your valor on the field of battle, by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades gallant French soldiers, your companions on the Tchernaya, whom the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward to victory! Let our banners announce that our object like our war-cry is the independence of Italy."

Prince Carignan had been appointed Lieut. General in Piedmont.

During the war the Universities of Piedmont have been closed by a regal decree.

The Sardinians had entered from Palisca to the west bank of the Sesia.

The great mass of the Sardinian army, 70,000 strong, was concentrated around the fortresses of Alexandria and Casale, with a second line at the foot of the Appenines, between Novo and Tortona.

The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* does not think the Austrians will reach the Capital. The country has been laid under water by means of the canals, for the purposes of irrigation and means had been taken to render the roads temporarily impracticable.

The Sardinian government had appropriated all the horses belonging to private individuals the highest price allowed being £16.

The news of Tuscany joining Piedmont is confirmed. The Grand Duke refused to abdicate and retired to Bologna, after throwing himself upon the protection of the five great powers. The Tuscan army is 12,000 strong.

It was said that King Victor Emanuel had been created Dictator of Tuscany.

England.—The Channel fleet which had gone to the Mediterranean was to be immediately recalled. Four new ships of the line have been placed in commission. It is stated that the French and Russian governments have lately been procuring large supplies of charts and surveys of the English coast and stations in the Mediterranean, and have likewise been engaged in making large purchases of coal, irrespective of price or quality. It is also intimated that an extensive order for charts had been received from the Spanish government, and the inference was that Spain would throw herself into the arms of France. Twenty-seven gun boats of larger size were building on the Thames for the Spanish government. It was suggested that Spain might possibly be acting merely as the agent of others.

Large quantities of ammunition and guns were being shipped to Gibraltar and Malta.

Gen. Williams, of Kars celebrity, is appointed Commander-in-Chief in Canada.

A large operator in the Liverpool Exchange, named Roberts, has been declared a defaulter; his liabilities are stated at £300,000 to £500,000.

The returns of the Bank of England for the week show a decline of £411,000 in specie.

The Persia spoke on the morning of the 1st inst., in the English Channel, the steamer Canada, bound in. On the 2d inst. she spoke the steamers City of Baltimore and Indian.

France.—A ministry of police is to be established after the fashion of the First Empire. The French army of observation on the Rhine will consist of eight divisions of cavalry and as many of infantry.

Eight steam frigates filled with troops left Toulon on the 26th for Genoa.

The French army on the slope of the Alps will consist of sixteen divisions of infantry and four of cavalry. The infantry go by land.—Fourteen of the twenty two battalions of Chasseurs are to form a part of the army of observation on the Alps.

Genoa is to be occupied as the basis of operations, whence they can threaten the Austrians' left flank. There is to be another basis at Jura, which will also be fortified, and made the general depot for the troops that arrive through the Alpine pass.

The French troops experienced some difficulty in crossing Mount Cenis. Four thousand workmen were employed in clearing away the immense masses of snow. It was expected that by the end of the week eighty thousand French troops would be in Italy.

Latest.—The Persia sailed at 10 in the morning, consequently her advices are not so late by several hours as those of the Adelaide.

The panic at the London 'Change was intense. Over fifty stock brokers failed.

The new India loan declined five to six per cent. Discount demand at the bank for money is dull at increased rates. In the discount market 5 and 5½ are the lowest rates for six months' bills. Rates for continental exchange lower. Austrian almost nominal.

The London *Herald* asserts on the best authority, no secret treaty has been signed between France and Russia. The Russians merely offered to place fifty thousand men as the army of observation on the frontiers of Gallicia. The *Times*, however, says with respect to this treaty: "We have nothing essential to retract. It is not in the nature of a secret treaty to be known, in detail, within a week after signature, but the main facts are, we fear, beyond doubt."

The *Herald* says, speaking of English mediation, that further attempts appear useless. The French, it believes, are anxious to re open negotiations by means of Conference between England, Prussia and Russia, to be held during a space of armistice between the actual belligerents.

War enthusiasm is increasing in France. Paris is in a state of high excitement. The French were unprepared for a sudden movement by the Austrians. They were expecting to begin the war at their leisure, sometime about the end of May. The difficulties and delays on Mount Cenis will be considerable. Although French troops are carried rapidly to Genoa, they arrive there without the means of entering on a campaign immediately.

The French government had received intelligence of an outbreak in Algeria, which would probably require a return of the troops lately sent to Italy.

The *Times* says nearly all the Naval Engineers have their hands full of foreign orders. Up to last night one hundred and forty-two members were elected to the new Parliament, one hundred and twelve without opposition.

New York, May 14.—The steamship Europa has arrived. Her dates are to the 27th ult. and have been anticipated. The steamship Persia has been signalled below her advices are to the 30th ult., the same as furnished by the steamer Adelaide at St. Johns.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

Boston, May 9.—An election was held to-day to decide on the proposition made by the last legislature, providing for an amendment of the constitution to debar the foreign born citizens from the right of voting for two years after the completion of his naturalization. The returns received from eighty towns show the following result:—Yeas 13,837, nays 9,183. In this city the vote stood, yeas 1,516, nays 2,865. The indications from the vote as far as received, are that the amendment has been carried by a large majority.

Washington, May 9.—There is such information received as to warrant the belief that the time of the settlement of our affairs with Costa Rica is not far distant.

The State and War Departments to-day made up their instructions for Utah. Gen. Johnson will hereafter await the orders of the Governor, before calling out the troops to act as a *posse comitatus*, to assist the civil authorities in the enforcement of the laws.

The Postmaster-General has made a decision on the bids for the California mail service, but he declines to furnish the information for the daily press.

Washington, May 10.—The contract for carrying the mail between New York and San Francisco, New Orleans and San Francisco via Nicaragua, commencing at Key West has been awarded to Daniel H. Johnson, of New York at $102,000 for semi-monthly service, for nine months from the first of October next. The schedule time between New York and San Francisco is not to exceed twenty three days, and between New Orleans and San Francisco twenty days. The Ocean service is to be performed in good and sufficient steamships, and the Isthmus service in good and sufficient steamboats and carriages.

John Heart, formerly editor of the Charleston *Mercury*, has been appointed superintendent of the Public Printing.

New York, May 9.—The Bank Statement for the week, shows an increase of loans of $313,000; a decrease of specie of $245,000; an increase of circulation of $504,000; a decrease of deposits of [illegible].

St. Louis, May 11.—Jones and Russell have purchased the controlling interest in the Utah mail contract. It is understood they will transport the mail over a portion of the new overland route and materially lessen time.

Cleveland, May 11.—Bushnell was sentenced to-day to sixty days imprisonment in county jail and $600 fine and costs.

The Kentucky officers have been arrested for kidnapping.

Chicago, May 11.—A fire at Kenosha, Wisconsin, last night, destroyed seventy-five buildings. Nearly all the business places on Main street were burned—not a grocery or dry goods store left. The loss is estimated at $200,000 to $300,000. No further particulars yet.

Washington, May 12.—Private dispatches from Mexico received at New Orleans by the Tennessee and telegraphed to this city, represent the prospects of the Liberals for taking the City of Mexico as encouraging.

The efforts of Miramon to raise money in Europe on the church property are considered futile in view of the hostile condition of affairs on that continent.

The capture of the City of Mexico by the Constitutionalists is considered merely as a question of time.

Miramon had decreed that all the [illegible] shall be closed to foreign commerce.

Guadalajara has been taken by the Liberals. The clergy were trying to raise forty millions of dollars for Miramon, but so far were unsuccessful.

Augusta, Ga., May 13.—Dr. Tomlinson, of Milledgeville, died yesterday. He was formerly a member of Congress, and latterly a distinguished medical practitioner. He was well known and greatly respected throughout the State.

Wm. Locky, a citizen of Greene county, Ga., was yesterday murdered by one of his negroes.

Provincetown, May 13.—[illegible] and falling. Weather clear. Mercury [illegible]

Cincinnati, May 13.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Marietta states that a fire broke out in Brennan's warehouse yesterday afternoon, destroying twenty buildings in the business portion of the city.

The principal sufferers are Bye and Huntington, loss $5,000, insured for $2,000; Bosworth, Wells & Co., $12,000, insured for $8,000; S. R. Fermer, $5,000, insured $1,500.

The Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford has about 15,000, the Insurance Hartford Co., $7,000, the City Co. of Hartford $1,800.

A large portion of the goods was saved in a damaged condition. Several persons were injured by the falling buildings.

Baltimore, May 13.—The new Engine House of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Company, on Canton Avenue, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning, together with five locomotives. The fire originated from sparks from a freight engine, the fire in which had not been thoroughly extinguished. It broke out about 1 o'clock.

The loss on the building is $8,000, and from $2,000 to $5,000 damage to each locomotive.

The damage on the stationary machines is $4,000.

The engine and house were fully insured. The total loss is about $20,000.

Chicago, May 12.—Drafts on New York amounting to $18,000, made to the order of Emory Cobb, were stolen from the desk of Mr. Cobb this afternoon. The drafts were not endorsed.

Cheap Dry Goods.

(High and Broad Streets.)

NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Embracing a Variety,

Not exceeded in this market.

[illegible]

J. C. CHITTENDEN.

CHOICE SEEDS.

APPLE PIE MELON.—Seeds of this [illegible]

[illegible]

BROTHERLIN, HALM & CO.

[illegible]

inquiry, at a considerable advance for all descriptions, but that it is impossible to give the figures.

Provisions.—The market closed with an advancing tendency. Quotations are nominal, but the speculative feeling continues.

Produce.—Carolina rice closed buoyant and holders demand an advance. Sugar quiet. Saltpetre advanced [illegible] of sale.

London, May 2.—A great many failures are reported on the stock exchange.

From all quarters failures are reported.—Wolf & Co., of Berlin, have suspended, and a considerable failure at Vienna is reported. The impoverishment and ruin on the Paris Bourse this week will be beyond all example. No failures occurred on Monday. Consols closed at 89@89½.

New York, May 14.—[illegible] May 1st.—The increasing uncertainty in political affairs has caused Prussia to put her remaining corps d'armee in readiness to march.

Marseilles, May [illegible].—Advices from Rome to the 30th state that a proclamation had been issued by General Goyon recommending the inhabitants to remain tranquil, [illegible] any manifestations [illegible] reminding the populace that the assembling of crowds in the streets is already forbidden.

Eight thousand Austrians had arrived at Ancona.

Turin, May 1st.—The King left this morning to take command of the army. The Austrians in large numbers have quitted Placenza [illegible] proclaimed is in a state of siege. They appear to have concentrated their forces on the left bank of the Po.

Turin, May 2d.—The King of Sardinia has accepted the military dictatorship of Tuscany to facilitate the co-operation of the Tuscans in the war of Independence and to preserve public order. The Sardinians in [illegible] have placed themselves under the protection of the Russian Consulate.

Trieste, April 30.—The Austrian Lloyds have discontinued their ships to foreign ports.

Berne, May 2.—The President opened the Federal Assembly with a patriotic speech. The Council passed the following decree for the consideration of neutrality which accompanying the recent calling out of the contingents by the government: To authorize further defensive measures; to open a credit and to be occupied in the contracting of loans, and to appoint a commander-in-chief of the federal army.

Paris, April 30.—It is rumored that an insurrection has broken out in Italy.

Paris, May 1.—The *Moniteur* publishes a circular note dated 29th of April addressed by Count Walewski to the diplomatic agents of foreign powers. It describes the present position of political affairs and expresses great satisfaction at the [illegible] of Prussia and Russia. It states that while the other powers [illegible] confederation may not allow themselves to be misled by reminiscences of [illegible] and from the present and hopes that the sincere men of Germany will perceive that it depends on them to put limits upon the extension and duration of a war which France conscientiously feels she has not provoked.

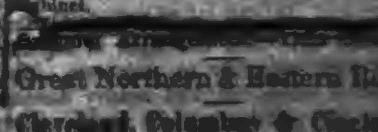
Parma, May 2.—The Grand Duchess of Parma has left, after instituting a Council of Regency, and the new government has proclaimed its adhesion to Piedmont.

Stuttgart, May 2.—The Wurtemburg chambers have unanimously voted the government projects for calling out the Landwehr for a forced levy of horses, and the opening of a war credit of seven millions of florins. In the [illegible] sympathy was expressed with Austria. Private letters from Paris [illegible] express an anticipation that the new French loan will be offered in 4½ per cent. stock at [illegible] being about 4 per cent lower than the lowest price fixed in the loans of the Russian war. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that it is rumored that M. Delangle leaves the Cabinet.

[illegible]

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Lake Shore Railroad

For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday)

FROM COLUMBUS, [illegible]

[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

Thoughts of Home.

BY [illegible]

When the sun is fast declining
O'er the valleys in the west,
And the peaceful shades of evening
Calm the troubled soul to rest—
When the hill-tops and the mountains
Wear their crown of brilliant hue,
And the moon, in magic splendor,
Doth her silent course pursue;

When the welcome, gentle zephyr,
Cools the heated, feverish brow—
When, with music, soft and plaintive,
Doth the rippling rivulet flow;
When the mind is calm and pensive,
And the breast no anger [illegible]
When [illegible]
The heart [illegible]

When with fond, and fresh emotions
The enraptured soul will roam,
And the mind with true devotion
Turns to home—my boyhood's home—
Then I feel the fond caresses
Of a mother; all her breast
Still my aching heart reposes,
And is lulled to peaceful rest.

None doth know how pure and holy
Is that cherished love for home;
Till, like me, a stranger lonely,
'Tis his fate afar to roam.
None doth know how sad and dreary
'Tis to live, yet hope in vain,
To breathe the fragrance sweet and cheering
Of our native hills again.

[There is a moral lesson in the following touching sketch that addresses itself to the heart. How many overlook the true duties of life in the one absorbing thought of saving, when they are wasting the bright hours, squandering the life-sands that should be carefully garnered, clouding the sunshine of hearts that pale in the perpetual gloom, and prematurely wither and crumble to earth! How much happiness is wasted through indifference that finally grows into neglect! Too late! repentance comes. Too late! the beam of consciousness struggles into the cavern. Too late! when "happiness, and love and life, all gone!"—Ed. P. P.]

Saving Little—Wasting Much.

[From Household Words.]

Annie thought long and hard that day. In what could she retrench? Of course, Percy was right; husbands were always right in the eyes of girlish wives not married a year. He was right and must be obeyed, of course; but how? She would leave off sugar and profess a sudden distaste for pastry; give up all beer and wine—of which she had but little as it was—and put herself on lenten fare generally.

desiring [illegible] servation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union—Non-interference by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, com[illegible] ... was disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in the maintainance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose dominion it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

Mr. Douglas' Speech on Popular Sovereignty.—We devote considerable space in our present issue to the publication of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, on Popular Sovereignty, delivered in the United States Senate in February last, a short time before the close of the session. This speech was delivered "in opposition to the passage of a code of laws by

she did not yield the right of superior care and sympathy to any one. Mrs. Clarke's infirmities and sundry diseases were her social stock in trade. They were her claims to regard and attention, as some people's riches, or a pretty woman's beauties. She was forever urging upon Annie the wholesomeness of early exertion and the infinite evil of giving way. So that Annie "put herself forward too soon," said the old nurse despairingly, and was stirring about the house at a time when other ladies would have been cosily wrapped in white-frilled dressing gowns and lying on bed-room sofas.

Percy noticed nothing. When, a fortnight after the new life had come among them, Annie appeared at the dining-table just the same as ever—only paler and more languid, but infinitely lovelier—his sole remark was—shaking hands with her and kissing her forehead—"It scarcely seems a fortnight, Annie, since you were here; but my mother says it is so." Yet his manner had an indescribable shade of softness quite unusual to him; and Annie forgave the coldness of his spoken welcome.

But Percy was not soft, either in speech or in manner; and, after to-day he gradually relapsed into his old silence and indifference. Annie resumed her household duties, and, in another week all things were exactly the same as before.—The old nurse, even, leaving, called away earlier than was expected, owing to an error in dates elsewhere. And then Annie had her treasure in her sole charge, with no one to whom she could trust him with confidence; therefore, without assistance or relief. She had no nursemaid, and her two servants were not clever about babies. She was surprised to find how that little one creature absorbed her time, and how scant was the leisure left for the busy house duties she had undertaken before its birth. Yet the inexorable law had to be fulfilled, however unable she was to fulfil it.

When those terrible house-books had been put back into her hands again, and the mean sum once more doled out, she had received a strict injunction to be doubly careful with this heavy expense before her, and to remember that she saved for her child while she saved for her husband. This completed the circle of Annie's obligations. Passionate love was now added to her former principle of steady duty, and she had not a wish to evade the observance of her task.

Still, she could not spare so much time as formerly, and she was not yet strong enough for active household work. The consequence was that week by week she fell gradually behind, until she was in debt several pounds, all to be saved out of an allowance that did not compass the inevitable expense! It was hopeless to think of it. What could she do? If she curtailed her husband of any of his comforts, she feared he would say that she no longer regarded him, and thought only of her baby. Besides, ought she to fail making her duty to her husband the first thing in her life? Exacting Mrs. Clarke it was impossible to cut down. By virtue of that fallacy—the privilege of age—she must be pampered, and petted, and preserved, whoever failed or wanted, and a worn-out useless life be nursed up to croon away a few idle years by the chimney corner, though the young and the needed should perish in its stead. Mrs. Clarke was impassible. What could she give up further in herself? She had not, as it was, one of the ordinary physical helps to a young mother, and if she reduced her regimen to within straiter limits than at present, she must be content with plain bread and water. What should she do? While in her own room, kneeling by her baby's pretty cot, and longing for him to wake, she suddenly remembered that she had a handsome old fashioned pearl necklace, of her dear mother's. She never wore it; it was of no use to her. She would sell it; and thus be saved from further anxiety and unhappiness. It might be a pain, but it was only a pain of sentiment at the worst; while to vex her husband, and perhaps lose his confidence would be a crime. That very day she paid up her back bills and started fair again, with a balance in hand.

But this must not happen again. She must work, as she did before, for she was strong now, and must bear her part with the rest. And she did work as before, improvising all sorts of portable cradles for her darling, so that he should be watched over the while she was busy, as zealously as if she had nothing else to do than care for him and guard him. She worked till her limbs ached, and her head was dull and her heart depressed. She worked till she was faint and giddy, and overwrought. But no one saw it. She looked always neat and glossy at dinner; and Percy did not scrutinize her narrowly enough to see how pale she was, nor how thin; nor how her lips quivered when she spoke, and her eyebrows lifted themselves up, as if to lift a heavy weight from her eyes. He saw her just as she used to be, with her placid smile, and her low sweet voice; with her dainty costume, always marvelously clean and choice, though simple. He saw nothing beyond all this; and, as the house went on exactly as it did before, he was never weary of congratulating himself in secret that he had taken his mother's advice, and had put Annie on the nettle, to rightly understand and practice economical housekeeping.

Mr. Clarke had a slight attack of indigestion; and what a miserable house that slight attack created! Percy was impatient and fault-finding; the old lady capricious and dissatisfied; and poor Annie's powers were taxed till she was often faint and weeping from weariness and fatigue. But she had her old immunity from observation; though now and then the servants would steal up with tea and coffee, or sometimes with a cup of arrowroot, saved from the old lady's surplus, no more needful to Mrs. Clarke, the younger and weaker. The neck of Mrs. Clarke's illness from overfeeding was broken in a fortnight, though things had not quite come back to their old groove even then.

This illness was expensive. Percy did not insist on the house paying for the doctor; but the thousand little luxuries and the inevitable waste of a sick-room made sad havoc of Annie's calculations. Once or twice, when Annie was very hard pressed, she impoverished her husband's diet. He always spoke of it, gravely and displeased; and once he said that he did not approve of her negligence; which was becoming marked, very marked, and excessively unpleasant. If she neglected him, her husband, how would he feel sure that she received due attention when he was away? He was afraid that Annie's motherhood, instead of opening her heart had narrowed it. Annie broke her heart, in her silent, quiet little way, over these reproaches, and she inwardly resolved not to offend again, whatever other means she must use.

But those horrible bills! She could not keep them under; not though she cried for vexation and wounded pride to think what a bad manager she was, and how unfit to have the guidance of Percy's household expenditure. Then her baby wanted some new frocks; and Annie, true to the instincts of a young mother, had set her heart on having them robed and worked; and had been quietly trying to save up for them little by little, ever since she sold the pearl brooch, the companion to the necklace. But to no purpose. So Annie sold another little trinket, and another, and another; paid her bills, and bought her baby six pretty white worked frocks, and a white cashmere pelisse; and went to bed that night proud and blessed as a queen; free from debt.

But Mrs. Clarke complained to her son that yesterday her cutlet was tough, and she was sure Ann bought inferior meat for her, that she might save for such senseless extravagance as she had just been committing; for did he not see how she had bedizened up that miserable little baby, who would look much better too, in nice clean prints, instead of with all those useless fallacies about him? In her day, indeed, such folly was never thought of, and for her part, she thought what had been good enough for her children might be good enough for Ann's. And she wished Percy would mention it.

Percy was hard, but not small. Providing things went the way of his ordering, he did not care to criticise the stages. He soothed his mother. Spoke to Annie about the offending veal. But said nothing ill-natured of the frocks. He had not the heart to do it, with the boy laughing and crowing in his mother's arms, and kicking out his little feet in all the freedom of a first day of short coats.

By degrees every little article of private property that Annie possessed was swallowed up by extra housekeeping expenses. When she had nothing left that she could appropriate, she had nothing for it but to dismiss her two servants. She hired a strong, good-natured maid of all work, clumsy, strong and ignorant; one of the tribe who are prone to fall up stairs with tea-trays; and who, if they were not watched, would fry the butter. Thus all the directing fall to the young mistress, and half the work, for the girl was too uncouth to do anything well or anything of herself. Day by day she slowly faded and drooped; day by day, patiently and steadily continuing her work; her cheeks paler, her eyes dimmer and larger; the lustre of her warm brown hair dulled, and its color faded; the slender waist shrinking, as the round young throat grew thin and spare. But there was no one with eyes so keen, or love so quick to mark the change; no one to cheer her by a kindly word; no one to help her with sympathy and aid; no one to step forward and save her. Unpitied and unnoticed, she dedicated her precious existence to those who did not love her, nor care to watch or guard her. Too heavy a burden had been laid upon her, and her faithful hands bore it bravely to the last; and with all a woman's trust and fortitude, she neither thought it hard or cried out to be relieved. If she had but spoken! If Percy had but cared to win her confidence!

At last, one day, she fainted. She had been for some hours ironing, when, very quietly, she gave a deep sigh, and fell fainting to the ground. The red-haired maid ran screaming, and Percy hurried down stairs. He found her to all appearances dead on the kitchen floor, and, taking her in his arms, bore her tenderly and gently to her room. For he loved her as much as he could have loved any wife, and terror frightened him into nature and demonstration. A doctor was sent for; Mrs. Clarke snappishly repudiating all idea of danger, or the necessity of making a fuss because of such a common thing as a fainting fit; but, when the doctor came, he looked grave, ordering his patient to be kept in bed, and to be most zealously tended; ordering her, in fact, the attendance of a person dangerously ill, and for whom the only chance lay in loving watchfulness and care. But he found her so extraordinarily reduced and with such distinct evidence of organic mischief, that he himself had but little hope of the result. He inquired minutely into her life; and the whole mystery was revealed. She was dying, literally from fatigue and exhaustion; he told her husband frankly, but severely.

Percy never left her bedside. Night and day he nursed her, as she would have nursed her sick child. Not all his tears could give back the life which his blindness and hardness had helped to destroy. Neither could it now call out the love in that young heart, which had lain like a sleeping child that would have smiled back love for love to the one who had awakened it. All too late! too late!—Happiness, love, and life, all gone, and the hand that might have stayed them now stretched out imploringly in vain.

When Percy left that death-room, he looked a shrunken, gray, withered old man; as if years, not hours, had passed over him since his young wife died.—From that day no one ever saw him smile, and no one ever saw him lift his eyes frankly to theirs. He kept them fixed on the ground, or turned away like a man who had committed a crime; and so dragged on a life which had no need to ask of another the mystery and iniquity of torture. Even his mother cried a little when the baby died a month after its mother.

Death at a Ball.

The poor fellow who was burnt in the Passage de l'Opera, at one of the Paris masked balls, a mention of which was made some time since, was a commission merchant's clerk in the Rue Lafayette; and his master reckoned him the best book-keeper in the city of Paris; he was an honest soul, and a married man. He told his wife he would be kept at the office all that Saturday night, for a heavy order was to be shipped early the next morning.—He went to the French comedy as a *claqueur*, and, at midnight, the comedy being over, off he went gaily as a truant, to the costumer's, in the Passage de l'Opera, close to the theatre, and attired himself in rich costume; nothing less would suit him than the attire of a marquis of Louis XIV's court, stiff with gold, lined with satin, and all velvet, silk velvet, an' please, sir!

Then he filled his pipe, and began to puff away for very pleasure, at finding him, the mill back at home, the machine that added up the great red columns of figures, and entered and posted and balanced the great green-backed in-folios of "the firm," tricked out in such fine clothes—when, all of a sudden, his happiness was interrupted by flames; his pipe had set his flaxen wig on fire! he tried to get it off; it was in vain. His efforts but spread the flames from wig to coat. He fainted away in fright. A crowd—marquises, shepherdesses, queens, and folks in plain clothes, assembled around him; a woman forced her way through them, screaming; "My husband, my dear husband!" and exerted herself most connubially to extinguish the flames, and as soon as she saw her husband reviving, she ran off as fast as she could go to the nearest apothecary shop for unguent, and cold cream, and lint.

When the man had completely revived, the police cheered him by telling him his wife would be back presently. The intelligence, however, so far from cheering the man, came near causing him to go off into another swoon—but he managed to mutter: "My wife?" "Why, yes, your wife—the tall brunette, who was with you." "Mon Dieu!" my wife is a blonde, and no higher than that." "Really? then look in your pockets, and see if you miss anything." "O! Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! Where is my purse?—where is my watch?" The poor fellow fainted away again. The police swore, and sent off men in every direction for the "wife," and carried the unhappy book-keeper to the neighboring hospital. He lingered in intense agony until the next morning, when he died. The first news his wife had of her husband's truancy, was news of his death. "But," says a feuilletonist in a French paper—"don't think that this sudden and horrible death interrupted or even clouded for a single second the wild revelries of the opera ball! No, no! It was the joke of the night! *Le roti, le brulé*, (the roasts, the burnt,) were two little words that excited inextinguishable roars of laughter all the evening long—that is, until another incident occurred to divert the current of merriment to a new object."

Carlyle's Style.—Come now, O my Thomas! thou doubtful doubter of doubts, thou flounderer on the flat, miry and bilgy shore of tideless Toryism. I have somewhat to show thee. Look! what seekest with those staring eyes of thine; those eyes so big and bullet-like, globed in such spheretic speculation! It shall be *told* thee what thou seest; a car, four-wheeled and many-sided and springless. No two of the wheels are of the same size—in order prescript and irrevocable. It goeth forth backwardly, hind-quarterly, and stern-foremostly, and joined in many directions at once, and therefore hath no locomotion. Time and half a time it is half topsy-turvy, and otherwise the ensconced traveler therein ensconced, knoweth not whether he is sitting on his head, kneeling on his heels, or standing on his elbows. Loud-rumbleth and rough-tumbleth this mystic and portentous car; and yet it stayeth where it listeth, and where *that* is no man knoweth, not even its inventor. And what sort of a car is that? Ho! ho! Peter and Paul! Why, man, dost thou ignore this car? Dost thou not recognise this car? Why, man, it is thyself—it is *Car-lyle*! But *is it* "himself," or is it his lingual "Goblin d—d!"

A Husband Pretends to be Dead and sends Home His Corpse.

Some time since a person named Bruns living in the city of Cape Girardeau, Mo., left his wife and family, on a tour of music teaching. He had previously requested that his wife would go with him to Cincinnati, and she told him she would if her babes, twins, got better; if they did not, she thought it her duty to stay at home and take care of them. Mr. Bruns is a dancing master and fiddler, and is considered second to none in this Southwestern country, and being saving and temperate had accumulated a fine little property. His widow, if such she may be called, lives in a fine brick house which he built on the borders of the city and on the gravel road leading to Jackson. It is an elegant residence. Finally upon his getting ready to start she proceeded to pack her trunks, but, at last, setting upon the floor and arranging her things she felt impressed that she ought not to go, and she went and told her husband that she had better stay at home. He seemed hurt by her answer, and said she would be sorry for it; still he told her that when he came back he would give her the money the journey would cost and she might buy herself some fine clothes. He then went out into the back yard and told the black woman that Sis Virginia wouldn't go with him and she'd be sorry for it. "But do you take good care of your mistress."

After this he went off, and in a few weeks a letter came to Mrs. Bruns informing her that her husband had died of cholera in Louisville, and that his remains would soon arrive at the Cape, being sent home by the Odd Fellows. In a few days the coffin, a metallic one, came attended by a gentlemanly person, and notwithstanding all her entreaties the burial took place without her having permission to see her beloved husband, since the conductor said the body was so decomposed she would not recognize it, and besides it was dangerous to expose it. Bruns owed $700 in Jackson; this money he sent by the man who bore his body—but a charge of $100 was made for the metalic coffin and for expenses, which Mrs. Bruns paid. So he was buried and this ought to have been the last of it.

About a year afterwards a dancing master arrived in Jackson ten miles from the Cape, and opened his school, and on one occasion remarked of a scholar that she had been taught by Bruns, for no one else could have taught her such an elegant step. "Bruns," said a bystander, "so you knew him then?" "Knew him!" said the dancing master, "I know him now, I saw him not six weeks ago in Nashville." This of course led to inquiry, and at last to test the matter, a lady collected a number of photographs and laid them where the dancing master would naturally examine them, but without saying a word. As was expected, he began to open the cases and coming at last to Bruns's, exclaimed, "why here's my old friend Bruns, only he don't wear a moustache now—a very good likeness indeed." Upon this Mrs. Bruns had the grave opened, when the following developements took place:—There were two wooden coffins but no metallic coffin, for which she had paid, the body of the man was shorter than Bruns, it had red hair, Bruns had black, and the shirt and stockings she had never seen before. What is one to make of all this? Is Bruns alive, and has he been defrauding his wife, or permitting others to do it? Or has he been murdered? His wife is entirely convinced that he is alive, and she did agree to accompany the dancing master and his wife in search of her husband, but fearing some trick finally refused—and waits for him to come home of his own accord.

There are a great many men in this world working hard to get themselves nice homes, many working harder to get nice wives, but it is something new that when one has these, and while everything is harmonious, he should go off and leave them, and to insure his possessions to the living send back his dead body so that they may enjoy the fruits of his labors in peace. My opinion is that Mr. Bruns had better come back and look a little to those twins and cheer up his twice-mourning wife.

Neighbors and Friends should Meet Often.—The reason why is very well given in Emerson's lecture on 'Clubs and their Uses,' where he analyses, with his usual alchemy of thought, the philosophy of these aids to sociality. The Transcript thus reports a part of his lecture: "The lecturer remarked that as the flame of life burns too fast in pure oxygen, so thought, the pure, native air of the mind, would soon burn up the heart of man, unless tempered with the nitrogen of other men's society or conversation. That in society, the best, safest and most exhilarating pleasures are to be found; that it was the first blessing vouchsafed to mankind, and that all deep thinking men require ingenious conversation; or if not conversation, intercourse, with others of some kind they must have. He enlarged upon the fact that many men prefer only to converse where they are masters, not with their equals, but with boys and girls, where they can inform others with ease to themselves. They listen very badly, or don't listen at all, and very soon hasten away. Mr. Emerson quaintly asked, what kind of a pump is that which can only deliver and not draw? He thought conversation a game in which one is to be played upon, as well as to be played upon others, and that he is the best man who can answer a question so as to admit of no other answer. Magnetism, a short cut of coming at the thoughts of others, had failures. He descanted upon the variety of character and talent a club should have, and that some men who abounded in valuable thoughts, like the gold in the quartz, were brought out by the means of clubs, while others were like bats, ever rushing against any bright thought, and trying to extinguish it. That the society of gipsies was to many men more attractive than that of bishops. That boys liked that of the wharf, and girls often left the parlor for that below stairs. Clubs were formed to meet these wants and secure these advantages, and had been in existence from the earliest era of history.

Death of Lady Morgan.

Lady Morgan died in London on the 14th ult. She was the daughter of an actor named Owenson, and was born in Dublin about 1789. She became known as an authoress by a collection of poems called the "Lay of the Irish Harp," and by the "Wild Irish Girl," and one or two other Romances. She married Sir Chas. Morgan, a physician, in 1816, after which she spent several years on the continent. During this time she published "Florence McCarthy," "O'Donnel," and the "Missionary," and other romances, beside "France" and "Italy," very clever books on those countries. That on Italy gained the praise of Byron. She returned to Ireland in 1823, and visited France again in 1820, and Belgium in 1843. She afterwards produced "France in 1829," "Woman and Her Master," the "Book without a Name," to which her husband contributed, and some very entertaining notes to a new edition of the "Wild Irish Girl." In 1843 she had a controversy with Cardinal Wiseman concerning the chair of St. Peter at Rome, in which she was thought to have entirely defeated the Cardinal. Her last production was her "Autobiography," published in London a few months ago.

Labor.

Toil swings the axe, and forests bow,
The seeds break out in radiant bloom;
Rich harvests smile behind the plow,
And cities cluster round the loom;
Where tottering domes and tapering spires
Adorn the vale and crown the hill,
Stout Labor lights its beacon fires,
And plumes with smoke the forge and mill.

The monarch oak, the woodman's pride,
Whose trunk is seamed with lightning scars,
Toil launches on the restless tide,
And there unrolls the flag of stars;
The engine, with its lungs of flame,
And ribs of brass and joints of steel,
From Labor's plastic fingers came,
With sobbing valve and whirling wheel.

'Tis Labor works the magic press,
And turns the crank in hives of toil,
And beckons angels down to bless
Industrious hands on sea and soil;
Here sunbrowned Toil with shining spade
Links lake to lake with silver ties,
Strung thick with pearls of trade,
And trembles towering to the skies.

Truffles.—The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

But there is an industry still more singular in France—that of the artificial production of truffles—the last caprice of the gourmand. The scarcity and the high price of this singular aberration of nature, for it is an excrescence and not a normal production, hold out a great inducement to experimenters in their artificial production. Every one has, perhaps, seen on the buds of the young branches of the oak a spherical excrescence which is called a nut-gall. Its formation is due to the sting of an insect. The truffle has a similar origin. An insect, the *tripula*, penetrates the soil, ordinarily calcareous, in which grows a certain species of oak, attains the capillary branches of the root, pricks them, deposits its eggs in the wound, and the drop of milky fluid which exudes from the wounded filement is the origin, the element, or, if you please, the embryo of the truffle. This embryo develops itself at the expense of the azotic and carbonic matters which surround it, as certain parasites grow to the detriment of the animal or vegetable organism around them.

The design of nature in pushing instinctively the insect to prick the roots of the oak, is to prepare a nest for its young, and at the same time protection and nourishment. For when the larvæ of the tripula come out of the eggs, they attract the truffle which had been formed during their incubation, a period of seven or eight months, and devour the precious tubercle, transforming themselves into chrysalides, and again into new generations of tripulas, eternally condemned to re-commence the same work. The truffles gathered in time, is subtracted from the devouring process of the insects, and becomes thus the rarest and costliest of condiments for the palate of the sensualist.

The cultivation of truffles has been attempted over and over again within the last few years in France, but with indifferent success. There is always wanting either the right condition of soil, or the insects to prick the roots after the tree has been made to grow. The experiments, however, are going on, and the prayers of the epicurean world are with the experimenters.

A few months ago the police detected in the quarry-caves of the hill of the Montmartre a band of men manufacturing spurious truffles. Let Connecticut no longer be reproached with wooden hams and oak leaf cigars!

Pruning Peach Trees.—The *Cultivator* favors summer pruning. It says:

"Pruning should be done in May or June, but not in the winter, as is the opinion of some fruit-growers. We will give some reasons for spring and summer pruning: If you cut off a limb of any size in the winter, the bark dies around the stump from which the limb was cut, and does not for a long time, if ever, cover the stump; whereas, on the contrary, if cut off in May or June, when the sap is in full flow, it will go on to grow, and, if not too large, cover the stump the first year. The tree should be trimmed well out of the middle, so as to give the tree and fruit air; limbs that incline to grow straight out should be cropped or shortened, so as to give the tree an upward tendency. Trees should be trimmed up so that a team of horses can work under them without barking the limbs; single-trees should be muffled, so as to prevent barking the trees."

Better Prospects for Farmers.—We would not encourage any false hopes, or say a word to lead farmers or others to relax the strick economy which has been impelled, or compelled by the depressed financial condition of the country, for the past year. Still, we think, so far as we can observe and study the "signs of the times," from an advantageous point of observation, there is much to encourage the hope that a more prosperous state of affairs lies but a little way ahead of us.—The use we would now make of this is, to encourage farmers to a more extended and thorough cultivation of various crops, the present spring. The season bids fair to be a favorable one. Prices of produce are, in the main, higher than they have been for time past, and will probably increase still further. Let every one make an effort to plant or sow an acre or two more than they had intended, and to till those crops already planned for, with more care. The extra produce thus secured may be a make-weight to turn the scale in favor of future prosperity.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Oats Crop.—The successful culture of oats depends in a great measure upon its early sowing. If the weather permits, the crop should be always in the ground by the first of April, or, at the farthest, the first week in April. An important consideration is bright, heavy seed, which should be obtained, when convenient, from a distance, and not too far South from a locality. Oats, like most other grains and indeed vegetables, should be changed often. After the second or third year, at most, if cultivated, nearly everything in the vegetable kingdom will deteriorate, unmistakeably showing the necessity of frequent interchange with the productions of other localities or latitudes. —*Sioux City Eagle, April 23d.*

Test the Seed Corn Before Planting.—Oft-repeated suggestions for saving and keeping seed corn have been given in this journal. But whether these have been followed or not, it is well to make a preliminary test of corn, and of all other seeds which sometimes fail to vegetate. This is easily done. Select from the mass enough to be a fair sample, and plant in a warm situation, or in a box of earth, kept suitably warm and moist. An examination of the specimens, even before coming up, will show whether they are in sprouting condition. Better far to do this, than to make a similar experiment on a five or ten acre field, and only learn of a bad result when too late to be remedied.—*American Agriculturist.*

Grass Under Trees.—By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities in showery weather, under trees, a most beautiful verdure will be obtained. I have used it under beech trees in my ground, and the grass always looks green. Having succeeded so well on a small scale, I have now sown nitrate of soda among the long grass in the plantations, which cattle would never eat. I now find that the herbage is preferred to the other parts of the field.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

Decidedly Cool.—Twice, about the 1st of February last, Geffard, the Haytien potentate, having discovered the existence of secret Black Clubs, which were forming conspiracies against him, armed himself and went unattended to the houses where the meetings were held. Knocking at the door, as soon as it was opened, he pushed past the servant, went up stairs, and entered the room where the conspirators were assembled. In one of them he saw a member of his own staff. He saluted him, and then turning to the company he said quietly:

"Gentlemen, you see I am cognizant of your meetings. Go on. When you are ready to act you will find me prepared to meet you. I will not disturb you.—Adieu."

And he bowed and retired. The member of his staff was sick for several days afterwards. This coolness was as effective as bloodshed; it broke up the club.

On the other occasion, a few nights after this occurrence, he entered a similar club at the house of a well known black woman of position in Port-au-Prince.

There were seven persons present. This sudden appearance startled them, his quiet smile and sarcastic politeness astounded them.

"Ah! good evening, my friends!" he said, "*seven!* It is a magical number! I will not disturb your operations. I was passing and thought I would step in and see you. I salute you all. Adieu."

Water-Drinking.—Professor Silliman closed a recent Smithsonian lecture by giving the the following sensible advice to young men:

"If, therefore, you wish for a clear mind, strong muscles, and quiet nerves, and long life, and power prolonged into old age, permit me to say, although I am not giving a temperance lecture, avoid all drinks but water, and mild infusions of that fluid; shun tobacco, and opium, and everything else that disturbs the normal state of the system; rely upon nutritious food and mild diluent drinks of which water is the basis, and you will need nothing beyond these things except rest and due moral regulations of all your powers, to give you long, happy and useful lives and a serene evening at the close."

Church Etiquette.—There is good sense in a suggestion made by an American who thus writes from London:

"In the churches, whoever comes first, whether gentleman or lady, takes the further seat in the slip, and those that follow fill up the remaining seats; and thus prevent the awkward disturbance which occurs in our churches here in the process of filing out and in by men, in order to isolate women at the further end of the pew. It is said the habit so universal among us originated with the early settlers who sat near the doors of the pews, so that in case of an attack by the Indians, they might be ready for action. In many instances, this marching out and in like a parcel of soldiers, is a perfect nuisance and the custom might be well changed."

☞ Kind words are to the heart what odor is to the senses—a blessing and a balm. They turn away wrath not alone, but sadness, and melancholy, and suffering disappear at their gentle sound, and the world is all the brighter. How changed would all things seem if no angered words were spoken! How every face would bear the imprint of Heaven, and every heart leap to love and trust! The blessed millennium promised by Scripture can easily be realized if we turn all the care from the world and implant within each breast the seed of good-will and kindness. And if in so great a degree, kind words leaven and sweeten life, in a lesser, but no less sure degree, they leaven the heart of each individual being, and render the soul a living millennium. How then should we cultivate kindness, and how constantly should kind words lay upon our lips!

☞ "I know," says Channing, "but one elevation of a human being, and that is the elevation of the soul. Without this, it matters nothing where a man stands or what he possesses; and with it he towers—he is one of God's nobility, no matter what place he holds in the social scale.—There are not different kinds of dignity for different orders of men, but one and the same to all. The only elevation of the human being consists of the exercise, the growth and energy of the higher principles and power of the soul. A bird may be shot up to the skies by a foreign power, but it rises in the true sense of the word when it spreads its own wings, and soars by its own living power. So a man may be thrust upwards in a conspicuous place by outward accidents, but he rises only so far as he exerts himself, and expands his best faculties, as he ascends up by a free effort, to a noble region of thought and action.

☞ Some curious experiments have been made at the veterinary school at Alfort, (just outside Paris,) by order of the Minister of War, to ascertain the endurance of horses, as in a besieged town, for example. It appears a horse will live on water alone five-and-twenty days; seventeen days without eating or drinking; only five days if fed but unwatered; ten days if fed and insufficiently watered.—A horse kept without water for three days drank 104 pounds of water in three minutes. It was found, too, that a horse taken immediately after "feed," and kept in the active exercise of the "squadron school," completely digested its "feed" in three hours in the same time in the "conscript's school" its food was two-thirds digested; and if kept perfectly quiet in the stable, its digestion was scarcely commenced in three hours.

A Strange Conceit.—The insane often entertain the most ludicrous idea of their own condition. There is a man in an asylum in one of the neighboring States who became insane in consequence of a failure in business. He explains the reason of his incarceration as follows: "I am here because of a mere mistake in business. I was engaged during the winter in making musquitoes' wings, which I expected to sell in the summer. I had ten thousand of them on hand when the season opened, but unfortunately I had forgotten to make them in pairs. They were all left-hand wings, and consequently I lost the sale of them and was compelled to suspend payment!" He relates this story with gravity and earnestness which testifies to the sincerity of his own belief in the explanation.—*Boston Journal.*

☞ Long-winded persons can gather a hint from the following: "Here, John," said the gentleman to his servant on horseback in the rear, "come forward, and just take hold of my horse whilst I dismount; and, after I am dismounted, John, you dismount, too. Then, John, ungirth the saddle of your horse, and put it down; then you will please ungirth the saddle of my horse, and put it down. Then, John, take up the saddle of your horse, and put and girth it on my horse. Afterwards, John, take up the saddle of my horse, and put and girth it on your horse. Then, John, I will seat myself in your saddle, and we will resume our journey."

"Bless me, master," said the man, "why couldn't you have simply said, let's change saddles?"

Last Fight for the Championship of England.

Bell's Life, of Ap. 10, the great sporting Leviathan of England, after the usual preliminary sketch of the history of the Championship, and the details of the previous history and exploits of the combatants, thus describes the actual contest:

Shortly after eleven o'clock, Tom Sayers modestly dropped his castor over the ropes, and then as modestly crept under them himself. He was attended by Jerry Noon and Harry Brunton, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He had wisely donned his milling boots and drawers, and had therefore only to remove his outer shell. After an interval of five minutes, he was followed by Benjamin, who made his entree in an equally unpretending way. He also was well received. He was waited on by the Bold Bendigo and Jack Macdonald. At this time there were several offers to bet £20 to £5 on Sayers; but there were no takers. Dispatch being the order of the day, no time was lost by the men in preparing for action. Benjamin, like Sayers, had taken the precaution to make ready beforehand, so that a very few minutes sufficed to strip, and tie the colors in their appropriate places. Sayers sported a pink and white striped brocaded silk of the richest description, while Benjamin adhered to the old-fashioned blue and white spot.—By twenty-three minutes past eleven o'clock, under a burning sun, the men delivered at the scratch, and stood ready for hostilities, amidst the most profound silence. Benjamin appeared in perfect health and condition; he had a smile of confidence on his face, and he stood well up in a fearless manner, presenting a wide contrast to his debut on the former occasion. He stood well over Sayers, whose height is only five feet eight and a half inches, and struck us as decidedly the more powerful man. Although Tom was evidently too fleshy, there was a dash and calm self-possession about him, which denoted the more accustomed boxer. He moved about in a business-like way, and evidently had no fears for the result.

Round 1. Benjamin stood well on the defensive, and there was much in his position to remind us of his mentor, Nat Langham. He fixed his eye on Tom, and sparred for a short time, to see what could be done. His whole bearing, indeed, was such as to call forth a general remark that he was a different man. Tom dodged in and out in his usual style, evidently trying for his favorite double, but Benjamin was ready. At length Tom dashed in and delivered his left on the cheek, but was beautifully countered on the smelling-bottle, and Benjamin had the honor of gaining first blood from that organ, a success which was hailed with much cheering from the Taffies. Sayers seemed pricked at this, and making his favorite dodge, he popped the left on the body, and then on the left cheek, knocking Benjamin off his pins, thus gaining the second event and equalizing matters.

2. Benjamin, nothing daunted, came steadily to the scratch, and, after a feint, let go his left, which was well stopped. He got away from the return, and, after sparring, got home the left on the chest, and they got to close quarters, when the in-fighting was of a heavy description.—Each got pepper on the nozzle and whistler, and Sayers also planted heavily on the side of Bill's head. In the close at the ropes, Benjamin was forced down.

3. Both came up a good deal flushed, and each seemed blowing. Benjamin looked serious, and was rather cautious.—Sayers, anxious to be at work, dashed in and got home a very straight one on the proboscis, but Benjamin, with great quickness, countered him on the left cheek, just under the eye. This led to desperate exchanges, in which there appeared to be no best. At length Sayers caught his man round the neck, and, holding him tight, pegged away with a will on his dial, and finally threw him heavily, his head coming with some force against the stake.

4. Benjamin, desperate, at once rushed to work, and after some tremendous exchanges, each getting it on the left eye, Benjamin fell.

5. Sayers tried to lead off, but Benjy walked away in obedience to his seconds. Sayers followed until they got close together, and a magnificent rally followed, in which Sayers drew the claret from Bill's right brow, and also paid a heavy visit to the conk. Bill got on Tom's left cheek, but his blows had not the precision and weight visible on the part of Sayers.

6. Benjamin was evidently shaken by the punishment he had received, which, even at this early hour, was very severe. He sparred, and was evidently in no hurry. Sayers, seeing this, went to him, but was exceedingly wild in his deliveries.—At last, he got home on his breadbasket, but without effect, and Benjamin missed his return. Tom now feinted, and just reached Bill's smeller, but it was a mere flyblow. He tried a body blow, and was well countered on the cheek and mouth. A close and in-fighting followed, in which both were very wild, but in which Tom again turned on the main from Benjamin's nose. After a struggle both fell through the ropes.

7. Benjamin looked savage. He lost no time in dashing at his man, and a tremendous round followed. Sayers left go the left at the nose, but Benjy countered him straight and well with the same hand, opening up a fresh bottle. Several tremendous counters with the left followed, Benjamin astonishing every one by his calmness, and by the precision with which he timed his hits. Each got pepper on the nose and eye, and Sayers nopped a bad one on the middle of the forehead. Sayers missed his left, and Bill returned well on the cheek. They broke away, and, after surveying one another, again went to it, and more heavy exchanges took place, in which Tom turned on the main from Bill's snorter. Bill persevered, and again they disputed the ground, inch by inch. Both were blowing, and the confidence of Bill's friends was looking up. It was plain both men meant to do all they knew in this bout, and that each felt that it was to be the turning point, one way or the other. Tom now got heavily on the left peeper, which began to close, while Bill caught him on the mouth. The fighting was tremendous, and the way Benjamin stood to his man was beyond all praise. Sayers now and then was extremely wild, and had Benjamin possessed more knowledge of the art, the result might have been serious, for Tom was evidently tiring fast, but still the greater force of his hitting was evidently telling a tale. As hit succeeded hit, Bill's dial grew more slantendicular, but he was undaunted, and evidently had made up his mind to do or die. At length they got to close quarters, when some heavy fibbing took place, and, both fell, Benjamin under.

8. Bill's left eye was all but closed—the lump at the side telling of Tom's powers of delivery. Sayers was much flushed, and puffing like a grampus; he lost no time, however, in going to work, evidently hoping to frighten his man.—Bill was ready, and, after some sharp exchanges in his favor, he retreated. Tom followed, and, as Benjamin attempted to plant his left, Tom cross-countered him heavily with his right on the jaw, and knocked him off his pins. He was almost out of time, and it required all the exertions of his seconds to get him round.

9. Benjamin shook himself and came up resolutely, but evidently much shaken. He sparred a little, and on Tom going in he timed him neatly on the middle of the dial, but without much force. Again did Sayers try it with a like result, and Benjamin then dashed in, but was short.—Sayers returned with great quickness on the bad eye, and poor Benjamin was again floored.

10. Benjamin struggled up gamely, although requested to give in; he held up his hands and tried to counter with his man, but Tom, with great neatness, got well home on the good eye, avoiding the return, and Benjamin once more dropped. His seconds threw up the sponge, but the poor fellow broke from them, with an intimation that he was not licked, and wanted to prove he was no cur, and commenced.

Round 11 and last. Benjamin tried to lead off, but it was evidently a mere flash in the pan; he missed and stumbled forward, when Tom gave him a slight tap on the nose which sent him for the time, to grass. He was conveyed to his corner, and his seconds then declared he should fight no longer. Sayers went to him to shake hands, but Benjamin, who was all but blind, wished to commence another round. This, of course, could not be listened to, and the poor fellow was forced from the ring against his will, Sayers being proclaimed the winner in twenty-two minutes, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of his friends. Benjamin was much over-hammed, and his punishment was as heavy as one generally sees in double the time. He took it, however, unflinchingly, never complaining from first to last; and on this occasion, although defeated, his most determined enemy (if he has one) cannot say he was dishonored. Sayers was also much exhausted, but this arose not so much from his punishment, although in this respect he did not come off scatheless, as from his want of condition telling upon him in a battle which was disputed for some rounds with unwonted quickness and desperation.

A Showman Sold!

Showmen as a general rule are tolerably sharp, and it is no easy matter to overreach them; but when they are fooled, it is a matter of great amusement to those present. I was a witness to one of the best "sells" of the kind I have ever heard of. Last summer, there was an exhibition in a tent, on one of the public lots—a sort of menagerie on a small scale. Before the entrance to the tent, the proprietor was boasting of the innumerable wonders to be seen for a shilling, to a considerable crowd. While in the midst of a speech overflowing with big words, he was somewhat summarily interrupted by the following exclamation from a man near him who had a boy with him:

"I'll bet you a 'five' that you can't let me see that lion!"

"Done," said the showman, eagerly.—"Put up your money."

The man placed a five dollar bill in the hand of a bystander, and the showman, counting out the change, did the same.

"Now walk this way," said the showman; "and I'll convince you!"

The man and the little boy followed him into the tent, the whole crowd following.

"There," said the showman triumphantly. "Look in that corner, at that beautiful Numidian lion!"

"Where?" asked the man, looking in every direction but the right one.

"Why, there," was the astonished reply.

"I don't see any," responded the other.

"What's the matter with you?" asked the showman, who began to "smell a very large mice."

"*I'm blind!*" was the grinning reply.

That showman was very industriously engaged in turning out the crowd, for the next few minutes, while the blind man pocketed the stakes and went his way.

☞ Most truly did Theodore Sedgwick say that it is the man of robust and enduring constitution, of elastic nerve, of comprehensive decision, who does the work of life. It is Scott with his manly form. It is Brougham with his superhuman powers of physical endurance. It is Franklin at the age of 70, camping out on his way to arouse the Canadas, as our hardiest boys of 20 now camp out on the Adirondack or on the Miramichi. It is Napoleon, sleeping four hours and on horseback twenty. It is Washington with his splendid frame and physical strength.

☞ "My old nurse, Mrs. Patrick O'Toole," said Cousin Jerry, "was a woman of logical mind. I was very sick once, and the doctor left me an atrociously bitter drug, which I rather declined taking. But Mrs. O'Toole carried the day. 'It's the doctor's orders,' cried that good lady, 'and if you don't go by the doctor's orders, it ain't no use for you to be sick at all.' I swallowed my own scruples and the doctor's also.

New Hospitalities.—At the close of the Paraguay negotiations, on the night of the 27th of February, the municipal authorities of Conception gave a ball to President Urquiza and Commissioner Bowlin, who opened the dance with the President's lady. Upon retiring to his quarters, each American guest found a bottle of brandy at his bedside.

☞ General Morris' declination of the consulship to Havre has elicited from the Bellows Falls *Argus* the following:

[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.
By J. Sirney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that to the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a publication devoted truly and solely to their interests [illegible] will be acceptable, I have determined (on or about the [illegible] of May next) to commence in the city of Columbus, Ohio, The People's Press, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the variety of political, miscellaneous and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor to every house.

The People's Press will inculcate Democratic [illegible] and its columns shall be characterized by [illegible] honesty; its statements [illegible] variety. [illegible] happiness of the people.

While it will [illegible] the [illegible] of the Democratic Party, [illegible] will present the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the first choice for the Presidency in 1860, and use every effort consistent with duty to the Democratic Party and the country, to procure his nomination and election.

As a Prospectus cannot be expected to enter into minute detail, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. Relying confidently on a remunerative patronage, I respectfully offer the following

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year........................ [illegible]
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J. SIRNEY MARSHALL.
Columbus, March [illegible], 1859.
N. B.—Our friends of the press will confer an obligation, which will not only be appreciated but reciprocated, by giving this Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859. NUMBER 2.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States:

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.—We devote considerable space in our present issue to the publication of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, on Popular Sovereignty, delivered in the United States Senate in February last, a short time before the close of the session. This speech was delivered "in opposition to the passage of a code of laws by Congress to protect slavery in the territories, and in banishing from the halls of Congress all questions touching domestic slavery in the territories, and remanding them to the people of the territories, to be disposed of as they may see proper, subject to an appeal to the judicial tribunals, to test the validity of the territorial enactments under the constitution of the United States." It may properly be regarded as the great text-book, or creed, of northern Democrats universally, and of those of the south—and we could scarcely occupy our space with matter which would be more valuable or acceptable to our readers. There is included in the pamphlet edition of this speech an appendix showing the position of distinguished public men on this question in the great contests of 1854 and 1856, which we intend to publish at an early date—as soon, certainly, as the legislature is over, and perhaps earlier.—*Hartford Post.*

THE CONSTITUTION AS AN OFFICIAL ORGAN.—Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, late Minister to Mexico, responds to an article which appeared in the Washington *Constitution*, as if it were from the President. He says:

"Whatever doubts may have existed as to the title of the late Washington *Union* to speak as the organ of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, there is none whatever as to the *status* of its *alias*, the Washington *Constitution*. I know positively, myself, that the plan to set this paper on its legs under the name of Mr. Bowman, was arranged at the White House by the President and his Cabinet. I know much, too, of the details of that arrangement, and by what nice adjustment of Government patronage the organ was to be sustained, and other parties, who had a lien on that patronage, were to be reconciled. I do not mention this for the purpose of going into the question of the Presidential propriety of this arrangement, but only to show that I have a right to assume that what the *Constitution* says about me is said by the authority of its principals, the President and his Cabinet."

Sir Moses Montefiore and his American colleague have arrived in Rome, and will soon apply for an audience of the Pope. A letter from Rome observes that it is not to be supposed that any change will be made in the line of conduct adopted toward the young Mortara.

Appendix to the Speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas,

In the Senate of the United States, February 23d, 1859, in reply to Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, in opposition to the passage of a Code of Laws by Congress to protect slavery in the territories, and in favor of banishing from the halls of Congress all questions touching domestic slavery in the territories, and remanding them to the people of the territories, to be disposed of as they may see proper, subject to an appeal to the judicial tribunals to test the validity of the territorial enactments under the Constitution of the United States, together with an appendix, showing the position of distinguished public men on this question in the great contests of 1854 and 1856.

NOTE BY MR. DOUGLAS.

The debate was continued at considerable length by various Senators, many of whom emphatically repudiated the idea that it was the intention of the Kansas-Nebraska act to affirm the doctrine of NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES, whereby all questions pertaining to African slavery, as well as all other matters of domestic concern, were banished from the halls of Congress and remanded to the people of the Territories respectively, to be disposed of as they should see proper, subject only to the Constitution, with the right of appeal by any person feeling aggrieved by the territorial legislation, to the judicial tribunals to determine the validity of such enactments under the Constitution of the United States. [illegible]

APPENDIX.

Extract from the report of the Committee on Territories, accompanying the Nebraska bill, when first reported to the Senate by Mr. Douglas, Chairman, January 4, 1854:

"In the judgment of your committee, those measures (Compromise measures of 1850) were intended to have a far more comprehensive and enduring effect than the mere adjustment of the difficulties arising out of the recent acquisition of Mexican territory. They were designed to establish certain great principles, which would not only furnish adequate remedies for existing evils, but in all time to come, avoid the perils of a similar agitation, by withdrawing the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and committing it to the arbitrament of those who were immediately interested in and alone responsible for its consequences."

Extract from the speech of Mr. Douglas, closing the debate in the Senate, on the night of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, March 3, 1854:

"Mr. President, as there has been so much misrepresentation upon this point, I must be permitted to repeat, that the doctrine of the report of the committee, as has been conclusively proved by these extracts, is—

"First, That the whole question of slavery should be withdrawn from the halls of Congress and the political arena, and committed to the arbitrament of those who are immediately interested in and alone responsible for its existence.

"Second, In applying this principle to the Territories and the new States to be formed therefrom, all questions pertaining to slavery were to be referred to the people residing therein.

"Third, That the committee proposed to carry these propositions and principles into effect in the precise language of the Compromise measures of 1850.

"Are not these propositions identical with the [illegible] of the bill on your table? If there is a hair's breadth of discrepancy between the two, I ask any Senator to rise in his place and point it out? Both rest upon the greater principle which forms the basis of all our institutions—that the people are to decide the question for themselves, subject only to the Constitution."—(See Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 33d Cong., vol. 29, p. 337.)

Extract from the remarks of Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, (who, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the House of Representatives, reported the Kansas-Nebraska bill to that body,) January 12, 1856:

"The Constitution does not, in my opinion, carry the institutions of any of the States into any of the Territories; but it affords the same protection there to the institution of one State as of another. The citizen of Virginia is as much entitled in the common Territory to the protection of his property under the Constitution as the citizen of Illinois; but both are dependent upon the legislation of the territorial government for laws to protect their property of whatever kind it may be. Thus it will be seen that though there may be upon this point a difference theoretically—involving questions for judicial decision—yet there is none, practically, among the friends of non-intervention in Congress. In the practical result is to place the decision of the questions in the hands of those who are most deeply interested in its solution, namely, the people of the Territory, who have made it their home, and whose interests are the most deeply involved in the character of the institutions under which they are to live. If this great principle of non-intervention and self-government is wrong, then indeed the American Revolution was fought in vain, and it is time we cease to venerate the memory of the patriotic dead who purchased with their fortunes and blood the free institutions of the several separate, independent and coequal States, forming the Union under which we have so prosperously and happily grown to be so great."—(See Congressional Globe, 1st Sess. 34th Cong., part 1, pages 236, 237.)

Extract from the speech of General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, (now Secretary of State of the United States,) in the Senate of the United States, May 20, 1854:

"It is up hill work, Mr. President, in this country, for any man, however splendid his talents or commanding his position, to contend against this doctrine. It landed with our fathers upon the beach of Jamestown and the Rock of Plymouth, and has been treasured in their hearts through all their trials and difficulties to this, the great day of its glorious consummation. It has accompanied the pioneer through the passes of the Rocky Mountains, and has planted itself, with the beloved flag of our country, upon the very shores that look out upon China and Japan. 'Oh! squatter sovereignty, where were you then?' emphatically asks its great opponent, alluding to territorial history. I was then—may then be answered to this invocation. I was then in the Declaration of Independence, and I am now, as ever, in the hearts of the American people, and our [illegible] is established in the tables of their law. The relations between the Territories and the General Government are not well defined by the Constitution.

"There are those, and I am among them, who find no authority in that instrument for Congressional action in this matter, and can justify it only from the necessity of the case. Others contend that the jurisdiction is unlimited; while some, though willing to accept a limitation, can with difficulty define it. But whatever theoretical opinions may prevail upon this subject, Congress has never practically asserted a single important one—the slavery provision—the internal concerns of the Territories have been managed by their local governments. The action of the General Government has been mostly confined to organize laws, laying down the principles of administration with political privileges, formerly more restricted, but latterly much enlarged.

"Now, here is room for an honest difference of opinion as to the extent of Congressional legislation. All agree that the initiatory measure of organization should be taken by Congress, though uncertainty cannot be expected in its details. For myself, I concede the largest exemption compatible with the relations of the parties supreme and subordinate. But when you come to the appointment of officers to the powers of legislation, and to all the other questions involved in political society, you touch subjects necessarily giving rise to diversity of opinion. While all has not been granted, comparatively little has been withheld. Freedom—the rights of persons and property—are quite as well secured in the Territories as in the States, and acts of oppression as rare, and, when happening, just as sure to be redressed and punished. The supervisory power exercises its authority with moderation; and these distant communities find their situation free from practical injurious restraint.

"This state of things in its general principles was the very condition of the American Colonies, when our fathers claimed non-intervention from British interference, which was extending itself into all the concerns of life. They did not lose themselves in the mazes of metaphysics. They did not deny the [illegible] practical boundary to a principle, though they could not find a stone wall against which to break their heads. They did not claim independence at the commencement of the controversy.— They did not want it. They conceded to England the just right to establish governments, and to exercise a general supervisory authority over them; but they denied to her the authority to interfere in their internal domestic concerns, claiming the right to manage them for themselves; and as they could not get that right peaceably, they sought it by arms, and obtained it by such suffering and trials as no people ever before encountered and survived. They did not protest against the appointment of the Governors and some other officers by the Crown, nor against the exercise of a general superintending authority by the Parliament. And now, when a [illegible] since the commencement of this contest of weakness and right against power and injustice, is fast hastening to its completion, we are gravely told by many citizens of New York, and by the acknowledged exponents of their views here, that this claim of political exemption was all a transparent sham, and, in effect, that the patriarchs of the Revolution were ignoramuses, for as they did not demand sovereignty, complete release from British control, they demanded nothing worth having. And therefore, when a local political community is connected in bonds of subordination with a more general one, and is allowed as great a measure of political freedom, as is compatible with this relation, if it do not aspire to and obtain complete independence, despotism is better than free local legislation. And I return my thanks to the honorable Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. BENJAMIN,) for the eloquent illustration of the true principles which we have just heard from him. I listened to him as did the Senate, with the deepest interest. I have rarely witnessed in my Congressional experience an effort marked with higher powers of oratory."—(See Appendix Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 33d Congress, vol. 29, p. 72?.)

Extract from a speech of Hon. Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, (now Secretary of the Navy,) delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 3, 1854:

"It was the principle of non-intervention which Congress adopted; and that principle was carried out the first thirty years of the Government, and until the generation upon the stage, when the Constitution was adopted, the men who, by their votes, adopted it had passed away. I know, sir, that in these facts of the legislative history of the country, I am not mistaken; and if the honorable Senator from Ohio applied his proposition as to the early policy of the country to a period anterior to the formation of the Constitution, which it seems he did, I should have no occasion to say anything upon the subject, because it has nothing to do with the policy of this Government under the Constitution. I confine myself to the policy of the Government since the adoption of the Constitution; for by that Constitution a new policy was instituted, and the Constitution never could have been adopted, it never would have been considered by half the States of this Union, if any principle of intervention had been carried into it. I repeat, sir, that if the principle of intervention with this institution had been carried into the Constitution it never would have been adopted, and this Government never would have been established.

"Sir, this principle of non-intervention is one of the leading principles of the Constitution. It is a legitimate inference from the general arrangement of powers between the States and the federal Government."—(See Appendix Congressional Globe, vol. 29, p. 326.)

Again, in the Senate, July 2, 1856, Mr. Toucey said:

"Mr. President, as much has been said on this subject, I desire to say a word in explanation of my vote. The original act is as explicit as it is possible to be. The words 'subject to the Constitution' make no difference. The original act recognizes on to the Territorial Legislature, all the power which they can have subject to the Constitution and subject to the organic law of the Territory. There is no ambiguity. It is as explicit as language can make it. The only doubt which arises is as to the meaning of the Constitution. That we cannot define; that is a question exclusively for the Judicial Tribunals."—(See Appendix Congressional Globe, vol. 33, p. 787.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, (now Secretary of the Treasury,) delivered before the people of West Chester, Pennsylvania, September 19th 1856, in advocacy of James Buchanan's election to the Presidency:

"I stand upon a principle. I hold that the will of the majority of the people of Kansas should decide this question; and I say here to-night before this people and before this country, that I, for one shall abide the decision of the people there. I hold to the right of the people to self-government. I am willing for them to decide this question. If I be a member of Congress when this question shall come before that body, if a majority of the people there decide in favor of slavery being a part of their institutions, I shall vote for their admission with their pro-slavery constitution; if, on the other hand a majority of the people there decide that they do not want slavery and present a free-State Constitution, I will vote for their admission into the Union as a free State in obedience to the voice and will of the people. (Applause.) I stand by my principles; I intend to carry them out; I care not how they operate. Principles are dearer to me than the results of any election, any contest in Kansas. I would not plant slavery upon the soil of any portion of God's earth against the will of the people. The Government of the United States should not force the institution of slavery upon the people either of the 'Territories' or of the States against the will of the people, though my voice would bring about that result. I stand upon the principle,—the people of any State decide it for themselves, you for yourselves, the people of Kansas for themselves.—(Applause.) That is the Constitution, and I stand by the Constitution."

(A gentleman here interrupted Mr. Cobb, with his consent, to inquire whether he meant that the people of the Territory, before forming their constitution, should have the power to exclude slavery, or that they should have the power to pass upon it when they form their constitution. He also desired the speaker to explain not only his view on the subject, but also the view which is advocated by those who stand with him in the Southern States, and support Mr. Buchanan.)

Mr. COBB, resuming, said: "Fellow-citizens, there never has been, in all the history of this slavery matter, a more purely theoretical issue, than the one involved in the question propounded to me by my friend, and I will show it to you. I will state to you the positions of the advocates to this doctrine of non-intervention, on which there are different opinions held; but I will show you that it is the purest abstraction, in a practical point of view, that ever was proposed for political discussion.— There are those who hold that the Constitution carries all the institutions of this country into all the territories of the Union; that slavery, being one of the institutions recognized by the Constitution, goes with the Constitution into the territories of the United States; and that when the territorial government is organized, the people have no right to prohibit slavery there, until they come to form a State constitution. That is what my friend calls 'Southern doctrine.' There is another class who hold that the people of the territories, in their territorial state, and whilst acting as a territorial legislature, have a right to decide upon the question whether slavery shall exist there during their territorial state; and that has been dubbed 'squatter sovereignty.' Now, you perceive that there is but one point of difference between the advocates of the two doctrines. Each holds that the people have the right to decide the question in the territory; one holds that it can be done through the territorial legislature, and whilst it has a territorial existence, the other holds that it can be done only when they come to form a State constitution. But those who hold that the territorial legislature cannot pass a law prohibiting slavery, admit that unless the territorial legislature pass laws for its protection, slavery will not go there. Therefore, practically a majority of the people represented in the territorial legislature decides the question. Whether they decide it by prohibiting it, according to the one doctrine, or by refusing to pass laws to protect it, as contended for by the other party, is immaterial. The majority of the people by the action of the territorial legislature will decide the question; and all must abide the decision when made. (Great applause.)

"My friend, you observe that—no matter what the issue which is presented—I stand upon a principle. There I planted myself in the commencement of this argument—the right of the people to self-government. I intend to maintain it, to stand by it, to carry it out, to enforce it. If it operate to the exclusion of the people of my section of the country from these territories, be it so; it is the Constitution of the country, and they have no right to complain. If it operate in their behalf and for their protection, I call upon you to say, is it not right that they should have the benefit of it?"

Extracts from a speech of the Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, (now Vice-President of the United States,) in the House of Representatives, March 23, 1854:

"But if non-intervention by Congress be the principle that underlies the compromise of 1850, then the prohibition of 1820, being inconsistent with that principle, should be removed, and perfect non-intervention thus be established by law.

"Among the many misrepresentations sent to the country by some of the enemies of this bill, perhaps none is more flagrant, than the charge that it proposes to legislate slavery into Nebraska and Kansas. Sir, if the bill contained such a feature it would not receive my vote. The right to establish involves the correlative right to prohibit, and denying both, I would vote for neither. I go further, and express the opinion that a clause legislating slavery into these Territories could not command one Southern vote in this House. It is due to both sections of the country and to the people, to expose this groundless charge. What, then, is the present condition of Nebraska and Kansas? Why, sir, there is no government, no slavery, and very little population there: (for your Federal laws exclude your citizens;) but a law remains on the statute book forever, prohibiting slavery in these Territories.— It is proposed simply to take off this prohibition, but not to make an enactment in affirmance of slavery there. Now, in the absence of any law establishing slavery in that region, previous to the prohibiting act; it is too clear for dispute, that the repeal of the prohibition has not the affirmative effect of fixing slavery in that country. The effect of the repeal, therefore, is neither to establish nor to exclude, but to leave the future condition of the Territories dependent wholly upon the action of the inhabitants, subject only to such limitations as the Federal Constitution may impose. But to guard fully against honest misconstruction, and even against malicious perversion, the language of the bill is perfectly explicit on this point." * * * *

"It will be observed, that the right of the people to regulate in their own way, all their domestic institutions, is left wholly untouched, except that whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution—the supreme law for us all. And the rights of property under the Constitution, as well as legislative action, is properly left to the decision of the Federal judiciary. This avoids a contested issue which it is hardly in the competence of Congress to decide, and refers it to the proper tribunal." * * * *

"Then, sir, neither the purpose nor the effect of the bill is to legislate slavery into Nebraska and Kansas: but its effect is to sweep away this vestige of Congressional dictation on this subject, to allow the free citizens of this Union to enter the common territory with the Constitution and the bill alone in their hands, and to remit the decision of their rights under both, to the courts of the country.— Who can go before his constituents refusing to stand on the platform of the Constitution? Who can make a case to them of refusing to abide the decision of the courts of the Union?" * * * *

"Sir, I care nothing about refined distinctions or the subtleties of verbal criticism. I repeat the broad and plain proposition, that if Congress may intervene on this subject, it may intervene on any other, and having thus surrendered the principle, and broken away from constitutional limitations, you are driven into the very lap of arbitrary power. By this doctrine, you may erect a despotism under the American system. The whole theory is a libel on our institutions. It carries us back to the abhorrent principles of British colonial authority, against which we made the issue of Independence. I have never acquiesced in this odious claim, and will not believe that it can abide the test of public scrutiny."—(See speech of Hon. John C. Breckinridge, H. of Reps., March 23, 1854, 1st Sess. 33d Cong. Appendix Cong. Globe, vol. 29, page 441.)

Mr. Breckinridge in a speech at Lexington, Kentucky, in response to the congratulations of his neighbors on his having obtained the nomination for Vice-President, on Monday June 9, 1856, made the following remarks defining his position on the question of popular sovereignty and non-intervention:

"Upon the distracting question of domestic slavery, their position is clear. The whole power of the Democratic organization is pledged to the following propositions: That Congress shall not interpose upon this subject in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia; that the people of each territory shall determine the question for themselves, and be admitted into the Union upon a footing or perfect equality with the original States, without discrimination on account of the allowance or prohibition of slavery."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES ON GIDDINGS.—We published a day or two since an extract from a most flagitious and wicked letter by JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, on the Oberlin Rescue Case, which exceeded anything that we have seen outside the ravings of the fanatics with whom the Republican party endeavor to disclaim all fellowship. As MR. GIDDINGS is prominent in their esteem as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of Ohio, they cannot disclaim fellowship with him, and his doctrines asserted in his voluntary letter, may be considered as the goal to which their pernicious tendencies are destined. The New York *Times* thinks GIDDINGS is growing ferocious. It says in its issue of the 9th:

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings reverses the ordinary rule and grows more vehement and bloodthirsty with advancing years. He has written a letter on the Oberlin rescue, which surpasses in truculence anything we have recently seen even from the most ultra of the Radical Abolitionists. He thinks the persons who rescued the fugitive should have *hung* the slave-catcher who came in pursuit of him. This is the only point in which they failed in their duty. "Those pirates," says Mr. Giddings, "should have been delivered over to the colored men and consigned to the doom of pirates, which should have been speedily executed." "Had the prisoners *executed* the slave-catchers promptly, it would have taught *the Administration* a lesson not soon to be forgotten." Mr. Giddings does not forget the partisan even in his philanthropy.

Mr. Giddings' letter furnishes startling proof of the absurdities into which a man, naturally sensible, may be led, by riding one hobby and nursing one idea, all his life. He has come to regard the rescue of a fugitive slave as the chief end of man—and considers all objects of human ambition by the side of that as mean and paltry. He evidently supposes that the whole country shares his mania on this subject, and talks complacently and confidently about the people rising in their might and overthrowing a Government, provided the State Courts of Ohio prove "unequal to the occasion." Mr. Giddings is an old man, but he will probably live long enough to become still wiser.

RATHER SICKLY.—The campaigns in progress in Kentucky and Virginia seem to be rather sickly. JOHN LETCHER, the Democratic candidate for Governor in Virginia, is seriously ill LINN BOYD, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, is ill. JOSHUA F. BELL, Opposition candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is sick. ROBERT L. MONTAGUE, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, is so ill as to be unable to pursue the canvass. It is not to be inferred that they are *indisposed* to pursue the canvass for their respective offices; or have been made sick by "hope deferred" or the difficulties before them. It is a singular coincidence, however, and they have all some knotty questions to handle, which were perhaps for their prospects, as well left in mystery and unexplained.

The Chicago *Times* of last week, in speaking of the Charleston Convention, says: "The Democracy of Illinois intend not only to support the nominee of that Convention, but intend to have considerable to say and do in the selection of the candidates, and particularly in the construction of the platform."

The *State Register* at Springfield takes the same stand, and says the "anxious ones may put the *Register* down for the Charleston nominees, upon a Democratic platform, in accordance with the time-honored creed of the party, as enunciated time and again at Baltimore, and lastly at Cincinnati. This covers the entire range of the fundamental principles of the party."

Much complaint is made against the Chicago Post-Office, which Mr. Postmaster Cook, who is now in Washington, has not satisfactorily explained. One of his clerks has been removed by Postmaster-General Holt's order, for the offense of opening letters.

Forces of the Armies and Navies of France, Sardinia, Austria, &c.

ARMIES OF FRANCE.

The following are the statistics of the French army on a peace footing for the present year (1859,) taken from the most recent authorities:

The staff consists of a force of	4,000 men
The Military Schools, Invalides and National Guard	[illegible]
The Imperial Guard and troops of the line	[illegible]
Cavalry	[illegible]
Engineer Corps	[illegible]
Artillery	[illegible]
Baggage and Ammunition	16,707 "
Grand total of the army on peace footing	[illegible]

The disposition of these troops has been recently changed in view of the coming war, and the strength of the army is at Lyons, Grenoble Besancon, and the vicinity of these posts whence they were ready to march for the expected Italian campaign. By last accounts some were in motion for the theater of war, and some had reached Sardinia.

In 1848, in the time of Louis Phillippe, the army consisted of 340,000 men and 81,699 horses.

On a war footing the French army would probably number three quarters of a million.

FRENCH NAVY.

Consists of 461 vessels, carrying 12,50 guns, and a steam force of 60,000 horse power. In a short time the whole of the sailing ships will be altered into screw steamers. Of the personnel there are 2 admirals, 11 vice-admirals, (active) and 13 (reserve) rear admirals, 20 active, 18 reserve; captains of ships, 110; captains, of frigates, 230; lieutenants, 650; ensigns 550, with numerous other officers, manned with the sailors, a total of 30,039. The total marine troops are 10,867 men, making a grand total of 56,616 men.

The great naval depot is Toulon.

SARDINIAN ARMY.

The Staff	[illegible]
Infantry	[illegible]
Cavalry	[illegible]
Artillery	[illegible]
Engineer Corps	[illegible]
Total officers and troops	[illegible]

The troops are officered by 3,159 superior and inferior officers. Besides the foregoing there are 7,99 horses. These statistics indicate the strength of the Sardinian army last year, on a peace footing. The army now numbers about 70,000 men.

SARDINIAN NAVY.

The Navy consists of twenty-nine vessels and 1436 guns. The Sardinian navy has increased considerably since these statistics were announced to the Sardinian Legislature in 1858. The Admiral of the Fleet is stationed at Genoa the principal seaport of Sardinia, which is also well fortified. The naval arsenal is at Spezia.

ARMY OF AUSTRIA.

The army of Austria, on a peace footing consists of 348,052 men; on a war footing, to 674,079. The total strength of the army on a war footing may be put down at 750,000. The Commander-in-Chief is in the hands of the Emperor, and in his absence, in those of Archduke William, his cousin, who is 32 years of age.

Lately two hundred thousand men were in Lombardy, on the left bank of the Ticino, the boundary of Sardinia, and might cross it at any moment. Besides, eighty thousand more were despatched from Austria proper to the scene of conflict.

NAVY OF AUSTRIA.

There is but little known of the Naval force of Austria, it being of recent construction. On this subject the *Moniteur de la Flotte* says:

"The Imperial navy of Austria has made great progress during these last few years. On the 1st of January, 1848, the number of its vessels was as follows:—3 frigates, one of which was always stationed at Venice, and carried the Admiral's flag; 4 sloops, 5 brigs, 7 schooners, 35 pinnaces, 11 gunboats, 1 steam despatch boat, 1 transport steamer and 4 special vessels.

Now, at a distance of eleven years, the Austrian navy comprises 1 line-of-battle ship—the Kaiser—completed, and another—the Austria—on the stocks at Pola.

3 screw frigates—Adria, Donau and Radetzki—and 5 sailing frigates—Bellona, Juno, Novara, Venus and Schwartzenberg.

7 steam sloops—Comte, Dandolo, Archiduc Frederic, Imperatrice Elizabeth, Santa Lucia, Volta, and 6 sailing sloops—Adriatica, Carolina, Diana, Leipzig, Minerva, Titania.

8 steam despatch boats—Achilles, Alnoch, Curtatone, Custozza, Prince Eugene, Henri, Taurus, Vulcan.

7 brigs, 11 schooners, 50 gunboats, among which 40 propelled by steam and 3 steam transports.

The Russian navy consists of 85 sailing ships and 73 steamers, in all 159 vessels; the Prussians of 55 vessels, carrying 265 guns, manned by 9,300 men.

ARMIES OF THE DUCHIES.

The armies of the Duchies, which are now occupied by Austrian troops, are as follows:

PARMA.—3,609 men on peace footing, and 5,672 in war.

MODENA.—5,300 men, and 14,656 of militia in war.

TUSCANY.—17,205 of all arms.

ARMY OF THE STATES OF THE CHURCH.

The army of the Sovereign Pontiff, in 1858, numbered 15,255 men, with 1,230 horses. He has no navy.

ARMY OF NAPLES.

The army of Naples, or the kingdom of the Two Sicilies consist of 143,586 men and 16,344 horses. In the beginning of 1858 the fleet of Naples consisted of 121 ships, carrying 748 guns.

DOUGLAS THROWN OVERBOARD.—The State Central Committee of the Democratic party in Illinois have issued a manifesto, which is submitted to the Democracy of the Union, as a review and vindication of the past action and present position of the National Democracy of that State. In this bulletin Senator Douglas is formally and decisively expelled from the Democratic party.

This is put forth by the New York *Herald* of yesterday among its "political intelligence," and is calculated to mislead. The reading out was done by I. Cook, Postmaster of Chicago, who represents the "Danite" or Administration wing of the party in Illinois, amounting to 5,000, who used every effort to defeat Mr. DOUGLAS in his gallant race for the U. S. Senate, and have pursued him with a vindictiveness that exceeded anything on the part of the Republican opposition. The address is a labored attempt to meet the case of Mr. DOUGLAS, and to show that Democracy is the meanest serfdom that ever fettered the American mind, instead of those spontaneous, high thoughts, pure, patriotic intentions that spring from a free, independent untrammeled people. Mr. DOUGLAS is not overboard, but the P. M., at Chicago, may find himself in that predicament.

GREAT SUFFERING OF PIKE'S EMIGRANTS.—The St. Louis *Republican*, May 10th, has additional correspondence by the Utah mail, dated Cottonwood Springs, 28th, giving a disheartening account of the Pike's Peak emigration. Large numbers of disappointed gold-seekers were coming back, wholly destitute of money and provisions. They were in squads of dozens and scores besetting the mail stations, and begging for food and shelter from the severe storms of the plains.

The station keepers were extending what aid they could but had not enough for other crowds coming on behind.

No acts of violence had been committed, but it was feared that the desperation of want would lead them to attack and plunder outgoing trains.

A route agent writes to the mail contractors that many of them must certainly starve, and asks the contractors to send out provisions for their relief. The trading posts along the route are without stocks of food, and the little there is the mail company owns.

In the Marion (Ind.) Circuit Court lately an important case was decided. Mr. J. Wallace while holding the office of Mayor was elected Sheriff of the county. His opponent petitioned to set aside the election on the grounds that Wallace was not eligible he holding a judicial office at the time of his election. The Court decided that the office of Mayor is *not* a judicial office.

BANK ROBBED.—The Bank of J. Dickey & Son, at Farmington, Iowa, was broken open on Sunday evening last, and robbed of currency, drafts, notes, &c., to the amount of about $5,000. Tools taken from a blacksmith's shop were employed to force an entrance, and the safe was blown open with gunpowder. The villains made clean work, taking everything of value in the bank, together with some unfilled and useless paper.—*Keokuk Gate City, 3d.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Joseph Gicest, for many years the leading omnibus proprietor of Philadelphia, died on Monday, at his country residence, at Carpenter's Landing, N. J. The deceased was a Frenchman, and the son of a grenadier in one of the regiments under Napoleon, and as such had the privilege of entering the army at the age of twelve years as a drummer. He served in the army several years, and after leaving it, apprenticed himself in the printing trade, at which he worked after he came to this country, about twenty-five years ago.

On Tuesday, in New York, Elizabeth Raney obtained a verdict against the city for the loss of her husband, by being thrown from his cart in consequence of a hole in the street. The court charged the jury that the city was bound to keep the streets in good order and repair, and that if they found that such a hole as alleged had been allowed to remain, and that by reason of it the husband of plaintiff was killed, they should find for her.

A young man who registered his name as Simonds, at the Lafarge House, New York, on Monday night, was found dead in his room on Tuesday afternoon, under circumstances which led to the conclusion that the case was one of suicide. In the room of deceased was found a bottle of laudanum and a tumbler, which had evidently contained some poisonous substance.

A letter from Monrovia says that the Echo's negroes have been distributed along the coast by the Colonization Society, and placed under teachers for intellectual and moral training. The effects of their close confinement at sea, and the salt provisions which they were obliged to eat, the letter says, have begun to manifest themselves in curious and offensive ulcers.

Letters received at Washington from sources entitled to credit, mention that rumors were prevalent in various portions of Italy that the Pope might be compelled to take refuge in the United States. Our Ministers at Rome and Naples speak of it as highly probable, owing to the unsettled and precarious condition of things.

At the recent breaking up of the Methodist Conference in Texas, the Masonic sign of distress was more effective than civil laws or regard for religious things. It is said that when Bishop Janes was confronted by the mob, he gave the sign above referred to, the rabble withdrew, and the Conference was permitted to close in decency and in order.

On Monday five lots of real estate on Summer street, Boston, and vicinity, with valuable buildings thereon, belonging to Emery B. Fay, were sold at auction, bringing a total of nearly $389,000. The most valuable lot, that embracing the Mercantile building, brought $9 50 per foot.

On the 7th, near West Point, Ky., an affray took place, between A. G. Torrence and T. V. Davis, in which the latter was stabbed to the heart. It is said that T. J. Davis, brother of the deceased, shot Torrence through a window of his residence to which he had fled.

It is reported that Deputy Sheriff Wise, of Ypsilanti, Mich., recently shot off the thumb of a man, who, contrary to orders to "stand and deliver himself up," was giving leg bail. The man had serious objections to being arrested and wouldn't stop for one thumb.

The military strength of Austria is time of peace is represented by 400,000 men, and in time of war by 750,000 men. The Austrian navy, which is of recent creation, is composed of 135 vessels, armed with 852 guns, and manned by 6,707 seamen.

The ship Rebecca left New Orleans on the 27th ult., direct for Liberia, having on board forty-two slaves belonging to the McDonough estate. They go provided with money, clothes, household implements and agricultural implements of every description.

The Lard Oil Factory of J. H. Stewart & Co., at Chicago, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The books, papers, and everything in the counting-room were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $10,000, upon which there was an insurance for $6,000.

A dispatch from Boonville, Mo., on the 7th, says the Bankers and Savings Institutions of St. Louis are running on the Branch Banks. They drew out of the Branch at Brunswick, $30,000; the Branch at Glasgow, $50,000, and the Bank at Lexington, $40,000.

Mr. Buchanan has poor success as a newspaper publisher. Since the new arrangement, the daily *Constitution* has decreased in circulation from two thousand to less than one thousand.

The Governor of New York has respited David Curry, of Batavia, until the 16th of July. Curry was convicted of the murder of one Fanchots, who was suspected of criminal intercourse with Curry's wife.

At Providence, R. I., on Monday, the American-Republicans nominated John C. Knight for Mayor; the Straight Republicans, Samuel James; and the Democrats, John N. Francis.

Senator Douglas proposes, it is stated, to take another trip to New Orleans. The Chicago *Democrat* says that his autobiography is almost out of the press. It is said to be the best thing which he has written.

In New York, on Saturday, sentence was passed on six murderers. Only one, a Chinaman, called Quimbo Appo, was sentenced to be hung on the 2d July. The others were punished by various terms of imprisonment.

Warden English, who some time since had a difficulty with and killed Mr. Brown at Elizabethtown, Ky., committed suicide at Jeffersonville, Ind., on Saturday.

John McCrea, at Louisville, on Saturday last, slipped and fell as he was jumping from a heavily laden dray, which passed over and killed him.

At a ball at Pittsburgh on Friday night a row occurred, in which a young man named Hanna stabbed two other young. Wm. F. Coble and Samuel Crow, the former fatally.

W. A. Winbourne, late Sheriff of Guilford county, N. C., has been convicted of aiding the escape of Chipman, a murderer, but has not yet been sentenced.

The body of Thomas Hoyland, a printer, was found in the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh on Sunday, also the body of John Fullton, a lad, who had been missing since April 21st.

At Savannah, Ga., on Friday, the jury in the case of Selvis and Marez, charged with fitting out the bark Angelita, for the slave trade, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

In the United States Court at Savannah, the men Selvis and Marez, on trial for fitting out the bark Angelita for the slave trade, were acquitted.

The Superior Court of New York has decided, contrary to previous notions on the subject, that contracts falling due on Sunday need not be paid till Monday.

The new City Councils of Philadelphia were organized on Monday. All the officers were filled by members elected by the People's party.

Mahard, who has been on trial at Buffalo for incest with his own daughter, a child of twelve years, has been convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

A little girl only nine years of age was sent to the House of Refuge at New York on Saturday for passing a $3 counterfeit bill.

A son of Mr. Steinchart was drowned at Louisville on Sunday, by falling from a raft on which he was playing.

A car laden with hemp was burnt on the Frankfort and Louisville Railroad on Saturday. Loss $600.

In twenty years the religious societies that meet annually at New York have collected $26,151,479.

A German named George Yeager, a gardener, was drowned at Louisville, Ky., on Saturday.

A dispatch from Norfolk, of the 9th, says: "Miss Bunkley, the authoress of 'The Escaped Nun,' has publicly recanted."

W. B. Bishop, of Connecticut, has received the appointment of Commissioner of Patents.

A law abolishing the office of crier in the courts has gone into effect in Massachusetts.

The principal stores in Philadelphia are closed at 5 o'clock P. M.

The King of Siam has a son named in honor of General George Washington.

The rebuilding of the Quincy Schoolhouse, in Boston, has been commenced.

There was a violent hail storm at Louisville on Sunday.

A fatal accident occurred to the Rev. Horace Stringfellow, of Hanover county, Va., near Petersburg, on Saturday. He attempted to cross the Central Railroad track with a carriage, when a train struck it, instantly killing one of the horses, fatally injuring himself, dangerously wounding his wife, and slightly bruising his daughter.

The Chinese correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* states that the rebels have taken the great city of Hankow, eight hundred miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang, which Lord Elgin recently visited, and which the Abbe Huc estimated to contain a population of three millions.

The English papers record the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Bethell, Lord Bishop of Bangor, the oldest prelate on the Episcopal bench. The vacant see is worth £4,500 per annum, with a patronage of eighty-one livings, the aggregate annual value of which is £23,-309 with other gifts.

Samuel Beverly, of Ross county in this State, was robbed at Pittsburgh on Tuesday night of his pocket book, containing a small sum in money, his watch, boots and cravat. Beverly was sleeping with a man named Handlin, who made off with the property during the night. Handlin was arrested.

David C. Harvey, receiver of the Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, has brought suit against Commodore Vanderbilt in a case which involves $1,000,000, and is a sequel to the old difficulties of the Accessory Transit Company. The complaint, which is very voluminous, covers over one hundred folios.

A dispatch from Peterhead, England announces the arrival at that port of a whaling ship from Greenland which reports the total loss of five ships, [two of them steamers] while employed in the fisheries in the Arctic seas.— They were English vessels. It was supposed that they were crushed in the ice.

The Chicago *Journal* of Thursday says, that the price of wheat in that market fell seven and eight cents on Wednesday evening but more than recovered the decline next morning, a couple of sales having been made at 10 cents advance, *the delivery of one of which is contingent on the first actual battle in Europe.*

A few days since an old and respected citizen of Fulton County, Ga., named Spellers, was run over by the cars and killed. The cars passed over his head, between the mouth and nose, completely severing the upper part of the head from the body, which fell over the rail and remained in his hat.

An Illinois correspondent mentions that a wagon and drowned horses were found in Wolf Creek, near Springfield. A further examination led to the discovery of the dead bodies of Charles Shaw and Robt. Hainleger, two citizens of Sangamon County.

The store of Mr. Dunnegan, at Edwardsville, Ill., with its stock of goods, valued at $7,000 of $7,500, was destroyed by fire on the night of Monday, the 9th inst. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.— There is an insurance of $5,000.

The Greensburg, Ind., *Republican* says that a child of Irish parents, in that place, died apparently a few nights ago, and a coffin was ordered, but by some accident was delayed a few hours, during which time the child recovered, and is now entirely well.

The late C. F. Hovey, of Boston, by his will, bestowed something like $30,000 on the Anti-slavery, Non-resistance and Women's Rights cause, to be expended through the agency of Wm. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and others, in lectures and publications.

The Massachusetts Two Years Amendment was carried by a large majority in a small vote. The five western counties and the cities of Springfield and Worcester gave majorities against, but the east and all the cities save these passed were strongly for the amendment.

A heavy hail storm prevailed at Nebraska City on the 25th ult., breaking windows and doing other extensive damage. The morning after congealed masses of ice, composed of frozen hail stones, were found to the size of six inches in diameter, and even larger.

Henry Wells, of Aurora, N. Y., well-known as a leading proprietor of the American Express Company, was thrown from a carriage at Aurora, on Saturday last, and very seriously injured. His hip was broken, and it was feared he had sustained internal injuries.

During a thunder storm at Louisville on Sunday, the lightning struck the residence of Pres. Means, knocking down one gable end of the building. A negro and five or six mules were knocked down, and one of the mules being killed.

The Quebec papers give some lengthy accounts of riots at the election of delegates to represent the congregation of the Cathedral in the synod soon to be convened. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton and others were roughly handled.

It is stated that several hundred barrels of unsound flour have been purchased in New York within a few days, at a price not exceeding $3 50 per barrel, which are to be used in distilling for the manufacture of whisky.

The ship Pomona, reported as lost on the Irish coast, belonged to Messrs. Howland and Frothingham, of New York. She was of 1,300 tons, three years old, and with her cargo, valued at $370,000.

Francis J. Q. Umsted, a lawyer, aged 35 years, shot himself with a pistol in his bed at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on Tuesday morning. The deceased had just risen and had called his wife to prepare for breakfast.

The Detroit *Advertiser* asserts that within a week ninety-four fugitive slaves have crossed the river into Canada at that point. The same paper values the "stock" at ninety-four thousand dollars.

The City Clerk of Boston now receives an annual salary of $2,500. On Monday, the Board of Aldermen raised the salary to $3,600, but he declined the additional remuneration.

The owners of a town site called Helena, in Nebraska Territory, have donated one thousand lots to the German Emigration Society of St. Louis, on condition that the latter send two hundred families to locate there.

A dispatch from Leavenworth of the 12th inst says, during a violent hail storm this morning, the large unfinished frame building erected on the site of the Shotwell House, was completely demolished.

D. W. McLeary has been re-elected Mayor of Cumberland by ninety-three majority, and five out of six Americans have been elected to the Council.

An Irishman named James Burt, in New York, on Sunday last, went to visit a friend, got drunk, fell down stairs and fractured his skull. He died the following day.

The presses of the Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* are run with water power.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The steamers Weser and Hermes arrived this evening from Bremen, with Liverpool dates to the 3d instant. The reported wreck of the clipper ship *Pomona* proved to be true. She was wrecked off Wexford, Ireland, and 396 lives were lost. She had on board 396 passengers, and 52 of the crew, of whom 17 of the former and 3 of the latter were saved. The ship sunk in nine fathoms of water.

In regard to the war there can be but little doubt that war has commenced. In all probability, there was a sharp action at the Bridge of Buffalora on the 28th ult. It is reported that the Austrians after a considerable loss, took it at the point of the bayonet. It is also reported that Mortara had been taken, and that the Sardinians had retreated before the Austrians near the Lake Maggiore.

The telegraph lines to Switzerland have been cut by the Austrians.

VIENNA, May 1.—The Austrians have occupied Intra, Pallanza and Arona, the Sardinians retreating at their approach.

TURIN, April 28.—The steamer which arrived at Genoa on the 17th, brought a proclamation to the Tuscan army inviting it to await the signal of war, and advance in a compact body of 12,000 men to reinforce Piedmont. A similar proclamation has been addressed to the troops in the Romagna.

TURIN, April 29.—Generals Canrobert and Neil have arrived and gone to join the King. The Austrians are concentrating in great masses at Piacenza, where a proclamation has been issued by the Austrian Commissioner extraordinary.

Fifteen thousand of the French Imperial Guards land to-night at Genoa, making the force now there 40,000 men. The force at Novara is also increasing fast.

TURIN, April 28.—The official Bulletin announces the passage of the Ticino by the Austrians. Yesterday the King, accompanied by Generals Canrobert and Niel, visited the line of the river Dora. The corps Forney, which entered Piedmont by Gravellona, consists of twenty battalions and eight batteries of cannon.

TURIN, May 1.—The King has gone to assume the command. The Austrians are at Novara in force, and also at Pavia. The French Infantry and Artillery continue to arrive. No decisive movement has yet been made.

BERNE, April 30.—The Austrians seized several Sardinian vessels on Lake Maggiore, and commenced hostilities last evening.

VIENNA, April 30.—Count Buol has forwarded circular notes to the foreign Governments stating the diplomatic and political reasons for the declaration of war by the Emperor. The Wiener *Zeitung* publishes the Decree ordering the income tax of the third class to be retained by the pay of the officer immediately upon the interest of the public loan being paid, and ordering a loan of twenty million pounds sterling, but as at present it is impossible to contract it, the national bank will advance two-thirds of the nominal value of the loan in new notes. A third decree releases the national bank from the necessity of meeting its notes with specie, and a fourth ordering the duties and excise dues to be paid in silver or coupons of the national loan.

ENGLAND.—A royal proclamation has been issued, offering a bounty of ten pounds to seamen, with the intention of recruiting 10,000 additional men. The greatest activity prevails in the dock yards preparing for war.

The Emperor Napoleon was expected to join the French army on the 3d inst.

Instructions from the British admiralty were received at Woolwich, ordering all possible dispatch in the completion of the war first-class steam-frigates now on the stocks.

A telegram was received at Sheerness to send the Royal George to Devonport, the Colossus to Portsmouth, and the Argus, [illegible] and Trafalgar, are to be got ready for sea immediately. The Osborne steamer Yacht has been ordered to be got ready for immediate service. Its destination is reported to be the Mediterranean, to be placed at the disposal of the Prince of Wales. The Prussian government has resolved to put its army in readiness to march.

BREADSTUFFS.—Richardson & Spence quote the market buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry, at a considerable advance for all descriptions, but that it is impossible to give the figures.

PROVISIONS.—The market closed with an advancing tendency. Quotations are nominal but the speculative feeling continues.

PRODUCE.—[illegible] advanced for other articles for want of sale.

LONDON, May 1.—A great many failures are reported on the Stock exchange.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 18.—[illegible]

[illegible]

Eight thousand Austrians had arrived at Ancona.

TURIN, May 1st.—The King has left the capital to take command of the army. [illegible]

TUSCANY, April 30.—[illegible]

TUSCANY, April 30.—The Austrian Lloyds have discontinued their ships to foreign ports.

BERNE, May 1.—The Swiss [illegible] Federal Council [illegible] recent calling out of the [illegible] government. [illegible] measures: to open a credit, [illegible] commander-in-chief of the federal army.

PARIS, April 30.—It is rumored that [illegible] has broken out in Italy.

PARIS, May 1.—The *Moniteur* [illegible] circular note dated 19th of April [illegible] Count Walewski to the French representatives in foreign powers. [illegible]

PARIS, May 1.—The *Grand Duke* of Tuscany has left, after [illegible] and the new government has expressed [illegible] accession to Piedmont.

STUTTGART, May 1.—The Wurtemberg chambers have unanimously voted the government's projects for calling out the Landwehr and a forced levy of horses, and the opening of a war credit of seven millions of florins. [illegible] Private letters from Paris received in London express an apprehension that the new French loan will be offered in 4 1/2 per cent. stock at [illegible], being about 1 per cent. lower than the lowest price fixed in the issue of the Russian war. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that it is rumored that M. Delangle quits the Cabinet.

The declaration of war against Austria was expected to appear in the Paris *Moniteur* of the 3d of May.

The Austrian Ambassador has not yet left Paris. The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says, that the Porte is preparing for war, and that Omar Pasha is on his way from Bagdad to Constantinople.

Sardinia has made proposals at Madrid to induce the Spanish government to join her in the cause of Italy, but Spain intends to be strictly neutral.

The following is the official letter of Prince Gortschakoff to the British Government:

"I do not deny that there may exist a treaty arrangement between France and Russia, but I can assure you in the most positive manner that such arrangement contains nothing that in the most distant manner could be interpreted as constituting a hostile alliance against Europe. If Lord Malmesbury should be questioned on the subject, he may answer with confidence. In the above sense I give you my personal guarantee that the declaration will not be belied by the future."

WARSAW, May 1.—The Czar Alexander in a telegram to the widow of the late Grand Duke, gives a denial to the reports that Prussia and Austria are threatened by Russia.

VIENNA, April 30.—The French Ambassador is to leave to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The English elections for members of Parliament have resulted probably in favor of the Tories or Derby government. Saturday was said to be the decisive day. The elections on that day gave a net victory gain of ten.

The London *Times* city article of Monday evening announces an additional failure.

The approach of the Consol settlement of the 5th inst. was regarded with the greatest anxiety.

In London market wheat has advanced 2s.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

FATHER POINT, May 18.—The steamer North Briton has passed here with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

The steamers City of Baltimore and [illegible] had arrived out on the 4th.

Napoleon's manifesto appeared on the 3d inst.

The bank of France has raised the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Sales of cotton for the past three days 70,000 bales; the advance has been 1/2d, the market closing dull. Breadstuffs closed dull and quiet, though all descriptions had considerably advanced. Provisions closed with an advancing tendency.

LONDON, May 3.—Consols closed at 89 1/2 a 90 1/4.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.
TERMS - - $2 IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Stephen A. Douglas.

We sometimes hear from the Republican camp the mysterious whisper of "the treachery of Douglas." Treachery, to whom? Whom has he betrayed? The Republicans? When was he of their way of thinking? When did he forsake the great principles which he has upheld for years, and expounded with a force and eloquence that constituted him the leader, the champion, the [illegible] of the Democratic party? When he thought an innovation was sought to be made upon the principles for which he had struggled so earnestly, and fought so valiantly, in the admission of the territory of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, singly he stood, urging the line of Democrats to pause ere they rushed upon self-destruction. The voice of his country was paramount to all the extremities of friendship. He turned a deaf ear to the persuasive arguments of flattery and promise, and maintained with a nerve untrembling and a faith unshrinking, the sentiment enshrined in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and incorporated in the Cincinnati platform, that the people of the territories had the right to determine their domestic institutions and manage their affairs in their own way subject alone to the Constitution of the United States.

In Congress and out of Congress, he has stood by that great principle. He triumphed in a campaign unrivalled in the political annals of the country. Single handed and alone, he not only beat back the assailants marshaled by his legitimate adversaries, the Republicans, but he prostrated beneath his feet the miserable minions of a revengeful power which sought his overthrow and defeat. The American people looked on with admiration at his wonderful prowess and unexampled energies. They can never forget the terrific contest in Illinois, or cease to feel sympathy in his glorious triumph.

A visiting himself of the more delicious climate of the South, he turned from his usual route to Washington, and visited the cities that adorned the banks of the Mississippi, and at St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, where he was received with the most cordial congratulations, and returned his acknowledgments, [illegible] the same sentiments that had borne his standard triumphantly in his own State. His opponents sought to disparage him by declaring that he made the same speech everywhere! He could not, would not alter his opinions to suit the latitude, and to his glory and honor be it spoken, they were received with the popular approbation wherever uttered. They were in accordance with the great popular heart which thrilled and echoed to the vibrations of his voice.

Returning to Congress, he was assailed, personally and violently by those to whose political [illegible] his superiority was a terror and [illegible]. He bore himself like a man. Disdaining to resort to the meaner argument of [illegible], he planted himself upon his record and defied his enemies to do their worst, believing that time and returning sense would do him justice and magnify his foes. Where stands he now? Where he always stood, on the side of the people, and the eyes that glared on him malignantly but a few months since, are beaming with more tenderness in their inviting smile.

Whom has he betrayed? To whom has he been [illegible]? Did the Republicans think because they followed him in his resistance to the effort to force the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, that he would join them in a general onslaught upon the Democratic party? He never defeated the Democratic party any more than he [illegible] his own devotion to popular sovereignty [illegible] intervention by Congress with the rights of the people in the territories. He opposed a majority of the Democrats in Congress upon a measure, to resist which his whole past career was pledged—a majority who were more pliable under the manipulations of Executive influence than himself; but not the Democratic party. He did not contend for the expedient, but the right. He gave vitality to the tenets of the Cincinnati Platform, and he stood where pledged to carry it out. Had he done less he would not have deserved that triumph in Illinois, on which no diplomatic or political achievement of the last decade has been half so brilliant, or will remain impressed so long upon the memory of the people.

He resisted the Lecompton urged by the President. So did the Republicans. Did that make Mr. Douglas one of them? True, they applauded his course to the echo, and not a few exalted the dawn of a new era, of the breaking up of the old parties, of the formation of a new party, with Mr. Douglas at their head. Some thought the North-west had never been treated with proper respect or had received her fair share of political recognition (and the Ohio Statesman thought so too, whatever it may think now) and it was time she should assert her rights, and Mr. Douglas was the man for the times.—But when Lecompton was killed, and its specimen was shown in the English Conference measure, as a living thing, where was Mr. Douglas? Did he swear that his arm should wither before he would resort to such a miserable subterfuge, and then meanly record his vote in its behalf? No. He stood by the principles for which he had contended. With whatever [illegible] he found himself opposed to those with whom he had been proud to co-operate, when he could do so honestly, honorably and consistently, yet he maintained his principles.

"[illegible]"

Did the Republicans stand by him when he returned to Illinois? Did they call off their colors, and cease the clamor of their drums? No.—They warred upon him to the knife and the knife to the hilt. They found an ally in his personal foes who sought to avenge his contumely in opposing their [illegible] measures, who denounced him and sought to read him out of the Democratic party. He fought the double-headed adversary, and he conquered. The plaudits of an admiring nation and a renown to the American people were his guerdon.

Then where is his treachery? He is no traitor, but now is, as he has always been, a true, faithful, unswerving, consistent Democrat. He was vilified, maligned by an unscrupulous press. Untiring efforts were made to misconstrue his every act, to misrepresent his position, to place him falsely before the Democratic party and the nation, but he stood unmoved. He would not quarrel—he despised the puny efforts of malignant revilers—he pursued the even tenor of his way, giving support to such measures as he believed for the interest of his country, and remaining to the last, in argument the most irresistible and overwhelming, the true principles of the Cincinnati Platform as illustrated in the issues of 1856.

Then, who calls STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS traitor? Is it a Republican? When did he give his allegiance to the Republican party, or when did that party evince fealty to him? Is it a Democrat? When did he cease to be a Democrat? When did he forsake the great principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention by Congress in the territories? When did he by act or word seek to destroy that vital principle, which is the basis of our freedom and our nationality, that government must depend upon the consent of the governed and political power is an inspiration from the people? He has been true to his country. He has borne with patience, if not with meekness, the indignity of being displaced from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories which he had so long filled with consummate statesmanship, contenting himself to let ruffianism and ignoble passion waste themselves in fruitless efforts to injure, and he stands now towering in his manhood strength, his gallant plume waving like some banner around which the Democrats will rally for the victory in 1860.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

As a difference of opinion with regard to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, seems to exist in some quarters, we reproduce a portion of the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS, which represents the matter so lucidly that it will be almost impossible to misunderstand it, after reading the extract. It is all-important that the subject should be thoroughly understood at this time, and it would be absurd in us to attempt to retouch that which has been finished by the hand of a master:

"That was the distinct understanding among the northern and southern Democrats at that time, and among all the friends of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was agreed that while we might differ as to the extent of the power of the Territorial Legislature on these questions, we would make a full grant of legislative authority to the Legislature of the Territory, with the right to pass such laws as they chose, and the right of anybody to appeal to the courts to decide upon the validity and constitutionality of such laws, but not to come to Congress for their annulment. Hence, if the Territorial Legislature should pass the Maine Liquor law, and anybody was dissatisfied with the provisions of that act, and thought it violated his constitutional right, he could not come to Congress for its annulment, but could appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and if that court decided the law to be constitutional, it must stand, no matter how obnoxious it might be to any portion of the American people. If it was unconstitutional, it became void without any interference by Congress or any other legislative body. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was thus amended for the avowed purpose, at the time, of striking out the appeal to Congress, and substituting the appeal to the court.

"After we had gone that far, a Senator from New Hampshire pointed out in the Nebraska bill the fact that no appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States unless the amount of property in controversy was $2,000 in value, and hence that a negro could not appeal for his freedom, nor could the owner of a single slave appeal to the Supreme Court to establish his title, if he thought that his rights were violated. In order to obviate that objection, we amended the bill by providing that where the title to property in slaves, or any question of personal freedom was the point in issue, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court should exist without reference to the amount in controversy.

"Thus the Kansas-Nebraska bill stood, granting all rightful power of legislation on all subjects whatsoever to the Territorial Legislature, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, provided they should not pass any law taxing the property of non-residents higher than that of residents, nor any law interfering with the primary disposition of the soil, nor impose any tax on the property of the United States. But there was no exception made as to slavery. The intent was to confer on the Territorial Legislature all the power we had on the subject of slavery, to let them wield it for or against free institutions, as the people of the Territory chose; and the understanding was, that we would abide by whatever laws they might make, provided they did not violate the Constitution of the United States; and the Supreme Court was the only tribunal that could decide that question.

"Now, sir, I stand on the Kansas-Nebraska bill as it was expounded and understood at the time, with this full power in the Territorial Legislature, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court to test the validity of its laws, and no right whatever to appeal to Congress to repeal them in the event of our not liking them. I am ready to answer the inquiry of the Senator from Mississippi, whether, if I believed the Maine liquor law to be unconstitutional and wrong, and if a Territorial Legislature should pass it, I would vote here to annul it? I tell him no. If the people of Kansas want a Maine liquor law, let them have it. If they do not want it, let them refuse to pass it. If they do pass it, and any citizen thinks that law violates the Constitution, let him make a case and appeal to the Supreme Court. If the court sustains his objection, the law is void. If it overrules the objection, the decision must stand until the people, who alone are to be affected by it, who alone have an interest in it, may choose to repeal it. So I say with reference to slavery. Let the Territorial Legislature pass just such laws in regard to slavery as they think they have a right to enact under the Constitution of the United States. If I do not like those laws, I will not vote to repeal them; if you do not like them, you must not vote to repeal them; but anybody aggrieved may appeal to the Supreme Court, and if they are constitutional, they must stand; if they are not constitutional, they are void. That was the doctrine of non-intervention, as it was understood at the time the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed. That is the way it was explained and argued in the Senate and in the House of Representatives and before the country. It was distinctly understood that Congress was never to intervene for or against slavery, or for or against any other institution in the Territories; but leave the courts to decide all constitutional questions as they might arise, and the President to carry the decrees of the courts into effect; and, in case of resistance to his authority in executing the judicial process, that he was to use, if necessary, the whole military force of the country, as provided by existing laws.

"I know that some gentlemen do not like the doctrine of non-intervention as well as they once did. It is now becoming fashionable to talk sneeringly of 'your doctrine of non-intervention.' Sir, that doctrine has been a fundamental article in the Democratic creed for years. It has been repeated over and over again in every national Democratic platform—non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories. The Nebraska bill was predicated on that idea—the Territorial Legislature to have jurisdiction over all rightful subjects of legislation, not excepting slavery, with no appeal to Congress, but a right to appeal to the courts; and the legislation to be void, if the Supreme Court said it was unconstitutional, and valid, no matter how obnoxious, if the court said it was constitutional. Let me call attention to the language of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Its fourteenth section provides:

"'That the Constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect in the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union,' approved March 6, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.'

"Thus, in the Nebraska bill, it is declared that a Congressional enactment on the subject of slavery is inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories. This same article of faith has gone into the various Democratic platforms, and especially into the Cincinnati platform. Every Democrat, therefore, is pledged, by this platform and the organization of the party, against any legislation of Congress in the Territories for or against slavery, no matter how obnoxious the Territorial legislation may be. If it is unconstitutional, you have your remedy; go to the court and test the question. If it is constitutional, you have agreed that the people of a Territory may have it. I hold you to the agreement."

HYDROPHOBIA.—A writer in the Providence, (R. I.) *Journal* furnishes the following prescription for hydrophobia:—"Eat the green shoots of asparagus raw: sleep and perspiration will be induced, and the disease can thus be cured in any stage of canine madness." A man in Athens, Greece, was cured by this remedy after the paroxysms had commenced.

For this dreadful malady many "remedies" have been proposed, the most approved being an unlimited quantity of whisky; but we have seen none so simple and innocent as the above. Properly boiled and with the addition of drawn butter and a little salt, the tender shoots of asparagus are most delicate and to say delicious as an esculent. The case adduced of its efficacy in a green and raw state is a long way off, and whoever may have been bitten by a rabid animal would have more consolation of its efficacy could be established nearer home. However there is no harm in trying so simple a prescription.

FAST HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—The stables of WILLIAM SHAW, at the Union Course, Long Island, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. There were several first class trotting horses in the stables, all of which were rescued, with the exception of Lady Shaw, George Washington and Kate Miller, which were consumed in the flames. George Washington was a horse of great speed, having trotted two miles to a wagon in less than five minutes; his time was supposed to be 2:23 or 2:24. He was owned by Mr. F. J. NODINE, who had refused $4,000 for him. The three horses were valued at over $8,000.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The receipts of this road for the month of April, 1857, were as follow:

Freight	[illegible]
Passengers, [illegible]	[illegible]
Rents	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
April, 1858	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

No More Negro Voting.

The Legislature of Ohio, at its recent session, passed a law to do away with every shade of negro voting whatsoever. Heretofore, negroes of mixed blood were allowed to vote, and in many places, especially in the Black-Republican Western Reserve, negroes as black as Egyptian midnight were permitted to vote with as much freedom as white men, and a little more, especially if the white men were so unfortunate as to be born in Germany, England or Ireland!

Thanks to our Democratic Legislature, this whole system of iniquitous voting has been pulled up by the roots; and hereafter no person of African descent, in whole or in part, dare without subjecting himself to imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three and not less than one month. And any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another, knowing him to be of African descent, to vote at any election, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail from one to six months.

If the Legislature had not passed another law but this, they would have richly earned for themselves the appellation of "good and faithful servant." This is a glorious triumph of right over wrong—of the Constitution over fanaticism.—[Mt. Vernon Banner.

The foregoing extract from the Mt. Vernon Banner, is a fair specimen of the boasted sympathy for freedom, which the Democracy have arrogated to themselves during the past four years. The next step will probably be the establishment of property qualification for the white electors preliminary to a total abolition of the elective franchise.—[Mansfield Herald.

The approbation expressed by the Banner of the act of the Legislature, is very natural, for the law was really needed. The Election law, under the constitution, was construed to suit neighborhood whims and political sentimentalities. A stupid decision of the Supreme court that any negro having more white blood than African, was entitled to vote, was very freely inculcated where abolition sentiments prevailed. It was an unequal law and did not operate alike throughout the State. Nor do we expect the provisions of the present statute to be very stringently applied in certain localities, as it has been already announced that a Grand Jury in Portage county has had the honor of ignoring it.

The commentary of the Mansfield Herald, if intended to convey the sentiments of that paper, expresses what some of its colleagues attempt most vociferously to deny as any part of theirs. When they were told that the tendency of their doctrines was to negro equality, they derided the idea, but the Herald is not so dainty. It as much as declares this law, which withholds the right of suffrage from the negro, to be adverse to freedom and the first step to "a property qualification of the white electors." With whose prerogative does it conflict? Upon whose right does it encroach? Because it declares a principle incorporated in the Constitution, the Herald argues that the next step will be to enact what the constitution forbids. Non sequitur.

Are the sentiments of the Mansfield Herald those of the Republican party? Is that issue to be urged in the coming canvass? Will the Republicans appeal to the people of Ohio, to endorse the sentiment of negro equality, and charge that a Democratic Legislature invaded their rights by denying them the privilege of voting? That is the extent of the argument, if such it can be called; and if it be not, let us hear no more outcry against a wise provision of the law, which Republicans as well as Democrats should respect, and which was contemplated by the framers of our State Constitution. If it be part of the Republican creed that negroes should vote, say so. If they desire only to extend the privilege to mulattoes, let it not rest in doubt. The Democrats have taken their stand. They have unequivocally declared that they shall not vote, and it remains with their opponents to make war upon the statute, and say that it must be repealed. Will they place themselves "upon the cast and stand the hazard of the die?"

Slave Code in the Territories.

The proper understanding of this troublesome question at this time in the Democratic party, may best be obtained from the passage between Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. GREEN, during the great speech of the former in the Senate of the United States on the 23d of February last.

MR. MASON. Will the Senator be kind enough to explain what he means by slave code?

MR. DOUGLAS. Yes sir. The Senator from Mississippi defined it very well in his speech. His position was, that while the Constitution gave him the right of protection in a Territory for his slave property, it did not, of itself, furnish adequate protection. He drew a distinction between the right and the fact, and said that the protection could only be furnished by legislation; that legislation could only come from one of two sources—the Territorial Legislature or the Congress of the United States. He would look to the Territorial Legislature in the first instance. If he got adequate legislation there, he was content; but if the Territorial Legislature failed to act, and give him that adequate legislation, in the form of what is commonly called a slave code, such non-action was equivalent to a denial of his rights; and, losing his rights, it was no consolation to him that he had been deprived of them by the non-action of a Territorial Legislature; and hence he would demand of Congress the passage of laws to protect his slaves, and to punish men for running them off; to furnish such remedies for the violation of his rights as he thought he was entitled to from the Territorial Legislature. He said he would demand this from Congress.

MR. BROWN. Because the Territorial Legislature was the creature of Congress.

MR. DOUGLAS. He further said that he would base his demand on Congress to pass this slave code on the ground that the Territorial Legislature was the creature of Congress; and, if it did not do its duty, Congress should pass such laws as were necessary to protect slave property in the Territories.

MR. GREEN. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a single question?

MR. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

MR. GREEN. If a law merely providing protection is to be called a slave code, then, I ask, if larceny, in general terms, were punished by the Territorial law, and the Legislature should except the larceny of slaves, would he say he would submit to that at the option of the Legislature?

MR. DOUGLAS. It is immaterial to me, whether you call this legislation a slave code, or by any other name. I will call it by any name the Senator chooses. I wish to be understood, however, and to use such language as conveys the idea. I take the language of the Senator from Mississippi, if that is satisfactory. All I have to say, on the point presented by the Senator from Missouri, is this: while our Constitution does not provide remedies for stealing negroes, it does not provide remedies for stealing dry goods, or horses, or any other species of property. You cannot protect any property in the Territories, without laws furnishing remedies for its violation, and penalties for its abuse. Nobody pretends that you are going to pass laws in Congress making a criminal code for the Territories, with reference to other species of property. The Congress of the United States never yet passed an act creating a criminal code for any organized Territory. It simply organizes the Territory, and leaves its Legislature to make its own criminal code. Congress never passed a law to protect any species of property in the organized Territories; it leaves its protection to the Territorial Legislature.—The question is, whether we shall make an exception as to slavery? The Supreme Court makes no such distinction. It recognizes slavery as property. When they are taken to a Territory, they are on an equal footing with other property, and dependent upon the same system of legislation, for protection, as other property. While all other property is dependent on Territorial legislation for protection, I hold that slave property must look to the same authority for its protection.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PRESIDENTS.—"When Mr. BUCHANAN'S term ends, eleven years will have elapsed since the office of President has been held by a Southern man." This is the expression of most of the Southern Democratic journals. It may not be amiss to add to the above, that since the foundation of the government Southern men have occupied the Presidential chair forty-nine years; and North ermen, at the close of Mr. BUCHANAN'S term, but twenty-four years.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HOLMSTEAD.—Prof. DENNISTON HOLMSTEAD, LL. D., expired at his residence in New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, the 11th, aged 69 years. He graduated at Yale College in 1813, was elected Professor of chemistry in North Carolina in 1815, and served 10 years.—When there he made a geological survey of that State—the first state survey made in this country—and in 1825 he was elected Professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Yale College, which place he filled at the time of his death.

Democratic State Convention.

A delegate Convention is to be held in this city on the 26th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Auditor, Secretary and Treasurer of State, Supreme Court Judge, Member of Board of Public Works, and Commissioner of Public Schools.

Our exchanges with the Democratic press of Ohio is yet comparatively limited, and we have not received the proceedings of the various county conventions that have been held, and therefore have not the names of the delegates who have been already appointed.

We have already noticed the resolutions adopted and delegates appointed in Clark county. Also the proceedings of the meeting in Pickaway county. We learn that in Washington county, all is right. A friend writes to the "People P ess:"

"We have appointed delegates to the May Convention, and you may be sure old Washington sends none but bold, out and out Douglas men. We are for JEWETT for Governor, if he does not decline. I wish to see the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform endorsed by that convention, and men with a small quantity of 'Democratic blood in their veins,' placed upon the ticket."

In Highland, on the 14th inst., that veteran and distinguished Democrat, Gen. J. J. McDowell addressed a meeting of the Democracy and stated the object to be the selection of delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held in Columbus on the 26th inst.; whereupon the following were chosen: Wm. Miller, J. I. Hughes, Abel Harts, J. H. Blackburn, Thomas Boyd, Robert Walley, G. W. Tucker, R. D. Lilley, Wyatt Hunelley, John Larrie, W. W. Malcom, Benj. Pearce, Daniel Miller, Z. Manker, Wm. Long, J. C. Stine, Dr. Dixon, Allen Hulson, J. W. Sprnger, T. Faris, N. W. Cummins, Christopher Muthews, H. Surber, B. Schwartz, A. Hurst, M. Boatman, W. Conard, and David Lowman.

In Franklin county a primary election of delegates was held on Saturday last, with the following result, as far as ascertained, several townships not having reported.

FIRST WARD—Henry Wilson, U. W. Butt, M. Conlan, W. McFarland and J. B. Marshall.

SECOND WARD—John J. Elds, Patrick Dun, Thos. Arnold and John B. Thompson.

THIRD WARD—Elias Gaver, Thomas Sparrow, Wm. Domigan and D. H. Mooney.

FOURTH WARD—S. Doyle, O. P. Hines, Fred. Fieser, John H. Reel, F. Parnol, John Lutz.

FIFTH WARD—J. Sibernagle J. J. Funston, W. Seliger, C. Born, Ed. Davis, F. Bader, F. Beck, D. Kates, P. Hall, John Bader.

Franklin Township—John Keller, John Riter William Hunter, John Gore. The meeting instructed its delegates to vote for delegates to the State Convention favorable to the nomination of A. P. Edgerton for Governor, and Wm, D. Morgan for Treasurer of State.

Montgomery Township—Edward Livingston, Michael Kingeal, John H. Earhart, P. P. Rice, A. C. King.

PERRY TOWNSHIP—Newton Blyh and John Bickett.

The national Democrat of Monday calls upon the Democracy of Cuyahoga county, to take steps for the appointment of Delegates.

Before we issue another paper, the Convention will have assembled, and the result of its proceedings may be expected in our next.

The following gentlemen have declined a nomination for Governor: Henry B. Payne Geo. W. McCook, Allen G. Thurman, J. J. Faran.

The following have not declined: A. P Edgerton, H. J. Jewett, Gen. J. J. McDowell.

We hope to see a large, enthusiastic and harmonious convention of Democrats, and that they will give such an endorsement of the Cincinnati Platform as will be felt throughout the Union.

Any thing to Beat a Democrat.

The "Lancaster Gazette" has changed hands, to its very great improvement in every respect. It is now conducted by Messrs. E. M. CLARKE and J. M. SUTPHEN. It opposes the Democratic party, and will "oppose the extension of Slavery," but strange to say "will not advocate its abolition" being "in favor of States, Rights and willing to accord our brethren of the south, the right to control their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Quite as strange, for an opponent of the Democratic party, determined to "lay bear its errors and expose its entire destitution of principle," the GAZETTE disclaims being in favor of negro equality and "will not advocate" it, "deeming that doctrine a fallacy, opposed to the best interests of society, and because they deem the negro morally, socially and intellectually incapacitated to discharge the duties and obligations of independent sovereignty." Well, all we have to say is that on the nigger, the "Gazette" is a pretty good Democrat, because what it says about extension is a mere abstraction any how —a hobby on which to ride when one is tired of plain common sense. The fact is, however, the "Gazette" is in favor of opposition to the Democracy and holds to the old Whig doctrine, "any thing to beat a Democrat"—a fair enough doctrine for those who like it, but should they accomplish their object who would reap the benefit? Opposition to the Democracy does not constitute principles. There would be no distribution or division of the "spoils." It would be advancing those who do believe in negro equality—who do advocate its abolition; and think it their duty to interfere with the rights of the South, and do interfere every day. The Republicans would have stomach for all the loaves and fishes, and the so-called opposition, who ar swilling to do any thing and be any thing to beat the "Democracy," would find themselves the worst-fooled men that ever trifled with the right of suffrage. The REPUBLICAN Legislature of 1856, which was elected as AMERICAN—what became of it? In a single session the American plank was pulled from under them, and dropped them all into the Republican trap, except DAN MCFARLAND, now of Kansas, who boasted that he was "the only original package left."

THE REVOLUTION IN TUSCANY.—The war panic in Europe has disposed of—or rather *deposed*—one of the European tyrants—the Grand Duke of Tuscany. His army and the people turned against him the moment that they found it safe to express their feelings. This incident more forcibly illustrates the hatred of Austrian domination in Italy than any commentary that could be written. Speaking of the revolt in Tuscany, the London *Times* says:

"Tuscany has declared in favor of Italian Independence, or, in other words, has cast its lot with France and Piedmont. Of all the Italian States the Grand Duchy has been the most misgoverned since 1815; but even there, the rulers, in the hour of trial, find a long score of arrears which they must now discharge. Even so short a while back as 1848, the present Grand Duke might have conciliated to himself the good-will and respect of his people—for his, in truth, had never been a grinding tyranny. The farmers and peasantry of that rich valley of the Arno had lived happily and peacefully enough under his rule, and they remembered it to him in the hour of his need. When he absconded—for there is no other term in which to describe the manner of his precipitate flight—after the events of 1848, he was recalled by the affections of his people, and tranquilly replaced on his petty throne. The return he made was to fill the Archduchy with Austrian troops, and to convert it into a mere satrapy of Austria. He had sworn to a Constitution—he repealed it. He violated every promise, express or implied, which he had made in the midst of the turmoil of that eventful year. The reactionary policy of the little Tuscan court was tolerated with singular discretion and forbearance by the people. The desire to free themselves from the despotism of Austria was there, but they engaged in no idle plots, and gave no excuse to their foreign taskmasters for the infliction of useless misery and pain. They had made up their minds to abide their time, and the time has arrived at last.

A correspondent writing from Leavenworth, Kansas, abbreviates the name of that town thus: "11 worth."

"The True State of the Case."

The *Statesman*, as we foretold last week, denies that it advised the postponement of the Democratic State Convention, and says that the *State Journal* in hinting such a thing "perned a naked lie." We are not at all astonished at the effrontery of the *Statesman*. We said it would do precisely what it has done. It was well fixed on that score. Its *chief* editor, (although his name has been taken down from the head of the paper,) is *par excellence* "Sec. Dem. Ex. Com." and called the Central Committee together, assuming to act for the President and Secretary. Yet the *Statesman* denies that it advised the postponement.

The same editor of the *Statesman* addressed the Central Committee when assembled, advising the postponement of the State Convention, giving his reasons. And yet the *Statesman* says its *a lie* that it advised a postponement! The tactics of the *Statesman* are visible. While TOM MILLER "beats up recruits among the delegates," and the *writing* editor of the *Statesman* calls a meeting of the Committee and urges it to postpone, the paper is mum, in order that it may come out on the winning side. "Oute *Millerism* that and very clever in MAKESHIFT. The editor who wrote it's *a lie* that the *Statesman* advised the postponement, was the same individual who called together the committee and urged the postponement. What reliability there is in the *Statesman*, except re-lie-ability it is not necessary to expatiate upon. We have presented "*the true state of the case*," and were not the slightest surprised, because we knew something of the *secret* arrangement, and were prepared for just what followed.

We take the foregoing from the CITY FACT, which charged that the "Statesman" would deny having favored a postponement of the State Convention. The call for the meeting of the Central Committee having appeared for some time in the "Statesman," signed by the acting and associate editor of that paper, as Secretary of the Executive Committee, probably taking upon himself to make the call unauthorized by the President and Secretary of the Central Committee, would rather implicate the "Statesman" in the movement for a postponement, especially as there was no earthly business besides for which the Committee was called. The call first appeared in the "Statesman," was made by its editor, and there the responsibility unquestionably rests.

The thing is over now, and cannot be remedied; but it should teach presumption a lesson, and should also be remembered hereafter in entrusting so delicate a power where it may be abused through wilfulness or ignorance. It may have been imagined that the fate of the whole Democratic party was under the special guardianship of the acting editor of the "Statesman," who was likewise the Secretary of the Executive Committee; and so thought the Convention should be postponed! The President of the Executive Committee, who was in the city was not consulted; or if spoken to at all, did not approve the call and was opposed to the proposed postponement. It is needless for the "Statesman" to try to wriggle out of the predicament; because, what the call was for was confined to that paper, which refrained from broaching the subject, lest objections should be raised and the purpose on which it was set might be defeated. It is understood by those who are familiar with the mode by which the Columbus Postmaster, one of the proprietors of the "Statesman," manages his political schemes, that this is his way; and we regard it as highly important and beneficial to the party, if this was one of his inventions, that it was frustrated. It was shallow and preposterous, and undignified; and would have been discreditable to the party if it had succeeded.—The attempt belongs to the "Statesman," and no where else; and hard names will not relieve it of unnecessarily calling together the Central Committee, when a single word would have saved the gentlemen composing that Committee both useless trouble and expense.

The Italian Question.

The *Statesman* seems determined to break the necks of LOUIS NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMMANUEL. It still harps on the "Italian question," and with the instinct of such natures, takes the side of the despot against liberty. Of course it makes out the present head of the French nation a great scoundrel, and sets down his as "the worst and most reckless government among civilized nations." We do not set ourselves up to defend the course of LOUIS NAPOLEON, either as abstractly right, or against the puissant assault of the *Statesman*, which seems to have better understood the politic and ambitious French Emperor, than did the British *statesmen* who crowded honors upon him, and seemed delighted with the cordial friendship between the two nations. The strong picture of the devastation of France by the monarch who is "sucking her life-blood," must charm the readers of the *Statesman*; and they must feel the most intense joy over the prospect that "the French people will hurl him from power."

Who takes "a one-sided view" of the Italian question? Who jumps at the conclusion that the European struggle has been systematically planned by LOUIS NAPOLEON, who has determined to shove out Austria that he may step in himself? Why, he who prefers the despotism of Austria to the friendship and alliance of France.

We have shown in a former article that the system pursued by Austria, if successful, enslaves Italy, crushes altogether its independence, disturbs the balance of power of Europe, and endangers France. We make no prophecies. It is absurd to speculate upon intentions, or attempt to explain the diplomacy which is not yet revealed. Good may be accomplished by the resistance to, and repulse of, the schemes of Austria, which for long has contemplated the reduction of the King of Sardinia to a vassalage which his independent and honorable spirit resists. Our sympathies are always upon the side of those struggling for independence. We did not refuse the aid and co-operation of France when our country was in arms against the tyranny of Great Britain, although some such arguments as are now used might have been urged against such an alliance.

The next arrival will be looked for with solicitude. If war be in progress, nations will have taken their positions, and the reader, who is just as well posted as we are, or the *Statesman* can be at this time, will be able to judge how far LOUIS NAPOLEON would be permitted to assume the position coveted by Austria, if such be his contemplation.

—The foregoing was intended for Saturday's paper, but was accidentally omitted. Since then, there have been two arrivals, which bring intelligence that war is progressing, the successes being on the Austrian side. The particulars will be found in the telegraph columns. They leave no doubt of war. We shall next hear that England has taken sides with France in aid of Sardinia, to resist the further advance of the Austrian forces.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY—THE TYLER CASE.—The Governor-General of Canada, through the British Minister at Washington, has made a demand upon this government for the surrender of Deputy Marshal TYLER, who shot the captain of the American brig Concord, of Cleveland, while laying in Sarnia, in Canada. TYLER a short time since was tried in Michigan, and convicted of manslaughter.

They now demand his surrender under the Ashburton extradition treaty. There are questions of law involved in the case which require it to be laid before the Attorney-General, who has the case now under consideration.

DEATH OF BISHOP DOANE.—Right Rev. G. W DOANE, Bishop of New Jersey, died at his residence, in Burlington, Wednesday night or early Thursday morning, aged 60. He was elected in 1832.

"Sons of Liberty."

The people of the Western Reserve are in a fair way to distinguish themselves in their headlong and infatuated zeal for a folly, to use so innocent and harmless a name for a crime, instigated if not invented by Joshua R. Giddings. With the madness of devotees and enthusiasts, they seem to disregard their obligations to their country, to their fellow citizens, to law, in the vain pursuit of a shadow. They trample on rights guarantied and acknowledged, for what they call human rights. They fairly worship the negro with the abjectness paid by the ancient Egyptians to the filthiest reptiles of the Nile. And yet these same people are sensible in other respects; feel and act like other men; have kindred sympathies, likes and antipathies, are melted to tears at tales of wo, or excited to laughter by that which is ridiculous; are proud or humble like other people; liberal or avaricious, drive close bargains or are free in their generosity, and by no means exacting in trade. They sometimes, however, have scruples against taking life by law, as in the instance of Hiram Cole who poisoned his wife, but they hadn't the heart to hang him. The highest crime known in their calendar, is that of capturing a runaway negro, and restoring him to his master. This with the followers of Joshua is a capital offence and deserves hanging.

The other day in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, where the "venerable patriarch" resides, they "set the ball in motion" upon a platform which throws in the shade all other platforms and adopted a constitution, presented by their high priest, enrolling themselves as "Sons of Liberty," and pledged themselves to do monstrous things to put down that contrivance of Beelzebub, the Fugitive Slave Law.

As a specimen of the "law and order" that must predominate in such an organization of madmen and fanatics, we present their platform to which there was not a dissenting voice—not one:

"*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with our friends, now in prison in Cleveland, for their devotion to liberty, and assure them that when the Judiciary of our State shall refuse relief, and the necessity for action by the people will become obvious, we pledge ourselves that no prison shall hold them.

"That a system of slavery, which not only fetters the body, but shuts out the truth and knowledge from the human understanding, constitutes a crime at which humanity shudders.

"That those who will aid in committing such crime deserve and should meet the fate of the worst of criminals.

"That the enactment known as the Fugitive Slave Law, was conceived in the enemies of the Union, and violates the spirit as well as the express language of the Federal Constitution. In its terms, it is wantonly insulting to a free people. It violates the rights of these States, and is intolerably tyrannical and oppressive in its character. No person possessing the spirit of freedom will respect or obey it.

"That the recent order from Washington directing the Marshal to resist the service of the habeas corpus in favor of the prisoners, and thereby suspend the Constitution of our State and that of the United States, is but a fitting indication of the character of that law, and of the means by which it must be inforced.

"That if the people of the Western Reserve submit to such insolence, they deserve the name of slaves.

"That in view of the circumstances in which we are surrounded, we call upon the people of our several townships to hold meetings and take measures for an efficient organization of those who are willing to act, in this hour of Freedom's peril—by reviving the ancient order of the 'Sons of Liberty,' or adopting such other measures as shall best prepare us to meet the impending emergencies."

The question naturally arises: Are these men sincere? Or are they mere hypocrites and and pretenders, who like the Mormon Elders avail themselves of predominating credulity and infatuation to root out the virtues and plant vices in the hearts of their fellow citizens? It were well to know how far these defiants of law, these self-constituted "regulators" and executioners under the "higher law," are countenanced by the Republican party, (of whom, at least, they are one wing,) and whether their voice will be potential in the coming Second of June Convention. It is said that they intend to demand a habeas corpus from the Supreme Court for the liberation of the Cleveland convicts, Bushnell and Langston; and unless Judge SWAN shall submit to their demands, they will insist upon running SPALDING, and in case they cannot get him, to defeat SWAN any how.

The conviction and sentence of Bushnell and Langston, instead of allaying the excitement of these deluded enthusiasts, seems to have driven them to still greater absurdities, and their threats of violence, echoing the sentiments of Giddings, passes, if they excite no apprehension, on the public ear.

The "Sons of Liberty" as organized on the Reserve, is nothing more or less than a mob, associated and banded for mob purposes, and should they have occasion to put in practice their crude and wild notions of what constitutes their mission, their madness will find that it has "brought their pigs to a poor market."

We sincerely regret these outbursts of ungovernable passion. Joshua will never be wiser, or better. It is indeed lamentable that he has any influence; but who need express surprise at any thing, after Jo. Smith and Brigham Young prospered to the extent they did, under the banner of Humbug and Fanaticism?

Don't Die in Cuba.

To die is not very agreeable, be it any where, or at any time, although some one has sung

"Oh it's sweet to die in Spring-time."

In Cuba, where eternal summer reigns, and the garner is filled with two crops the year, being like Grimes's hen:

"For every day she laid two eggs,
And Sunday she laid three."

it is peculiarly distressing to "shuffle off this mortal coil." Now, a burial at sea is mournful enough, and the ceremony exceedingly imposing; but a few solemn words, while the sun looks down brightly and the calm ocean turns up its placid face, as smooth as a mirror, or dimpled with golden smiles, a sullen plunge, and all is over. The memory of the scene fades dimly away. There are no after-claps. But, there in that land of flowers, where we so much wish to call

"That bright little isle our own,"

death is more than ordinarily a serious thing to contemplate, whether rich or poor. To Dives, who cannot take his gold with him, it may be a matter of less consequence, but the poor devil might just as well die at Mauritius, where at times they "kick the bucket" in such numbers, they are merely cast outside the city walls to feast the hogs.

If it cost something to LIVE on the island, it is not less expensive to DIE. Yet the invalid bends thither, as the Moslem hies to Mecca, as a DERNIER RESORT for his salvation. There is salubrity in its mountain air, and its breezes from the sea, and the monotony of its climate if one have the means of paying for such luxuries; but to die there is not to be thought of. One who has had experience (not that he ever tried it himself) writes to the St Louis Republican, that he would not think of such a thing. He says:

"If you die on the Island it will cost your friend $600 before your remains can be taken away. If you die poor, and those expenses are not paid, you are taken in the public dead cart and pitched into a ditch among the remains of paupers and those who have been executed.—The $600 is made up as follows: Coffin $175, embalming $290, church tax, $72, hotel for bedding, about $40."

Thus, be sure you have a friend, and that he has $600 to spare, before you propose to see "Columbia's fairest isle" with the prospect of laying your bones there.

Death of Baron Humboldt.

The last telegraph despatch announces the death of this distinguished and learned traveler, at an extreme old age; who up to his decease occupied the highest place in the veneration and affection of the civilized world. He has long been very infirm, and his demise is not unexpected.

☞ At Petersburgh, Va., last week, a party of factory girls administered an unmerciful thrashing to a libertine.

OHIO POLITICS.

(Correspondence of the People's Press.)

A friend writes us from the eastern part of the State, on the 13th inst.:

"I am truly glad to hear that the 'PRESS' is soon to make its advent. It is a thing greatly needed in Ohio—a Democratic paper, unbought by federal patronage, that dare be honest with its readers, and true to the sacred pledges of the party. GRAY alone 'has fought the good fight and kept the faith.' I hope—and KNOW you will make the PRESS a bold, honest paper, such as will fill the great void now in the Democratic literature of Ohio. The people feel it, and with one voice are calling for some one, to come forward and vindicate 'the truth as it is in Douglas,' and protest against the ignorance which federal power is attempting to interpolate into our time-honored creed. Success attend you."

Non-intervention by Congress and Popular Sovereignty.

We desire to call attention to the extracts contained in the Appendix to Mr Douglas's speech, which we publish to-day, on our first page. If the speech of Mr. DOUGLAS were not, in itself, irrefragable, we would only need point to the array of views coinciding with Mr. Douglas, which are so explicit that there is no possible opportunity to assert any antagonistic or modified opinion without [illegible] and recanting.

We have no apprehension that there will be an attempt to modify this vast DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE in the platform, but we hope the State Convention to assemble on the 26th, one week from to-day, will give such an unequivocal expression as not to be misunderstood, and to assure the Democracy of the Union, that the Democracy of Ohio are ALL RIGHT.

Annual Sessions.

We commented on this subject in the FACT when exceptions were taken by the *Ohio State Journal* to the proposed amendment as having emanated from a Democratic Legislature.

It was introduced by Mr. SLADE, the Republican Senator from Cuyahoga, and urged and advocated by him with all his vigor and pertinacity. The very arguments to which the *State Journal* objected, were used by him—that annual elections were not called for by the people, but only annual sessions—that the duties of legislation were ill understood when members were first elected, and it required at least the experience of one session to acquaint them with the routine of business.

The Democratic Senate proposition was precisely what the *Gazette* intimates would be acceptable—to have annual elections and annual sessions. It was proposed, also, that only one-half of the Senate should go out annually; but it was objected to in the House, which did not like the distinction between Representatives and Senators.

We are inclined to agree with the Republican press that it is a very useless proposition, and we should be entirely willing to see it receive the cold shoulder. Whether there be a Democratic or Republican majority in the Legislature, the great and varied interests of Ohio demand annual sessions, and they will have them, as the precedent has been fairly set by both parties.

(From the [illegible] Fact.)

Valedictory.

Not exactly being able to ride two horses at the same time, and being exceedingly solicitous that my own nag should be trotted out to the best advantage, I find it necessary to retire from my editorial connection with the DAILY FACT, to which paper I have given a stronger political bias than perhaps was consistent with its general character, or agreeable to many of its numerous readers. I have endeavored always to be frank and truthful, however, and am sure I have neither misrepresented nor misled, and therefore have nothing to recall with mortification or humility at this parting-time. I have the satisfaction, too, of retiring from the FACT, leaving it in a healthier condition than when I joined it. The withdrawal is voluntary on my part, that I may devote my undivided time to the *People's Press*, in which my interests and my sympathies are largely involved. I leave the FACT in the hands of its veteran editor, who watched over its younger years, and nurtured it to maturity; and whose genial character, imparted to its columns, cannot make its paper otherwise than popular. Nor are our associations altogether interrupted; for my own paper, the *People's Press*, is printed in this office, and our daily intercourse is uninterrupted. To the readers of the FACT, I beg leave to bid a respectful farewell, hoping still to keep on good terms with them through another channel, and that they will continue to liberally patronize the FACT, in whose prosperity I feel almost as much interest as if it were my own.

J. B. MARSHALL.

CHAS. W. BLAIR, Esq.—This gentleman graced our sanctum with his presence on Tuesday last, and is looking hale, &c. We learn that Mr. Blair has received a call to the "Far distant West," to take charge, Editorially, of a new Daily paper, to be started soon in the city of Leavenworth, Kansas Territory. Wherever he goes, he will take with him the good wishes of a host of true friends of Wilmington and vicinity—friends who appreciate his talents his excellent heart, and the many good qualities which he possesses in an eminent degree. We wish you long life, Charlie, and abundant success in all of life.—*Wilmington O. Watchman.*

We have not seen Mr. BLAIR, since the foregoing paragraph met our eye, and, therefore, are not able to corroborate it; but we do know from intimate relations, that there is no good word said or expressed of him, that we do not to the fullest endorse. He is a gentleman of talents, of higher honor, of most pleasing address, a fine parliamentarian, of the most endearing and amiable qualities, and he has our earnest wishes for his success and happiness, whether he remain in Ohio, or "obey the call" to the Far West.

OHIO PROSPECTS.—Our exchanges from all quarters are quite sanguine that we shall have a rich and bountiful harvest. The war in Europe will, no doubt, cause an increased demand for our breadstuffs, and our farmers should be wise and be prepared to benefit by this demand.

Fruits will be plenty; some of the early varieties of apples and peaches have been damaged by frost, but yet a sufficiency is left for an average, and the fruit will be all the better by the trees not being over burdened. The crop of late apples and quinces will be abundant.

FLOUR, WHEAT AND CORN.—The market for wheat within the past few days has tallied until it may be reckoned a thing that was. Not a bushel can be obtained, and some of the mills stopped to-day. Large shipments are expected daily from distant localities, but until they arrive flour will continue upwards in tendency, from $7 25@7 50, those being the figures at which the commodity sold this morning.

The prices of corn, meal, oats, &c., remain unchanged, although for the former a stiff market is found.

The following paragraph appears in a number of the London *Monthly Magazine* published in 1817:

"A Tyrolian has lately invented at Vienna a machine for needlework, by which it is said every kind of sewing may be executed with the utmost precision. The Emperor of Austria has granted a patent to the inventor. Should these mechanical perfections make much farther advancement, everything in the world will shortly be executed machines."

☞ The Chairman and Secretary of the Democratic National Executive Committee are now in Washington, and have concluded to call a meeting for the 7th of December, when the committee will fix the time for the Charleston Convention, which, it is said, will be in May, 1860.

☞ Recent information states that the present movement of the Democracy in New York looks to a concentration on DOUGLAS, and an abandonment of BUCHANAN.

Affairs in Utah.

We made some remarks last week upon the removal of Judge CRADLEBAUGH, and expressing the opinion of the policy of recalling a judicial officer in whose character and attainments, whose integrity and firmness, and [illegible] and justice, our people [illegible] confidence, in [illegible] his might be held by the [illegible]. We apprehend, also, be wrong [illegible] the propriety and judiciousness of his proceedings, that Gov. CUMMING, a gallant soldier, a refined, intelligent and estimable gentleman, had [illegible] cooperated with him. We now find in the Baltimore *Exchange*, one of the most devoted, just and intelligent papers in the Union, a very elegantly written article with care, illustrated by a more thorough history of the condition of affairs in Utah, than we gave, and we take pleasure in transferring the article to our columns, expressing at the same time our astonishment that the removal of Judge CRADLEBAUGH has not been revoked, although we regret to say his conduct has not been approved, which may lead to his resignation.

The *Exchange* says:

"Toleration is a good thing; but that respect for fair dealing; that prudent regard for the opinions, frailties, prejudices, and passions of others, which the principle of toleration implies, may become, when it is carried beyond the limits of a just liberality, scarcely less an evil than intolerance itself. It is possible in other words, to be tolerant overmuch. Men may do as great a wrong to the moral sense, and to social order, by remaining silent when it becomes them to speak out, or by palliating offences which they should pointedly condemn, as if they had cast aside the restraints of Christianity altogether. There are disorders of the body politic, which are aggravated by the application of emollients, and which can only be eradicated by actual cautery.—The disturbances in Kansas might easily have been suppressed if, at the first outbreak, the Federal authorities had done their duty promptly, vigorously, and, by so doing, emboldened the well-meaning portion; but the resorted to temporising expedients contented both parties to set the laws at defiance. A similar result has attended the attempted pacification of Utah. However much men may be inclined to extenuate the conduct of the people of Kansas, it would certainly be difficult to justify the acts of the Mormons. Here are fifty thousand religious fanatics—if we may dignify with the name of religion so foul a creed—in open rebellion against the United States, and animated by a common hatred of those whom they stigmatized as Gentiles. Apart from their treasonable practices, they were known to have been guilty of innumerable crimes, even to the shedding of human blood, and this, too, not merely with the countenance, but with the express sanction of Brigham Young—himself an officer of the Federal Government—and of their Chief Priests and Elders. Every traveler across the Great Desert brought with him tidings of the defiant spirit of the people—of the inhumanity and leagues of their leaders, and of mysterious murders perpetrated in deep canons and along the emigrant trail—murders which the Mormons ascribed to outlying bands of Indians, but which are now very generally believed to have been instigated by the Mormons themselves, even in those cases where they did not personally participate in the commission of the crime. At length it was decided to suppress the rebellion, and, by punishing the guilty, to vindicate the laws they had outraged. But why need we enter upon details? The march of troops across the plains—the cutting off of the supply trains—the winter camp in the mountains, all these and many other incidents connected with the military expedition which was organized against Utah, are too well known to our readers to need repetition. The spring came, and when the gallant little army under Colonel Johnston was in a condition to resume offensive operations, the sword was ordered to be sheathed, and Governor Cumming, pressing forward into Salt Lake City, offered to these traitors and murderers a free pardon for all past offences, coupled with the single condition that in future, they should yield obedience to the Federal authorities. Of course they promised to do so. What will not such men promise when they are pressed to the wall, and are anxious to escape the consequences of their crimes? So Colonel Cumming quietly superseded Brigham Young as Governor, and thus it was that we were told Utah was pacified. But what has this 'pacification' amounted to? 'Only this and nothing more'—Cumming is Governor, *vice* Young superseded. The much boasted Mormon obedience extends no further. The Federal Judiciary they will not have, and by legislative enactments they have completely prevented Judges Cradlebaugh and Sinclair from exercising their functions.—In the terrible 'Mountain meadow massacre,' which took place about two years ago, more than two hundred men, women, and children were ruthlessly murdered; but when Judge Cradlebaugh attempted recently at Provo to bring the case before the Grand Jury, he was compelled to call upon General Johnston for a detachment of troops to protect the witnesses, and to guard the prisoners, and was finally obliged to discharge the Jury and break up his Court. With these facts, however, most of our readers are already familiar. They are also doubtless aware that the prompt response of General Johnston to the requisition made upon him by Judge Cradlebaugh elicited a protest from Governor Cumming, and gave rise to a serious dispute between the military and civil authorities in Utah. It was naturally enough to be expected that the Mormons should evince great indignation against Judge Cradlebaugh, and should have petitioned Governor Cumming to cause the troops which were stationed at Provo and in its vicinity to be withdrawn. We can readily understand their anxiety to leave Judge Cradlebaugh without military support, and the witnesses for the prosecution without protection. They had a sufficient reason for soliciting the interposition of the Governor in their behalf, from the fact that a number of prominent Mormons were implicated, both in the murder of Mr. Parrish, and in the Mountain meadow massacre, and it therefore became necessary to suppress the evidence of their complicity. Upon the course pursued by Governor Cumming we shall not offer, at this time, any comments. He claims to have acted under his instructions; but that the action of Judges Cradlebaugh and Sinclair should have drawn upon them the censure of the Administration and should have led—as is currently reported—to their recall, is well calculated to excite surprise, for it is either a virtual acknowledgment that the laws cannot be enforced in Utah, or that judicial officers who attempt to do their duty fearlessly, are not worthy of being sustained by the Government whose authority they sought to vindicate.

☞ The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday has a [illegible] lecture to the Republicans, and lays down the law for them. It says:

"As to our valiant Republican brethren, who keep reiterating that they will never support any but a distinctive, original Republican, and that the Platform of 1856 must be reaffirmed *verbatim* in 1860, we simply say, it is not wise to deal in rash promises, rash threats, nor rash prophecies. You will doubtless do what is best in 1860, whatever you may think or say now; and it is not wise to utter hot words which may return to plague you hereafter. If an original Republican shall be our candidate in 1860, you will want our conservatives to forget that you ever threatened to oppose one of *their* sort if nominated; while, if our nominee should *not* be a Republican of '56, you will want to forget those threats yourselves.

We say, then, to the exclusive on either hand, keep cool. Victory is clearly within reach of the Opposition—a victory over which both Republicans and Conservatives will have ample reason to rejoice. Let it not be fooled away by a childish strife about names. When Speech tends to irritate and distract, unspeakable is the wisdom of Silence.

What do our neighbors of the *State Journal* think of it? Will they be lulled into sweet obliviousness by the *carmina* of *Horace*?

ELECTION IN NOVA SCOTIA.—HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 10.—The Province is now going through the ordeal of a contested election, the main feature of which is the old issue between the Catholics and Protestants. The present Government, which is nominally conservative, solicits the Catholic influence by the cry of no proscription of Romanism. Joseph Howe and his associates of the Liberal party, have taken the Protestant cause under their care, and are energetic in opposition. This is precisely the opposite of the recent election in Prince Edward Island, where the Conservative party claimed the Protestant and the Liberal party the Catholic interest. The contest will be very close, both parties claiming the victory. The election was to take place on Thursday, the 12th inst.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—A dispatch from Vicksburg of the 13th says:

"After four days' exciting debate, the Convention has adopted a resolution that the laws prohibiting the slave trade ought to be abolished."

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.
TERMS - - $2 IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Stephen A. Douglas.

We sometimes hear from the Republican camp the mysterious whisper of "the treachery of Douglas." Treachery to whom? Whom has he betrayed? The Republicans? When was he of their way of thinking? When did he forsake the great principles which he has upheld for years, and expounded with a force and eloquence that constituted him the leader, the champion; the embodiment of the Democratic party? When he thought an innovation was sought to be made upon the principle for which he had struggled so earnestly, and fought so valiantly, in the admission of the territory of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, singly he stood, urging the line of Democrats to pause ere they rushed upon self-destruction. The voice of his country was paramount to all the entreaties of friendship. He turned a deaf ear to the persuasive arguments of flattery and promise, and maintained with a nerve unwavering and a faith undeviating, the sentiment contained in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and incorporated in the Cincinnati platform, that the people of the territories had the right to determine their domestic institutions and manage their affairs in their own way subject alone to the Constitution of the United States.

In Congress and out of Congress, he has stood by that great principle. He triumphed in a campaign unrivalled in the political annals of the country. Single handed and alone, he not only beat back the assailants marshaled by his legitimate adversaries, the Republicans, but he prostrated beneath his feet the miserable minions of a revengeful power which sought his overthrow and defeat. The American people looked on with admiration at his wonderful prowess and unexampled energies. They can never forget the terrific contest in Illinois, or cease to feel sympathy in his glorious triumph.

Availing himself of the more delicious climate of the South, he turned from his usual route to Washington, and visited the cities that adorned the banks of the Mississippi, and at St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans, where he was received with the most cordial congratulations, and returned his acknowledgments, reiterating the same sentiments that had borne his standard triumphantly in his own State. His opponents sought to disparage him by declaring that he made the same speech everywhere! He could not, would not alter his opinions to suit the latitude, and to his glory and honor be it spoken, they were received with the popular emotion, wherever uttered. They were in accordance with the great popular heart which thrilled and echoed to the vibrations of his voice.

Returning to Congress, he was assailed, personally and vindictively by those to whose political aspirations his superiority was a terror and a barrier. He bore himself like a man. Disdaining to appeal to the meaner argument of arms, he planted himself upon his record and defied his enemies to do their worst, believing that time and returning sense would do him justice and mollify his foes. Where stands he now? Where he always stood, on the side of the people, and the eyes that glared on him malignantly but a few months since, are beaming with more tenderness in their inviting smile.

Whom has he betrayed? To whom has he been treacherous? Did the Republicans think because they followed him in his resistance to the effort to force the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, that he would join them in a general onslaught upon the Democratic party? He never forsook the Democratic party any more than he forsook his own devotion to popular sovereignty and non-intervention by Congress with the rights of the people in the territories. He opposed a majority of the Democrats in Congress upon a measure, to resist which his whole past record was pledged—a majority who were more pliable under the manipulations of Executive influence than himself; but not the Democratic party. He did not contend for the expedient, but the right. He gave vitality to the letter of the Cincinnati Platform, and he stood there pledged to carry it out. Had he done less he would not have deserved that triumph in Illinois, to which, no diplomatic or political achievement of the last decade has been half so brilliant, or will remain impressed so long upon the memory of the people.

He resisted the Lecompton urged by the President. So did the Republicans. Did that make Mr. Douglas one of them? True, they applauded his course to the echo, and not a few hailed the dawn of a new era, of the breaking up of the old parties, of the formation of a new party, with Mr. Douglas at their head. Some thought the North-west had never been treated with proper respect or had received her fair share of political recognition (and the Ohio Statesman thought so too, whatever it may think now,) and it was time she should assert her rights, and Mr. Douglas was the man for the times.—But when Lecompton was killed, and its specimen was shown in the English Conference measure, in a living thing, where was Mr. Douglas? Did he swear that his arm should wither before he would resort to such a miserable subterfuge, and then basely record his vote as on behalf? No. He stood by the principles for which he had contended. With whatever reluctance he found himself opposed to those with whom he had been proud to co-operate, when he could do so honestly, honorably and consistently, yet he maintained his principles, "like courted by power, unmoved by gain."

Did the Republicans stand by him when he returned to Illinois? Did they call off their colors, and cease the clamor of their drums? No.—They warred upon him to the knife and the knife to the hilt. They found an ally in his personal foes who sought to avenge his contempt for resisting their favorite measure, who denounced him and sought to read him out of the Democratic party. He fought the double-headed adversary, and he conquered. The plaudits of an admiring nation and a return to the American Senate were his guerdon.

Then where is his treachery? He is no traitor, but now is, as he has always been, a true, faithful, unswerving, consistent Democrat. He was vilified, maligned by an unscrupulous press, [illegible] efforts were made to misconstrue his every act, to misrepresent his position, to place him falsely before the Democratic party and the nation, but he stood unmoved. He would not quarrel—he despised the puny efforts of malignant sensibilities—he pursued the even tenor of his way, giving support to such measures as he believed for the interest of his country; and [illegible] to the last, in argument the most irresistible and overwhelming, the true principles of the Cincinnati Platform as illustrated in the issues of 1856.

Then, who calls Stephen A. Douglas traitor? Is it a Republican? When did he give his allegiance to the Republican party, or when did that party come fealty to him? Is it a Democrat? When did he cease to be a Democrat? When did he forsake the great principles of popular sovereignty and non-intervention by Congress in the territories? When did he by act or word seek to destroy that vital principle, which is the basis of our freedom and our nationality, that government must depend upon the consent of the governed and political power is an inspiration from the people? He has been true to his country. He has borne with patience, if not with meekness, the indignity of being displaced from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories which he had so long filled with consummate statesmanship, contenting himself to let ruffianism and ignoble passion waste themselves in fruitless efforts to injure; and he stands now towering in his unshorn strength, his gallant plume waving like some banner around which the Democrats will rally for the victory in 1860.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

As a difference of opinion with regard to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, seems to exist in some quarters, we reproduce a portion of the remarks of Mr. Douglas, which presents the matter so lucidly that it will be almost impossible to misunderstand it after reading the extract. It is all-important that the subject should be thoroughly understood at this time, and it would be absurd in us to attempt to retouch that which has been finished by the hand of a master.

"This was the distinct understanding among the northern and southern Democrats at that time, and among all the friends of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was agreed that while we might differ as to the extent of the power of the Territorial Legislature on these questions, we would make a full grant of legislative authority to the Legislature of the Territory, with the right to pass such laws as they chose, and the right of anybody to appeal to the courts to decide upon the validity and constitutionality of such laws, but not to come to Congress for their annulment. Hence, if the Territorial Legislature should pass the Maine Liquor law, and any body was dissatisfied with the provisions of that act, and thought it violated his constitutional rights, he could not come to Congress for its annulment, but could appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and if that court decided the law to be constitutional, it must stand, no matter how obnoxious it might be to any portion of the American people. If it was unconstitutional, it became void without any interference by Congress, or any other legislative body. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was thus amended for the avowed purpose, at the time, of striking out the appeal to Congress, and substituting the appeal to the court.

After we had gone that far, a Senator from New Hampshire pointed out in the Nebraska bill the fact that no appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States unless the amount of property in controversy was $2,000 in value, and hence that a negro could not appeal for his freedom, nor could the owner of a single slave appeal to the Supreme Court to establish his title, if he thought that his rights were violated. In order to obviate that objection, we amended the bill by providing that where the title to property in slaves, or any question of personal freedom was the point in issue, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court should exist without reference to the amount in controversy.

Thus the Kansas-Nebraska bill stood, granting all rightful power of legislation on all subjects whatsoever to the Territorial Legislature, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, provided that should not pass any law taxing the property of non-residents higher than that of residents, nor any law interfering with the primary disposition of the soil, nor impose any tax on the property of the United States. But there was no exception made as to slavery. The intent was to confer on the Territorial Legislature all the power we had on the subject of slavery, to let them wield it for or against these institutions, as the people of the Territory chose; and the understanding was, that we would abide by whatever laws they might make, provided they did not violate the Constitution of the United States; and the Supreme Court was the only tribunal that could decide that question.

Now, sir, I stand on the Kansas-Nebraska bill as it was expounded and understood at the time, with this full power in the Territorial Legislature, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court to test the validity of its laws, and no right whatever to appeal to Congress to repeal them in the event of our not liking them. I am ready to answer the inquiry of the Senator from Mississippi, whether if I believed the Maine liquor law to be unconstitutional and wrong, and if a Territorial Legislature should pass it, I would vote here to annul it? I tell him no. If the people of Kansas want a Maine liquor law, let them have it. If they do not want it, let them refuse to pass it. If they do pass it, and any citizen thinks that law violates the Constitution, let him make a case and appeal to the Supreme Court. If the court sustains his objection, the law is void. If it overrules the objection, the decision must stand until the people, who alone are to be affected by it, who alone have an interest in it, may choose to repeal it. So I say with reference to slavery. Let the Territorial Legislature pass just such laws in regard to slavery as they think they have a right to enact under the Constitution of the United States. If I do not like those laws, I will not vote to repeal them; if you do not like them, you must not vote to repeal them; but anybody aggrieved may appeal to the Supreme Court, and if they are constitutional, they must stand; if they are not constitutional, they are void. That was the doctrine of non-intervention, as it was understood at the time the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed. That is the way it was explained and argued in the Senate and in the House of Representatives and before the country. It was distinctly understood that Congress was never to intervene for or against slavery, or for or against any other institution in the Territories; but leave the courts to decide all constitutional questions as they might arise, and the President to carry the decrees of the court into effect; and, in case of resistance to his authority in executing the judicial process, that he was to use, if necessary, the whole military force of the country, as provided by existing laws.

I know that some gentlemen do not like the doctrine of non-intervention as well as they once did. It is now becoming fashionable to talk sneeringly of "your doctrine of non-intervention." Sir, that doctrine has been a fundamental article in the Democratic creed for years. It has been repeated over and over again in every national Democratic platform—non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories. The Nebraska bill was predicated on that idea—the Territorial Legislature to have jurisdiction over all rightful subjects of legislation, not excepting slavery, with no appeal to Congress, but a right to appeal to the courts; and the legislation to be void, if the Supreme Court said it was unconstitutional, and valid, no matter how obnoxious, if the court said it was constitutional. Let me call attention to the language of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Its fourteenth section provides:

"That the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect in the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any State or Territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Thus, in the Nebraska bill, it is declared that a Congressional enactment on the subject of slavery is inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories. This same article of faith has gone into the various Democratic platforms, and especially into the Cincinnati platform. Every Democrat, therefore, is pledged, by this platform and the organization of the party, against any legislation of Congress in the Territories for or against slavery, no matter how obnoxious the Territorial legislation may be. If it is unconstitutional, you have your remedy; go to the court and test the question. If it is constitutional, you have agreed that the people of a Territory may have it. I hold you to the agreement."

HYDROPHOBIA.—A writer in the Providence, (R. I.) *Journal* furnishes the following prescription for hydrophobia:—"Eat the green shoots of asparagus raw: sleep and perspiration will be induced; and the disease can thus be cured in any stage of canine madness." A man in Athens, Greece, was cured by this remedy after the paroxysms had commenced.

For this dreadful malady many "remedies" have been proposed, the most approved being an unlimited quantity of whisky; but we have seen none so simple and innocent as the above. Properly boiled and with the addition of drawn butter and a little salt, the tender shoots of asparagus are most delicate not to say delicious as an esculent. The case adduced of its efficacy in a green and raw state is a long way off, and whoever may have been bitten by a rabid animal would have more consolation if its efficacy could be established nearer home. However there is no harm in trying so simple a prescription.

FAST HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—The stables of WILLIAM SHAW, at the Union Course, Long Island, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. There were several first class trotting horses in the stables, all of which were rescued, with the exception of Lady Sheen, George Washington and Kate Miller, which were consumed in the flames. George Washington was a horse of great speed, having trotted two miles to a wagon in less than five minutes; his time was supposed to be 2:23 or 2:24. He was owned by Mr. E. J. Norris, who had refused $4,000 for him. The three horses were valued at over $8,000.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The receipts of this road for the month of April, 1857, were as follow:

Freight	[illegible]
Passengers, Express and Mail	[illegible]
Rents	[illegible]
	[illegible]
April, 1858	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

No More Negro Voting.

The Legislature of Ohio, at its recent session, passed a law to do away with every shade of negro voting whatsoever. Heretofore, negroes of mixed blood were allowed to vote, and in many places, especially in the Black Republican Western Reserve, negroes as black as Egyptian midnight were permitted to vote with as much freedom as white men, and a little more, especially if the white men were so unfortunate as to be born in Germany, England or Ireland!

Thanks to our Democratic Legislature, this whole system of iniquitous voting has been pulled up by the roots; and hereafter no person of African descent, in whole or in part, dare without subjecting himself to imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three and not less than one month. And any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another, knowing him to be of African descent, to vote at any election, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail from one to six months.

If the Legislature had not passed another law but this, they would have richly earned for themselves the appellation of "good and faithful servant." This is a glorious triumph of right over wrong—of the Constitution over fanaticism.—[Mt. Vernon Banner.

The foregoing extract from the Mt. Vernon Banner, is a fair specimen of the boasted sympathy for freedom, which the Democracy have arrogated to themselves during the past four years. The next step will probably be the establishment of property qualification for the white electors preliminary to a total abolition of the elective franchise.—[Mansfield Herald.

The approbation expressed by the Banner of the act of the Legislature, is very natural, for the law was really needed. The Election law, under the constitution, was construed to suit neighborhood whims and political sentimentalities. A stupid decision of the Supreme court that any negro having more white blood than African, was entitled to vote, was very freely inculcated where abolition sentiments prevailed. It was an unequal law and did not operate alike throughout the State. Nor do we expect the provisions of the present statute to be very stringently applied in certain localities, as it has been already announced that a Grand Jury in Portage county has had the honor of ignoring it.

The commentary of the Mansfield Herald, if intended to convey the sentiments of that paper, expresses what some of its colleagues attempt most vociferously to deny as any part of theirs. When they were told that the tendency of their doctrines was to negro equality, they derided the idea, but the Herald is not so dainty. It as much as declares this law, which withholds the right of suffrage from the negro, to be adverse to freedom and the first step to "a property qualification of the white electors." With whose prerogative does it conflict? Upon whose right does it encroach? Because it declares a principle incorporated in the Constitution, the Herald argues that the next step will be to enact what the constitution forbids. Non sequitur.

Are the sentiments of the Mansfield Herald those of the Republican party? Is that issue to be urged in the coming canvass? Will the Republicans appeal to the people of Ohio, to endorse the sentiment of negro equality, and charge that a Democratic Legislature invaded their rights by denying them the privilege of voting? That is the extent of the argument, if such it can be called; and if it be not, let us hear no more outcry against a wise provision of the law, which Republicans as well as Democrats should respect, and which was contemplated by the framers of our State Constitution. If it be part of the Republican creed that negroes should vote, say so. If they desire only to extend the privilege to mulattoes, let it not rest in doubt. The Democrats have taken their stand. They have unequivocally declared that they shall not vote, and it remains with their opponents to make war upon the statute, and say that it must be repealed. Will they place themselves upon the cast and stand the hazard of the die?

Slave Code in the Territories.

The proper understanding of this troublesome question at this time in the Democratic party, may best be obtained from the passage between MR. DOUGLAS and MR. GREEN, during the great speech of the former in the Senate of the United States on the 23d of February last.

MR. MASON. Will the Senator be kind enough to explain what he means by slave code?

MR. DOUGLAS. Yes sir. The Senator from Mississippi defined it very well in his speech. His position was, that while the Constitution gave him the right of protection in a Territory for his slave property, it did not, of itself, furnish adequate protection. He drew a distinction between the right and the fact, and said that the protection could only be furnished by legislation; that legislation could only come from one of two sources—the Territorial Legislature or the Congress of the United States. He would look to the Territorial Legislature in the first instance. If he got adequate legislation there, he was content; but if the Territorial Legislature failed to act, and give him that adequate legislation, in the form of what is commonly called a slave code, such non-action was equivalent to a denial of his rights; and, losing his rights, it was no consolation to him that he had been deprived of them by the non-action of a Territorial Legislature; and hence he would demand of Congress the passage of laws to protect his slaves, and to punish men for running them off; to furnish such remedies for the violation of his rights as he thought he was entitled to from the Territorial Legislature. He said he would demand this from Congress.

MR. BROWN. Because the Territorial Legislature was the creature of Congress.

MR. DOUGLAS. He further said that he would base his demand on Congress to pass this slave code on the ground that the Territorial Legislature was the creature of Congress: and, if it did not do its duty, Congress should pass such laws as were necessary to protect slave property in the Territories.

MR. GREEN. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a single question?

MR. DOUGLAS. Certainly.

MR. GREEN. If a law merely providing protection is to be called a slave code, then, I ask, if larceny, in general terms, were punished by the Territorial law, and the Legislature should except the larceny of slaves, would he say he would submit to that at the option of the Legislature?

MR. DOUGLAS. It is immaterial to me, whether you call this legislation a slave code, or by any other name. I will call it by any name the Senator chooses. I wish to be understood, however, and to use such language as conveys the idea. I take the language of the Senator from Mississippi, if that is satisfactory. All I have to say, on the point presented by the Senator from Missouri, is this: while our Constitution does not provide remedies for stealing negroes, it does not provide remedies for stealing dry goods, or horses, or any other species of property. You cannot protect any property in the Territories without laws furnishing remedies for its violation, and penalties for its abuse. Nobody pretends that you are going to pass laws of Congress making a criminal code for the Territories, with reference to other species of property. The Congress of the United States never yet passed an act creating a criminal code for any organized Territory. It simply organizes the Territory, and leaves its Legislature to make its own criminal code. Congress never passed a law to protect any species of property in the organized Territories; it leaves its protection to the Territorial Legislature.—The question is, whether we shall make an exception as to slavery? The Supreme Court makes no such distinction. It recognizes slavery as property. When they are taken to a Territory, they are on an equal footing with other property, and dependent upon the same system of legislation, for protection, as other property. While all other property is dependent on Territorial legislation for protection, I hold that slave property must look to the same authority for its protection.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN PRESIDENTS.—"When Mr. BUCHANAN'S term ends, eleven years will have elapsed since the office of President has been held by a Southern man." This is the expression of most of the Southern Democratic journals. It may not be amiss to add to the above, that since the foundation of the government Southern men have occupied the Presidential chair forty-nine years, and Northern men, at the close of Mr. BUCHANAN'S term, but twenty-four years.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR HOLMSTED.—Prof. DENISON HOLMSTEAD, LL. D., expired at his residence in New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, the 11th, aged 68 years. He graduated at Yale College in 1813, was elected Professor of chemistry in North Carolina in 1815, and served 10 years.—When there he made a geological survey of that State—the first state survey made in this country—and in 1825 he was elected Professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in Yale College, which place he filled at the time of his death.

Democratic State Convention.

A delegate Convention is to be held in this city on the 26th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Auditor, Secretary and Treasurer of State, Supreme Court Judge, Member of Board of Public Works, and Commissioner of Public Schools.

Our exchanges with the Democratic press of Ohio is yet comparatively limited, and we have not received the proceedings of the various county conventions that have been held, and therefore have not the names of the delegates who have been already appointed.

We have already noticed the resolutions adopted and delegates appointed in Clark county. Also the proceedings of the meeting in Pickaway county. We learn that in Washington county, all is right. A friend writes to the "People's Press:"

"We have appointed delegates to the May Convention, and you may be sure old Washington sends none but bold, out and out Douglas men. We are for JEWETT for Governor, if he does not decline. I wish to see the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform endorsed by that convention, and men with a small quantity of "Democratic blood in their veins," placed upon the ticket."

In Highland, on the 14th inst., that veteran and distinguished Democrat, Gen. J. J. McDowell addressed a meeting of the Democracy and stated the object to be the selection of delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held in Columbus on the 26th inst.; whereupon the following were chosen: Wm. Miller, J. J. Hughes, Abel Hurtt, J. H. Blackburn, Thomas Boyd, Robert Walley, G. W. Tucker, B. D. Lilley, Wyatt Hunelley, John Larrie, W. W. Malcom, Benj. Pearce, Daniel Miller, Z. Masker, Wm. Long, J. C. Stine, Dr. Bixon, Allen Hulson, J. W. Sprague, T. Faris, N. W. Cummins, Christopher Matthews, H. Surber, B. Schwartz, A. Hurst, M. Hoatman, W. Connard, and David Lowman.

In Franklin county a primary election of delegates was held on Saturday last, with the following result, as far as ascertained, several townships not having reported.

FIRST WARD—Henry Wilson, C. W. Butt, M. Conlan, W. McFarland and J. B. Marshall.

SECOND WARD—John J. Eilis, Patrick Dun, Thos. Arnold and John B. Thompson.

THIRD WARD—Elias Gaver, Thomas Sparrow, Wm. Domigan and D. H. Mooney.

FOURTH WARD—S. Doyle, O. P. Hines, Fred. Fieser, John H. Roel, F. Farnol, John Lutz.

FIFTH WARD—J. Siberzagle J. J. Funston, W. Seliger, C. Born, Ed. Davis, F. Bader, F. Beck, D. Kates, P. Heil, John Bader.

Franklin Township—John Keller, John Riter William Hunter, John Gore. The meeting instructed its delegates to vote for delegates to the State Convention favorable to the nomination of A. P. Edgerton for Governor, and Wm. D. Morgan for Treasurer of State.

Montgomery Township—Edward Livingston, Michael Kingsel, John H. Earhart, P. P. Rice, A. C. King.

PERRY TOWNSHIP—Newton Slyh and John Bickett.

The national Democrat of Monday calls upon the Democracy of Cuyahoga county, to take steps for the appointment of Delegates.

Before we issue another paper, the Convention will have assembled, and the result of its proceedings may be expected in our next.

The following gentlemen have declined a nomination for Governor: Henry B. Payne Geo. W. McCook, Allen G. Thurman, J. J. Faran.

The following have not declined: A. P. Edgerton, H. J. Jewett, Gen. J. J. McDowell.

We hope to see a large, enthusiastic and harmonious convention of Democrats, and that they will give such an endorsement of the Cincinnati Platform as will be felt throughout the Union.

Any thing to Beat a Democrat.

The "Lancaster Gazette" has changed hands, to its very great improvement in every respect. It is now conducted by Messrs. E. M. CLARKE and J. M. SUTPHEN. It opposes the Democratic party, and will "oppose the extension of Slavery," but strange to say "will not advocate its abolition" being "in favor of States, Rights and willing to accord our brethren of the south, the right to control their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Quite as strange, for an opponent of the Democratic party, determined to "lay bear its errors and expose its entire destitution of principle," the GAZETTE disclaims being in favor of negro equality and "will not advocate" it, "deeming that doctrine a fallacy, opposed to the best interests of society, and because they deem the negro morally, socially and intellectually incapacitated to discharge the duties and obligations of independent sovereignty." Well, all we have to say is that on the nigger, the "Gazette" is a pretty good Democrat, because what it says about extension is a mere abstraction any how—a hobby on which to ride when one is tired of plain common sense. The fact is, however, the "Gazette" is in favor of opposition to the Democracy and holds to the old Whig doctrine, "any thing to beat a Democrat"—a fair enough doctrine for those who like it, but should they accomplish their object who would reap the benefit? Opposition to the Democracy does not constitute principles. There would be no distribution or division of the "spoils." It would be advancing those who do believe in negro equality—who do advocate its abolition; and think it their duty to interfere with the rights of the South, and do interfere every day. The Republicans would have stomach for all the loaves and fishes, and the so-called opposition, who are willing to do any thing and be any thing to beat the "Democracy," would find themselves the worst-fooled men that ever trifled with the right of suffrage. The REPUBLICAN Legislature of 1856, which was elected as AMERICAN—what became of it? In a single session the American plank was pulled from under them, and dropped them all into the Republican trap, except DAN MCFARLAND, now of Kansas, who boasted that he was "the only original package left."

THE REVOLUTION IN TUSCANY.—The war panic in Europe has disposed of—or rather *deposed*—one of the European tyrants—the Grand Duke of Tuscany. His army and the people turned against him the moment that they found it safe to express their feelings. This incident more forcibly illustrates the hatred of Austrian domination in Italy than any commentary that could be written. Speaking of the revolt in Tuscany, the London *Times* says:

"Tuscany has declared in favor of Italian Independence, or, in other words, has cast its lot with France and Piedmont. Of all the Italian States the Grand Duchy has been the most misgoverned since 1815; but even there, the rulers, in the hour of trial, find a long score of arrears which they must now discharge. Even so short a while back as 1848, the present Grand Duke might have conciliated to himself the good-will and respect of his people—for his, in truth, had never been a grinding tyranny. The farmers and peasantry of that rich valley of the Arno had lived happily and peacefully enough under his rule, and they remembered it to him in the hour of his need. When he absconded—for there is no other term in which to describe the manner of his precipitate flight—after the events of 1848, he was recalled by the affections of his people, and tranquilly replaced on his petty throne. The return he made was to fill the Archduchy with Austrian troops, and to convert it into a mere satrapy of Austria. He had sworn to a Constitution—he repealed it. He violated every promise, express or implied, which he had made in the midst of the turmoil of that eventful year. The reactionary policy of the little Tuscan court was tolerated with singular discretion and forbearance by the people. The desire to free themselves from the despotism of Austria was there, but they engaged in no idle plots, and gave no excuse to their foreign taskmasters for the infliction of useless misery and pain. They had made up their minds to abide their time, and the time has arrived at last."

A correspondent writing from Leavenworth, Kansas, abbreviates the name of that town thus: "11 worth."

"The True State of the Case."

The *Statesman*, as we foretold last week, denies that it advised the postponement of the Democratic State Convention, and says that the *State Journal* in hinting such a thing "perused a *naked lie*." We are not at all astonished at the effrontery of the *Statesman*. We said it would do precisely what it has done. It was well fixed on that score. Its *chief* editor, (although his name has been taken down from the head of the paper,) is *par excellence* "Sec. Dem. Ex. Com." and called the Central Committee together, assuming to act for the President and Secretary. Yet the *Statesman* denies that it advised the postponement.

The same editor of the *Statesman* addressed the Central Committee when assembled, advising the postponement of the State Convention, giving his reasons. And yet the *Statesman* says its *a lie* that it advised a postponement! The tactics of the *Statesman* are visible. While TOM MILLER "beats up recruits among the delegates," and the *writing* editor of the *Statesman* calls a meeting of the Committee and urges it to postpone, the paper is mum, in order that it may come out on the winning side. "Cute *Millerism* that and very clever in MANKEYPENNY. The editor who wrote it's *a lie* that the *Statesman* advised the postponement, was the same individual who called together the committee and urged the postponement. What reliability there is in the *Statesman*, except re-lie-ability it is not necessary to expatiate upon. We have presented "*the true state of the case*," and were not the slightest surprised, because we knew something of the *secret* arrangement, and were prepared for just what followed.

We take the foregoing from the CITY FACT, which charged that the "Statesman" would deny having favored a postponement of the State Convention. The call for the meeting of the Central Committee having appeared for some time in the "Statesman," signed by the acting and associate editor of that paper, as Secretary of the Executive Committee, probably taking upon himself to make the call unauthorized by the President and Secretary of the Central Committee, would rather implicate the "Statesman" in the movement for a postponement, especially as there was no earthly business besides for which the Committee was called. The call first appeared in the "Statesman," was made by its editor, and there the responsibility unquestionably rests.

The thing is over now, and cannot be remedied; but it should teach presumption a lesson, and should also be remembered hereafter in entrusting so delicate a power where it may be abused through willfulness or ignorance. It may have been imagined that the fate of the whole Democratic party was under the special guardianship of the acting editor of the "Statesman," who was likewise the Secretary of the Executive Committee; and as thought the Convention should be postponed! The President of the Executive Committee, who was in the city was not consulted; or if spoken to at all, did not approve the call and was opposed to the proposed postponement. It is needless for the "Statesman" to try to wriggle out of the predicament; because, what the call was for was confined to that paper, which refrained from broaching the subject, lest objections should be raised and the purpose on which it was set might be defeated. It is understood by those who are familiar with the mode by which the Columbus Postmaster, one of the proprietors of the "Statesman," manages his political schemes, that this is his way; and we regard it as highly important and beneficial to the party, if this was one of his inventions, that it was frustrated. It was shallow and preposterous, and undignified; and would have been discreditable to the party if it had succeeded.—The attempt belongs to the "Statesman," and no where else; and hard names will not relieve it of unnecessarily calling together the Central Committee, when a single word would have saved the gentlemen composing that Committee both useless trouble and expense.

The Italian Question.

The *Statesman* seems determined to break the necks of LOUIS NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMMANUEL. It still harps on the "Italian question," and with the instinct of such natures, takes the side of the despot against liberty. Of course it makes out the present head of the French nation a great scoundrel, and sets down his as "the worst and most reckless government among civilized nations." We do not set ourselves up to defend the course of LOUIS NAPOLEON, either as abstractly right, or against the puissant assault of the *Statesman*, which seems to have better understood the politic and ambitious French Emperor, than did the British *statesmen* who crowded honors upon him, and seemed delighted with the cordial friendship between the two nations. The strong picture of the devastation of France by the monarch who is "sucking her life-blood," must charm the readers of the *Statesman*; and they must feel the most intense joy over the prospect that "the French people will hurl him from power."

Who takes "a one-sided view" of the Italian question? Who jumps at the conclusion that the European struggle has been systematically planned by LOUIS NAPOLEON, who has determined to shove out Austria that he may step in himself? Why, he who prefers the despotism of Austria to the friendship and alliance of France.

We have shown in a former article that the system pursued by Austria, if successful, enslaves Italy, crushes altogether its independence, disturbs the balance of power of Europe, and endangers France. We make no prophecies. It is absurd to speculate upon intentions, or attempt to explain the diplomacy which is not yet revealed. Good may be accomplished by the resistance to, and repulse of, the schemes of Austria, which for long has contemplated the reduction of the King of Sardinia to a vassalage which his independent and honorable spirit resists. Our sympathies are always upon the side of those struggling for independence. We did not refuse the aid and co-operation of France when our country was in arms against the tyranny of Great Britain, although some such arguments as are now used might have been urged against such an alliance.

The next arrival will be looked for with solicitude. If war be in progress, nations will have taken their positions, and the reader, who is just as well posted as we are, or the *Statesman* can be at this time, will be able to judge how far LOUIS NAPOLEON would be permitted to assume the position coveted by Austria, if such be his contemplation.

——The foregoing was intended for Saturday's paper, but was accidentally omitted. Since then, there have been two arrivals, which bring intelligence that war is progressing, the successes being on the Austrian side. The particulars will be found in the telegraph columns. They leave no doubt of war. We shall next hear that England has taken sides with France in aid of Sardinia, to resist the further advance of the Austrian forces.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY—THE TYLER CASE.—The Governor-General of Canada, through the British Minister at Washington, has made a demand upon this government for the surrender of Deputy Marshal TYLER, who shot the captain of the American brig Concord, of Cleveland, while laying in Sarnia, in Canada. TYLER a short time since, was tried in Michigan, and convicted of manslaughter.

They now demand his surrender under the Ashburton extradition treaty. There are questions of law involved in the case which require it to be laid before the Attorney-General, who has the case now under consideration.

DEATH OF BISHOP DOANE.—Right Rev. G. W. DOANE, Bishop of New Jersey, died at his residence, in Burlington, Wednesday night or early Thursday morning, aged 60. He was elected in 1832.

"Sons of Liberty."

The people of the Western Reserve seem to be in a fair way to distinguish themselves in their headlong and infatuated zeal for a folly, to use no [illegible] and [illegible] a name for a crime, instigated if not invented by Joshua R. Giddings. With the madness of devotees and enthusiasts they seem to disregard their obligations to their country, to their fellow citizens, to law, in the vain pursuit of a shadow. They trample on rights guarantied and acknowledged, for what they call human rights. They fairly worship the negro with the abjectness paid by the ancient Egyptians to the filthiest reptiles of the Nile. And yet these same people are sensible in other respects; feel and act like other men; have kindred sympathies, likes and antipathies, are melted to tears at tales of wo, or excited to laughter by that which is ridiculous; are proud or humble like other people; liberal or avaricious, drive close bargains or are free in their generosity, and by no means exacting in trade. They sometimes, however, have scruples against taking life by law, as in the instance of Hiram Cole who poisoned his wife, but they hadn't the heart to hang him. The highest crime known in their calendar, is that of capturing a runaway negro, and restoring him to his master. This with the followers of Joshua is a capital offense and deserves hanging.

The other day in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, where the "venerable patriarch" resides, they "set the ball in motion" upon a platform which throws in the shade all other platforms, and adopted a constitution, presented by their high priest, enrolling themselves as "Sons of Liberty," and pledged themselves to do monstrous things to put down that contrivance of Beelzebub, the Fugitive Slave Law.

As a specimen of the "law and order" that must predominate in such an organization of madmen and fanatics, we present their platform to which there was not a dissentient voice—not one:

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our friends, now in prison in Cleveland, for their devotion to liberty, and assure them that when the Judiciary of our State shall refuse relief, and the necessity for action by the people will become obvious, we pledge ourselves that no prison shall hold them.

That a system of slavery, which not only fetters the body, but shuts out the truth and knowledge from the human understanding, constitutes a crime at which humanity shudders.

That those who will aid in committing such crime deserve and should meet the fate of the worst of criminals.

That the enactment known as the Fugitive Slave Law, was conceived by the enemies of the Union, and violates the spirit as well as the express language of the Federal Constitution. In its terms, it is wantonly insulting to a free people. It violates the rights of these States, and is intolerably tyrannical and oppressive in its character. No person possessing the spirit of freedom will respect or obey it.

That the recent order from Washington directing the Marshal to resist the service of the habeas corpus in favor of the prisoners, and thereby suspend the Constitution of our State and that of the United States, is but a fitting indication of the character of that law, and of the means by which it must be inforced.

That if the people of the Western Reserve submit to such insolence, they deserve the name of slaves.

That in view of the circumstances by which we are surrounded, we call upon the people of our several townships to hold meetings and take measures for an efficient organization of those who are willing to act, in this hour of Freedom's peril—by reviving the ancient order of the "Sons of Liberty," or adopting such other measures as shall best prepare us to meet the impending emergencies.

The question naturally arises: Are these men sincere? Or are they mere hypocrites and pretenders, who like the Mormon Elders avail themselves of predominating credulity and infatuation to root out the virtues and plant vices in the hearts of their fellow citizens? It were well to know how far these defiants of law, these self-constituted "regulators" and executioners under the "higher law," are countenanced by the Republican party, (of whom, at least, they are one wing,) and whether their voice will be potential in the coming Second of June Convention. It is said that they intend to demand a habeas corpus from the Supreme Court for the liberation of the Cleveland convicts, Bushnell and Langston; and unless Judge SWAN shall submit to their demands, they will insist upon running SPALDING, and in case they cannot get him, to defeat SWAN any how.

The conviction and sentence of Bushnell and Langston, instead of allaying the excitement of these deluded enthusiasts, seems to have driven them to still greater absurdities, and their threats of violence, echoing the sentiments of Giddings, pastor, if they excite no apprehension on the public ear.

The "Sons of Liberty" as organized on the Reserve, is nothing more or less than a mob, associated and banded for [illegible] purposes, and should they have occasion to put in practice their creeds and wild notions of what constitutes their mission, their madness will find that it has "brought their pigs to a poor market."

We sincerely regret these outbursts of ungovernable passion. Joshua will never be wiser, or better. It is indeed lamentable that he has any influence; but who need express surprise at any thing, after Jo. Smith and Brigham Young passed to the extent they did, under the banner of Humbug and Fanaticism?

Don't Die in Cuba.

To die is not very agreeable, be it any where, or at any time, although some one has sung

"Oh 'tis sweet to die in Spring-time."

In Cuba, where eternal summer reigns, and the garner is filled with two crops the year, being like Grimes's hen:

"For every day she laid two eggs,
And Sunday she laid three."

it is peculiarly distressing to "shuffle off this mortal coil." Now, a burial at sea is mournful enough, and the ceremony exceedingly imposing; but a few solemn words, while the sun looks down brightly and the calm ocean turns up its placid face, as smooth as a mirror, or dimpled with golden smiles, a sullen plunge, and all is over. The memory of the scene fades dimly away. There are no after-claps. But, there in that land of flowers, where we so much wish to call

"That bright little isle our own,"

death is more than ordinarily a serious thing to contemplate, whether rich or poor. To Dives, who cannot take his gold with him, it may be a matter of less consequence, but the poor devil might just as well die at Mauritius, where at times they "kick the bucket" in such numbers, they are merely cast outside the city walls to feast the dogs.

If it cost something to LIVE on the island, it is not less expensive to DIE. Yet the invalid bends thither, as the Moslem hies to Mecca, as a DERNIER RESORT for his salvation. There is salubrity in its mountain air, and its breezes from the sea, and the monotony of its climate: if one have the means of paying for such luxuries; but to die there is not to be thought of. One who has had experience (not that he ever tried it himself) writes to the St Louis Republican, that he would not think of such a thing. He says:

"If you die on the island it will cost your friend $600 before your remains can be taken away. If you die poor, and those expenses are not paid, you are taken in the public dead cart and pitched into a ditch among the remains of paupers and those who have been executed.—The $600 is made up as follows: Coffin $175, embalming $290, church tax, $72, hotel for bedding, about $40."

Then, be sure you have a friend, and that he has $600 to spare, before you propose to see "Columbia's fairest isle" with the prospect of laying your bones there.

Death of Baron Humboldt.

The last telegraph despatch announced the death of this distinguished and learned traveler, at an extreme old age; who up to his decease occupied the highest place in the veneration and affection of the civilized world. He has long been very infirm, and his demise is not unexpected.

☞ At Petersburgh, Va., last week, a party of factory girls administered an unmerciful thrashing to a libertine.

OHIO POLITICS.

[Correspondence of the People's Press.]

A friend writes us from the eastern part of the State, on the 12th inst.:

"I am very glad to hear that the "Press" is soon to make its advent. It is a thing greatly needed in Ohio—a Democratic paper, unbought by Federal patronage, that has independence with the masses, and true to the sacred pledges of the party. GRAY bless [illegible] "has fought the good fight and kept the faith." I hope—and KNOW you will make the PRESS a bold, honest paper, such as will fill the great void now in the Democratic literature of Ohio. The people feel it, and with one voice are calling for some one to come forward and vindicate 'the truth as it is in Douglas,' and protest against the [illegible] which Federal power is attempting to interpolate into our time-honored creed. Success attend you."

Non-Intervention by Congress and Popular Sovereignty.

We desire to call attention to the extracts contained in the Appendix to Mr Douglas's speech, which we publish to-day, on our first page. If the speech of Mr. Douglas were not, in itself, irrefragable, we would only need point to the array of views coinciding with Mr. Douglas, which are so explicit that there is no possible opportunity to assert any antagonistic or modified opinion without inconsistency, and recanting.

We have no apprehension that there will be an attempt to modify this main Democratic [illegible] in the platform, but we hope the State Convention to assemble on the 26th, one week from to-day, will give such an unequivocal expression as not to be misunderstood, and to assure the Democracy of the Union, that the Democracy of Ohio are ALL RIGHT.

Annual Sessions.

We commented on this subject in the FACT when exceptions were taken by the Ohio State Journal to the proposed amendment as having emanated from a Democratic Legislature.

It was introduced by Mr. STARR, the Republican Senator from Cuyahoga, and urged and advocated by him with all his vigor and pertinacity. The very arguments to which the *State Journal* objected, were used by him—that annual elections were not called for by the people, but only annual sessions—that the duties of legislators were ill understood when members were first elected, and it required at least the experience of one session to acquaint them with the routine of business.

The Democratic Senate proposition was precisely what the *Gazette* intimates would be acceptable—to have annual elections and annual sessions. It was proposed, also, that only one-half of the Senate should go out annually; but it was objected to in the House, which did not like the distinction between Representatives and Senators.

We are inclined to agree with the Republican press that it is a very useless proposition, and we should be entirely willing to see it receive the cold shoulder. Whether there be a Democratic or Republican majority in the Legislature, the great and varied interests of Ohio demand annual sessions, and they will have them, as the precedent has been fairly set by both parties.

[From the Cleveland City Fact.]

Valedictory.

Not exactly being able to ride two horses at the same time, and being exceedingly solicitous that my own nag should be trotted out to the best advantage, I find it necessary to retire from my editorial connection with the DAILY FACT, to which paper I have given a stronger political bias than perhaps was consistent with its general character, or agreeable to many of its numerous readers. I have endeavored always to be frank and truthful, however; and am sure I have neither misrepresented nor misled; and therefore have nothing to recall with mortification or humility at this parting time. I have the satisfaction, too, of retiring from the FACT, leaving it in a healthier condition than when I joined it. The withdrawal is voluntary on my part, that I may devote my undivided time to the *People's Press*, in which my interests and my sympathies are largely involved. I leave the FACT in the hands of its veteran editor, who watched over its younger years, and nurtured it to maturity; and whose genial character, imparted to his columns, cannot make his paper otherwise than popular. Nor are our associations altogether interrupted, for my own paper, the *People's Press*, is printed in his office; and our daily intercourse is uninterrupted. To the readers of the FACT, I beg leave to bid a respectful farewell, hoping still to keep on good terms with them through another channel, and that they will continue to liberally patronize the FACT, in whose prosperity I feel almost as much interest as if it were my own.

J. B. MARSHALL.

CHAS. W. BLAIR, Esq.—This gentleman graced our sanctum with his presence on Tuesday last, and is looking healthy &c. We learn that Mr. Blair has received a call to the "Far distant West," to take charge, Editorially, of a new Daily paper, to be started soon in the city of Leavenworth, Kansas Territory. Wherever he goes, he will take with him the good wishes of a host of true friends of Wilmington and vicinity—friends who appreciate his talents his excellent heart, and the many good qualities which he possesses in an eminent degree. We wish you long life, Charlie, and abundant success in all of life.—*Wilmington O. Watchman.*

We have not seen Mr. Blair, since the foregoing paragraph met our eye, and, therefore, are not able to corroborate it; but we do know from intimate relations, that there is no good word said or expressed of him, that we do not to the fullest endorse. He is a gentleman of talents, of higher [illegible], of most pleasing address, a fine parliamentarian, of the most endearing and amiable qualities, and he has our earnest wishes for his success and happiness, whether he remain in Ohio, or [illegible] to the Far West.

CROP PROSPECTS.—Our exchanges from all quarters are quite sanguine that we shall have a rich and bountiful harvest. The war in Europe will, no doubt, cause an increased demand for our breadstuffs, and our farmers should be active and be prepared to benefit by this demand.

Fruits will be plenty; some of the early varieties of apples and peaches have been damaged by frost, but yet a sufficiency is left for an average, and the fruit will be all the better by the trees not being over burdened. The crop of late apples and quinces will be abundant.

FLOUR, WHEAT AND CORN.—The market for wheat within the past few days has failed until it may be reckoned a thing that was. Not a bushel can be obtained, and some of the mills stopped to-day. Large shipments are expected daily from distant localities, but until they arrive flour wi l continue upwards in tendency, from $7 25@7 50, those being the figures at which the commodity sold this morning.

The prices of corn, meal, oats, &c. remain unchanged, although for the former a stiff market is found.

The following paragraph appears in a number of the London *Monthly Magazine* published in 1817:

"A Tyrolian has lately invented at Vienna a machine for needlework, by which it is said every kind of sewing may be executed with the utmost precision. The Emperor of Austria has granted a patent to the inventor. Should these mechanical perfections make much farther advancement, everything in the world will shortly be executed machines."

☞ The Chairman and Secretary of the Democratic National Executive Committee are now in Washington, and have concluded to call a meeting for the 7th of December, when the committee will fix the time for the Charleston Convention, which, it is said, will be in May, 1860.

☞ Recent information states that the present movement of the Democracy in New York looks to a concentration on DOUGLAS, and an abandonment of BUCHANAN.

Affairs in Utah.

We made some remarks last week upon the rumored removal of Judge CRADLEBAUGH, and expressing disapprobation of the policy of recalling a judicial officer in whose character and attainments, whose integrity and firmness, and fairness and justice, our people ought [illegible] confidence, in whatever [illegible] he might be held by the Mormons. We expressed, also, [illegible] his proceedings. [illegible] a gallant soldier, a refined, intelligent and estimable gentleman, had [illegible] him.—We [illegible] one of the most [illegible] and intelligent papers in the Union, [illegible] history of the [illegible] to Utah, [illegible] and we take pleasure in transferring the article to our columns, expressing at the same time our [illegible] that the [illegible] of Judge CRADLEBAUGH has not been revoked, although [illegible] to say his conduct has not been approved, which may lead to his resignation.

The [illegible] says:

"Toleration is a good thing; but that support [illegible] fair dealing, that prudent regard for the opinions, frailties, prejudices, and passions of others, which the principle of toleration implies, may become, when it is carried beyond the limits of a just humanity, scarcely less an evil than intolerance itself. It is possible, in other words, to be tolerant overmuch. [illegible] a wrong to the moral sense, and [illegible] by remaining silent when it becomes [illegible] to speak out, or by yielding offences which they should pointedly condemn, as if they had [illegible]. They are [illegible] of the body politic, which are aggravated by the application of [illegible], but which can only be eradicated by actual cautery.—The disturbances in Kansas might easily have been suppressed if, at the first outbreak, the Federal authorities had done their duty promptly, vigorously, and, by so doing, emboldened the malcontents [illegible] but the resorted to temporizing expedients [illegible] of both parties to set the laws at defiance. A similar result has attended the attempted pacification of Utah. However much men may be inclined to extenuate the conduct of the people of Kansas, it would certainly be difficult to justify the acts of the Mormons. Here are fifty thousand religious fanatics—we may dignify with the name of religion so foul a creed—in open rebellion against the United States, and animated by a common hatred of those whom they stigmatized as Gentiles. Apart from their treasonable practices, they were known to have been guilty of innumerable crimes, even to the shedding of human blood; and this, too, not merely with the countenance, but with the express sanction of Brigham Young—himself an officer of the Federal Government—and of their Chief Priests and Elders. Every traveler across the Great Desert brought with him tidings of the defiant spirit of the people—of the inflammatory harangues of their leaders, and of mysterious murders perpetrated in deep canons and along the emigrant trail—murders which the Mormons ascribed to outlying bands of Indians, but which are now very generally believed to have been instigated by the Mormons themselves, even in those cases where they did not personally participate in the commission of the crime. At length it was decided to suppress the rebellion, and, by punishing the guilty, to vindicate the laws they had outraged. But why need we enter upon details? The march of troops across the plains—the cutting off of the supply trains—the winter camp in the mountains, all these and many other incidents connected with the military expedition which was organized against Utah, are too well known to our readers to need repetition. The spring came, and, when the gallant little army under Colonel Johnston was in a condition to resume offensive operations, the sword was ordered to be sheathed, and Governor Cumming, pressing forward into Salt Lake City, offered to those traitors and murderers a free pardon for all past offences, coupled with the single condition that, in future, they should yield obedience to the Federal authorities. Of course they promised to do so. What will not such men promise when they are pressed to the wall, and are anxious to escape the consequences of their crimes? So Colonel Cumming quietly [illegible] Brigham Young as Governor, and then it was that we were told Utah was pacified. But what has this "pacification" amounted to? "Only this and nothing more"—Cumming is Governor, vice Young superseded. The much boasted Mormon obedience extends no further. The Federal Judiciary they will not have, and by legislative enactments they have completely prevented Judges Cradlebaugh and Sinclair from exercising their functions.—In the terrible "Mountain meadow massacre," which took place about two years ago, more than two hundred men, women, and children were ruthlessly murdered; but when Judge Cradlebaugh attempted recently at Provo to bring the case before the Grand Jury, he was compelled to call upon General Johnston for a detachment of troops to protect the witnesses, and to guard the prisoners, and was finally obliged to discharge the Jury and break up his Court. With these facts, however, most of our readers are already familiar. They are also doubtless aware that the prompt response of General Johnston to the requisition made upon him by Judge Cradlebaugh elicited a protest from Governor Cumming, and gave rise to a serious dispute between the military and civil authorities in Utah. It was naturally enough to be expected that the Mormons should evince great indignation against Judge Cradlebaugh, and should have petitioned Governor Cumming to cause the troops which were stationed at Provo and in its vicinity to be withdrawn. We can readily understand their anxiety to leave Judge Cradlebaugh without military support, and the witnesses for the prosecution without protection. They had a sufficient reason for soliciting the interposition of the Governor in their behalf, from the fact that a number of prominent Mormons were implicated, both in the murder of Mr. Parrish, and in the Mountain meadow massacre, and it therefore became necessary to suppress the evidence of their complicity. Upon the course pursued by Governor Cumming we shall not offer, at this time, any comments. He claims to have acted under his instructions; but that the action of Judges Cradlebaugh and Sinclair should have drawn upon them the censure of the Administration and should have led—as is currently reported—to their recall, is well calculated to excite surprise, for it is either a virtual acknowledgment that the laws cannot be enforced in Utah, or that judicial officers who attempt to do their duty fearlessly, are not worthy of being sustained by the Government whose authority they sought to vindicate.

☞ The New York Tribune of Tuesday has a [illegible] lecture to the Republicans, and lays down the law for them. It says:

"As to our valiant Republican brethren, who keep reiterating that they will never support any but a distinctive, original Republican, and that the *Platform* of 1856 must be reaffirmed *verbatim* in 1860, we simply say, it is not wise to deal in rash promises, rash threats, nor rash prophecies. You will doubtless do what is best in 1860, whatever you may think or say now; and it is not wise to utter hot words which may return to plague you hereafter.—If an original Republican shall be our candidate in 1860, you will want our conservatives to forget that you ever threatened to oppose one of *their* sort if nominated; while, if our nominee should not be a Republican of '56, you will want to forget those threats yourselves.

We say, then, to the exclusives on either hand, keep cool. Victory is clearly within reach of the Opposition—a victory over which both Republicans and Conservatives will have ample reason to rejoice. Let it not be fooled away by a childish strife about names. When Speech tends to irritate and distract, unspeakable is the wisdom of Silence."

What do our neighbors of the *State Journal* think of it? Will they be lulled into utter obliviousness by the caresses of [illegible]?

ELECTIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—HALIFAX, Tuesday, May 10.—The Province is now going through the ordeal of a contested election, the main feature of which is the old issue between the Catholics and Protestants. The present Government, which is nominally conservative, solicits the Catholic influence by the cry of no proscription of Romanism. Joseph Howe and his associates of the Liberal party, have taken the Protestant cause under their care, and are uniting in opposition. This is precisely the opposite of the recent election in Prince Edward Island, where the Conservative party claimed the Protestant and the Liberal party the Catholic interest. The contest will be very close, both parties claiming the victory. The election was to take place on Thursday, the 12th inst.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—A dispatch from Vicksburg of the 13th says:

"After four days' exciting debate, the Convention has adopted a resolution that the laws prohibiting the slave trade ought to be abolished."

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Johns, N. F., May 18.—The steamship Arago has arrived, with Liverpool and London advices of the 4th inst.

The latest accounts from Italy are that though no actual collision had yet occurred between the Austrian and Sardinian armies, intelligence of a conflict was expected at any moment.

The Emperor Napoleon had sent a formal declaration of war against Austria to the Corps Legislatif, and also announced his intention to head the army. His departure was expected on th 4th. His manifesto states that Austria has virtually declared war against France, and nothing remains for France but to take up the sword in defence of Italy. He disclaims all idea of conquest, and being about to place himself at the head of the army, leaves the Empress and his son under the protection of the French people.

The French troops are pouring into Piedmont.

The Austrian troops are concentrating along the Sesia, and occupied Vercelli, Trieste and the surrounding country, which had been placed in a state of siege.

General Gulay, the Austrian commander, had imposed heavy contributions upon the towns occupied by him.

The Dutch Government had applied to the Chambers for a credit of £800,000.

The ship Champion of the Seas had arrived from Melbourne, with over £90,000 in gold.

The French Minister at Vienna, and the Austrian Minister at Paris, had both taken their departures for their respective governments.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market, May 4.—The Breadstuffs market opened buoyant, but closed quiet.

Messrs. Richardson & Spence say there was a large speculation in the market on Monday, but this subsided on Tuesday, and the market closed steady. Flour advanced 6@9d; sales at 12s 3d@13s 9d. Wheat also advanced 6d@9d; western red is quoted at 9s 6d@11s 9d; do white at 10s 6d@12s 3d. Corn advanced 6d; mixed 7s 4d@7s 6d; yellow 7s 6d@7s 7d; white 8s 4d@8s 9d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—The circulars report an advance in provisions; pork buoyant and prices 5@10s higher in consequence of the large speculative inquiry. Bacon quiet, holders demanding an advance. Lard firm, at [illegible] prime and 61@62s for extra. Tallow [illegible] at 58s 6d@59s.

London Money Market.—The panic in the London Stock Exchange has subsided. Consols are quoted at 90¼@90½. For American securities there is little inquiry, the prices are weak. Illinois Central stocks is, however, better, being quoted at 43@41 per cent. discount.

New York, May 17.—The steamship Arago, from Southampton on the evening of the 4th inst., arrived at this port at noon to-day. She furnishes a few hours later intelligence than has been received by the steamer Nova Scotian.

LATEST NEWS.

Vienna, May 3d.—The Austrian Army has advanced without serious combat to Cambra, Cassolo and Tomallo.

Paris, May 4.—Military volunteers for two years have been accepted.

A war credit for ninety millions of francs is to be opened. A loan of five hundred millions of francs is to be contracted by national subscription.

St. Petersburg, May 2.—The official journal of the government has been authorized to declare most positively that there exists no treaty of alliance offensive and defensive between Russia and any other power whatever.

The statement that Trieste and surrounding country had been declared in a State of Siege by the Austrian troops is confirmed.

Venice and Verona have also been declared in a State of siege. General Gialay has imposed on the town of Novara a demand for a heavy contribution of provision and forage.

London Money Market, May 4.—Consols closed to-day at 90½@90¾ for money and account.

The Times' city article says, the improvement in the funds is consequent upon the assurances of Mr. D'Israeli of his entire confidence that no secret treaty existed between Russia. The improvement was less than one half per cent and the market at the close was still heavy. Consols at first were quoted at 90½ and after ranging between 90@91 they left off 90½@90¾.

The demand for discount at the bank as unusually heavy, and a further advance in the rate was considered probable.

THE AUSTRIANS IN PIEDMONT.

It appears that the bridge of Buffalora was destroyed by the Piedmontese on returning from resisting an encounter with the Austrian troops.

On entering Piedmont General Gialay, who commanded the Austrian forces, issued a proclamation, in which he said the Piedmontese should be treated with the greatest consideration by Austria, appearing there solely to combat the turbulent party which attacks the rights of Austria, as well as other Italian States, a party feeble in numbers strong only by audacity, and which prevents the voice of the true Piedmontese, people from being heard.

The Emperor of Austria had addressed an order of the day to Gialay's troops, which concludes thus: "Soldiers of the Second army, it is for you to carry to victory the unstained flags of Austria. March to combat with the blessing of God and the confidence of the Emperor."

The English papers received by the Arago furnish the following additional particulars concerning the wreck of the packet ship Pomona, which was recently wrecked off Ballycarrigar.

The cabin passengers of the Pomona consisted of Mrs. Paxton, a retired officer's widow, and her three children. Of the 393 steerage passengers 38 were English and the remainder Irish.

The English passengers who were on board were Charles Pandington, John Nidster, John Chapman, Wm. Randall, Geo. Pattford, Geo. Palethorp, Thos. Chamby, James Fends and wife, John Miller, Mary Miller, John Priestley, Geo. Armitage and wife, Fredk. Sugden, Wm. Akroyd, John Edmondson, David Doubleday, Elizabeth Doubleday, Wm. Doubleday, Jas. Doubleday, Mary Ann Doubleday, Charles Doubleday, John Sidden, Mary Whitley, Wm. Whitley, Ann Whitley, Mary Whitley, Jane Whitley, Elizabeth Whitley, Sarah Ann Whitley, Henry Smith, Betsy Giles, Emma Shaw, Harvey Shaw.

The Scotch passengers were John McCollum and wife, Robert Lisle, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Taylor, Margaret Scott, John Graham, James Keane and Adam McCaffry.

None of the foregoing were saved.

The following Irish persons had engaged passage but did not sail in the Pomona: Alfred Palmer, Pat Cleary, Theresa O'Neil, Michael Scott, Catharine Lacney, Catharine Wilson, George Hayl, Catherine Fitzgerald, Thomas Laswell, Margaret Casey, Catherine Norman, Bridget Devine and Robert Mullens.

Among the passengers by the Arago are Wm. Gwinn, Jr., bearer of dispatches from London, and Rev. Dr. Farrell, bearer of dispatches from Rome.

The Arago passed on the morning of the 20th in lat. 50° 24', long 34° 40', a steamer supposed to be the Arabia outward bound. On the 15th in lat. 40°, 35', long 66° 40', she passed the Propeller Glasgow, hence. At the same time she saw a bark rigged Propeller.

When off Cape Race the Arago passed several ice bergs.

Quebec, May 18.—The Nova Scotian arrived at a quarter of 8 o'clock this evening.

The following telegram from Paris appears in the London papers of the 4th:

Paris, May 3.—The following is the communication of the Government to the Legislature: Austria, by ordering her army into the territory of Sardinia, our ally, has declared war against us. She thus violates our treaties and menaces our frontiers. All the great powers have protested against this act of aggression. Piedmont having accepted the conditions on conditions, asks what can be the reason of this sudden invasion? It is because Austria has driven matters to such an extremity that her dominion must extend to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic, for every corner of Italy which remains independent endangers the power of Austria.

Hitherto moderation has been the rule of my conduct, but now energy becomes my first duty. France must now go to arms and resolutely tell for Europe. I wish not for conquest, for I am determined fully to maintain my national policy. I observe treaties on condition that they are not violated against me. I respect territories and the rights of neutral powers, but I boldly avow my sympathies with a people whose history is mingled with my own, and who now groan under foreign aggression.

France has shown her hatred of anarchy. Her will was to give me power sufficiently to reduce into subjection abettors of disorder and incorrigible members of the old faction who were incessantly concluding compacts with our enemies; but she has not, for that purpose, abandoned her civilizing character. Her natural allies have always been those who desire the amelioration of the human race, and when she draws the sword, it is not to govern, but to free.

The object, then, of this war is to restore Italy to herself, not to impose upon her a change of masters; and we shall have upon our frontiers a friendly people, who will owe to us their independence. We do not enter Italy to foment disorder or to disturb the power of our holy father, who we replace upon his throne, but to remove from him this foreign pressure which burdens the whole peninsular, and to help to establish order there, based upon lawful, satisfied interests.

In fine, then, we enter this classic ground, rendered illustrious by so many victories, to seek the footsteps of our fathers. God grant we may be worthy of them. I am about to place myself at the head of the army. I leave to France the Empress and my son. Seconded by the experience and enlightenment of the last Emperor's surviving brother, she will understand how to show herself worthy the grandeur of her mission. I confide them to the valor of the army which remains in France, to keep watch upon our frontiers, and guard our homes. I confide them to the patriotism of the national guard. I confide them, in a word, to the entire people, who will encircle them with that affection and devotedness of which I daily receive such proofs. Courage, then, and union! Our country is about to show the world that she has not degenerated. Providence will bless our efforts, for that cause is holy in the eyes of God, which rests in justice, humanity, love of country and independence.

Cape Race, May 16.—The steamer Vigo, from Queenstown, on the 6th, for New York, passed near this point last night. Her advices are two days later than furnished by the Nova Scotian and Arago.

Switzerland.—The Swiss Federal Assembly had approved the declaration of neutrality, and the measures for defence, taken by the Federal council, and appointed General Refavier, Commander-in-Chief of the army.

New York, May 17.—The Swiss Federal Assembly has approved the declaration of Neutrality and the measures for defense taken by the federal council and appointed General Refavier Commander in chief of the army.

Prussia.—The bank of Prussia has advanced the rate of discount to 5 per cent.

India.—Advices from India have been received. Maun Singh has surrendered to the British forces. Tantia Toupee has been captured after a desperate struggle, in which 5,000 of the rebels were killed.

New York.—At this point the report ceased, the Nova Scotia line must either be down or has closed on the Associated Press, to deprive them of the intelligence. The report thus far contains nothing concerning the war or any commercial intelligence.

New York, May 17.—The London Times says that the invaders of Italy have not advanced over thirty-five miles from the frontier, and it seems that though Austria staked heavily for the opportunity she won, she has now thrown it away.

The Paris Moniteur of the 5th contains the following:

Allessandria, May 4.—The Austrians, who had crossed the Po in small number at Campdis, and pushed the van guard as far as Salla, have now crossed the river. The Austrian divisions reported on the right bank of the river are still threatening the passage of the Po at Tresinatto, but the river is much swelled by the rain, and offers an obstacle to the crossing. The rain continues, and all the lower grounds are covered on the route.

Parma, May 5.—The reigning Duchess entered the city yesterday. Part of the troops were out to meet her, and another part was drawn up along the roads.

Great Britain.—The Duke of Malakoff has had an audience with the Queen, and presented his letters recalling him to France. The members returned to the new House of Commons up to the evening of the 5th, was 552. The London Times estimates the ministerial gain at 17, and the Herald at 24. The death of Duke Lawes is announced. Lord Godolphen succeeds to the title.

Advices from Vienna state the failure of an extensive banking firm, with liabilities amounting to £2,000,000.

A telegram from St. Petersburgh announces that exchange on London has fallen to 33½ per cent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market, May 5.—Wheat and flour is held at an advance. In corn buyers were in attendance, but afraid to operate unless at a decline of 35@48 per cental. The same feeling prevailed in regard to other articles.

London Markets, May 6.—The supplies of Breadstuffs were very small for all descriptions. Wheat very quiet and in some cases 1s less was taken.

St. Johns, N. F., May 18.—The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, bound to Halifax and Boston, passed Cape Race last evening where her advices were obtained by the agent in charge of the News Yacht of the Associated Press. Her news is only one day later than received by the steamer Vigo and already published.

There has been a farther decline in cotton since the sailing of the Nova Scotian and Arago. Breadstuffs have slightly declined but provisions have advanced considerably.

The dispatches received by the Canada furnish the following item of intelligence: The steamship Indian arrived out on the 5th and the Lebanon on the 4th inst. Latest accounts from seat of war state that no serious collision had occurred, though the Austrians had been repulsed in an attempt to cross the river Po, at Trasenalto, a dispatch from Berlin announces the death of Baron Humboldt.

London, Saturday, May 7th.—Consols are quoted at 90¾@90⅞. The news from the seat of war is not important.

Liverpool, May 6th.—Sales of Cotton for the week had been 29,000 bales, at a decline during the week of ⅛d @ ¼d. Breadstuffs close quiet, at a decline for all descriptions. Provisions buoyant and all qualities have advanced.

London Money Market, May 7th.—Consols quoted at 90⅞ @ 90⅞.

New York, May 14.—The steamer Star of the West, from Aspinwall on the 4th and Havana on the 9th, arrived here this morning, bringing nearly a million and a half in specie. Her California advices have been anticipated by the Tehuantepec steamer. She reports having passed on the 7th inst., in lat 21° 9' lon. 84 48, U. S. steamer Relief standing north. Left at Aspinwall the frigate Roanoke.

The principal consignees of the treasure list are Wells & Fargo $380,000; American Exchange Bank $197,000; Strauss & Bros. $114,000; W. P. Coleman $97,000; Freeman & Co. $88,000; Duncan, Sherman & Co. $85,000.

The rumor was current at Capulo, but as no date is given, the advices are probably not as late as have been already received via Vera Cruz that the Liberals had taken all of the city of Mexico except the Palace.

The Overland mail of March 28th, arrived at San Jose April 19th. The advices from the Isthmus are unimportant.

The Panama Star says the Cass-Herran treaty which was sent from Washington to Bogota for ratification, has been lost in the Magdalena river by the capsizing of a boat in which it was placed.

Colored Royalty.—A letter from Hayti says that the Emperor Soulouque had not purchased the house in which he resided. He had made sad havoc on the premises. Their Imperial Highnesses, Soulouque's two daughters, were found one day engaged in the highly laudable task of purifying apparel in a tub of soap and water placed on a barrel, in the best drawing room of the elegant mansion where he resided, to the horror of Mr. Ramos, the proprietor.—Furthermore, the expensive carpeting and wall paper had all been soiled; rare and costly fruit and ornamental trees—so grateful in a tropical climate—had been cut down for fuel wood, and the entire premises reeked with filth. His Majesty received notice to quit, and was served with an action of damages, whereupon, emulating the polite canine animal, which, seeing preparations being made to kick him down stairs, he walked down himself. His Majesty paid a good round sum in liquidation of damages, and evacuated with all the honors of war.

From Japan.—We have news from Japan dated at Nagasaki on the 16th of February.

Tycoon, the new civil emperor, was crowned on the 4th of last month at Jedo. He is only fifteen years old.

A Japanese war steamer was to accompany the embassy to Washington on board the Mississippi as far as Panama.

A fire in Jedo had destroyed 50,000 buildings.

Very important despatches from the English government had reached Nagasaki, and at once sent on to Jedo. Contents not known.

Railroad Speed.—The following is said to be a correct calculation of the speed, in a given time, on the railroads of different countries:—England—main speed 33; express, 40; maximum, 62. Germany—main speed, 30; express, 38; maximum, 78. United States—main speed, 40; express, 60; maximum, 100. France—main speed, 40; express, 72; maximum, 86. It should be borne in mind that in the United States there are lines of the length of 3,800 miles, the stations on which are at great distances from each other.

—Capt. De Ben is about to organize a fencing school at Springfield.

The Fashions.—Paris, April 21st.—Our stylish modistes are busily occupied in preparing gay costumes for the outbreak of dissipation which generally celebrates Easter week. Since the Mi-Careme there has been a lull in the busy world of pleasure seekers, even the official receptions and entertainments have ceased. The costumes adopted for the spring festivals are always of a light material; crape and tulle are less worn than during the winter. Tarlatane, taffetas de chine, barege and other summer tissues are more in vogue. Madame Fauvet, 4 Rue de Menars, our oracle for the modes, has fashioned, for young ladies, many becoming and not expensive toilettes of white, pink, blue and yellow gauzes, profusely covered with bouillons and ribbons. These pretty costumes are what we style a "toilette chiffon" without any value excepting that given to them by the taste of the artificers—becoming nothings; coquettish novelties, and only attractive from their freshness and stylish air, and which gives to a ballroom the appearance of a parterre of flowers of brilliant hues. Madame Fauvet, from whom generally emanates the latest modes, has prepared for spring walking dresses, taffetas silks with the skirts plain until below the knee, where they are decorated with two rows of bouillons, or with one, two or three flounces, so narrow that they form ruffles. Many of us may remember to have seen the robes of our grandmothers finished with these trimmings; it is the fashion of fifty years back revived. We notice a decided tendency to return to the modes of the 18th century; the new pelisses belong both in form and trimming to that epoch. The charming creations of the court milliner, Madame Alphousine, 12 Rue de Helder, are all decked with bows and trimmings on the top of the bonnet, giving it a jaunty air, exceedingly becoming to a pretty face, and with the soft baby crown recall the chapeau which was worn by the ladies just before the great French revolution. The front of the bonnet is of chip, or straw or crin, the crown either of crape, covered with black tulle, or lace, or silk; the trimming is placed on the top, where the front and the crown join, and it falls gracefully on either side.

All dresses, mantles pelisses, bonnets, and scarfs, are profusely trimmed with the Cambria lace from the manufactory of Ferguson & fils, Rue des Jeuneurs, No. 40. This lace daily grows in favor with les grandes dames and rivals the tissues of Chantilly and Beyeux, for lightness and suppleness of texture, and for the taste and variety of the patterns, whilst it far surpasses these laces in durability, being much stronger and also very much less in price. The demand has so much increased for the Cambrai lace that all the principal depots of Chantilly and Brussels laces in Paris have been forced to keep a large assortment of this new description of black silk lace. In no department of commerce are the ingenuity, taste, and variety of the French so apparent as in their jewelry. The fashion of all ornaments vary with each season, and each season brings novel settings, new devices, and dazzling parures. The neck laces—an ornament which has been much worn this past winter—bracelets, Sevignes, agraffe wreaths and boquets for the coiffure, &c., now displayed at the establishment of Baudin, No. 7 Rue de la Paix, are splendid specimens of richness combined with lightness. The last extravagance of the Faubourg St. Germain is the novelty of a large and very valuable diamond star worn on the white satin shoe which is placed in the centre of a white satin bow. All sorts of embroidered slippers, boots and shoes are in vogue, reminding us of the details which a writer of the 16th century gives of the coquettes of this epoch: "They have worked shoes, pulsnets, pantoffles, and slippers, some of black velvet, some of white, some of green and some of yellow, some of Spanish leather, and some of English, stitched with silk and embroidered with gold and silver all over the foot, with other gewgaws innumerable."

A small number of Trappist monks emigrated not many years since to Staouli in Algeria, where they formed an establishment, and commenced making distilled waters and essences for the toilette from the various aromatic and sanatory herbs with which that country abounds. This handful of indefatigable pioneers of agriculture have become a flourishing colony offering protection and labor to many hundreds of poor colonists, who seek in Algeria the means of subsistence by cultivating the rich and abundant yielding soil of Africa. The exportation of plants, from which to extract sweet odors, is not an Algerian monopoly—the environs of Nice and the borders of the Mediterranean supply Fagner, 93 Rue de Richelieu, and our other celebrated perfumers with the violets, the germanias, &c., from which they extract the delightful essences which render the Parisian perfumers so justly distinguished. The Acetine of Fagner is an extract of aromatic herbs, very refreshing as a cosmetic and agreeable as an odor.—Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

The Fire at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.—The Milwaukee News, of Thursday, has the following explanation of the recent great fire at Oshkosh, Wis., by which $500,000 in property was destroyed:

"It will be remembered that last February we published an account of the burning of two houses of prostitution, in Oshkosh, by the indignant citizens, and the conveying of the inmates, twelve girls and a man, to jail. The houses were burnt to the ground, and the clothing, trunks and jewelry belonging to the inmates were also destroyed. As before stated by us, the girls were liberated after trial. The next move was a convention of this class of 'artists,' which convention was attended by prostitutes and their pimps from the neighboring cities and villages. At this convention, it is said, a solemn oath was made to burn the city from end to end, before the summer was over, in revenge for the burning of the two houses aforementioned.

"The city is now in ashes, evidently fired by an incendiary, but who the incendiary is we cannot yet tell. There is not a store or business house left. One hotel remains out of five. Four printing offices, all the place had, are in ruins, and the total loss cannot fall short of $500,000. For some weeks the city, learning the threat, kept a vigilant night watch, but as the spring advanced, and the wooden buildings became dry as powder, the watch was discharged on account of the expense. The buildings were close together, and built of wood. This made insurance so high, ranging from 4½ to 8 per cent., that but few were insured, and the loss mostly local."

Fire at Marietta.—An extra of the Marietta Intelligencer, published Thursday evening, gives further particulars of the disastrous fire at that place. The fire originated by some children lighting a fire while playing in a barn. The Intelligencer gives the following list of the sufferers:

Bank of Marietta, building.

Bosworth, Wells & Co., heavy loss of goods, insured, building owned by James Holden, insured.

Nye & Hunting, goods mostly saved.—Building owned by A. T. Nye & Brother, insured.

C. & S. Shipman & Co., dry goods merchants, goods saved, building insured.

S. Slocum & Co., boot and shoe dealers, goods partly saved, building owned by I. R. Waters, insured.

J. J. Brennan, grocer, goods mostly saved, building owned by James Booth, insured.

Hugh Brennan, liquor dealer, building and goods, no insurance.

——— Bonshaw, billiard saloon, loss light, building owned by E. Taylor, no insurance.

James M. Booth, house slightly injured, insured.

John Richards, loss heavy in building, no insurance.

Hugh Hill, two or three buildings, one occupied by J. C. Coulter, saddler, whose stock was all saved.

J. & D. Miller, bakers, loss comparatively light in goods.

J. Ebinger, saddler, building and goods, loss very light, building insured.

Several other persons, shopkeepers, tailors, liquor dealers, &c., between Second street and the alley on Green, were burned out. What their loss is we cannot now say.

The only serious accident that occurred was to Marcellus Morse, who was injured by the falling of the roof of a ten pin alley, which he was assisting in pulling down.

New York, May 16.—The Italians have called a meeting for to-morrow evening, to express sympathy with the struggle now going on in Italy. The call says Italy has enunciated her war cry; that cry has come to us, and we, palpitating with joy, have exclaimed "Alta Riscossa, to Italy, Italians." The hour so long expected is come. All around the flag tricolore. Let us fly to assist the cause of our country.

"I and J.—There are no two letters in the manuscript alphabet in the English language which occasion so much trouble or cause so much misconstruction, as the two letters I and J, as many inadvertantly write them. The rule for writing them properly, and which should be universally understood and adopted, is to extend the J. below the line, while the I should be written even with the line. If those who write I for J knew how it sometimes puzzled printers, they would remember the above suggestion."

OHIO STATE NEWS.

— The Florences are playing at Wood's Theater, Cincinnati.

— Strawberries have made their appearance at Cincinnati, but none but the "nobs" can buy them.

— Three mulatto female slaves were liberated at Cincinnati, yesterday, by A. J. Morris, of South Carolina.

— Judge McLean is represented as too unwell to attend court, but it is expected he will be convalescent in a few days.

— Sam'l Hattersley, of Portsmouth, was relieved at Cincinnati, yesterday, of $36, while he was napping.

— Josiah Priest, gun and locksmith at Cleveland, has been arrested for making and passing counterfeit coin.

Solomon Beermyer and George McLean have been committed without bail, for the murder of Mr. Simonson in Anderson township, Hamilton county.

— A man named James Powers was found dead in his bed at Cincinnati, on Saturday afternoon. The coroner's verdict was "Intemperance."

— A woman named Krouts, hanged herself at Cincinnati, on Sunday. It is thought her life might have been saved, but the watchman who discovered her ran for the Coroner and left her hanging. When she was taken down her pulse yet fluttered.

— The trial of Edward De Stiger, of Athens a route-agent on the railroad, indicted for stealing a valuable package from the mail, resulted in his acquittal by the United States court.

— A man named Wm. Simonton, a woodchopper of Anderson township, Hamilton county, is reported to have been murdered on Monday night, having been stabbed to the heart, and had his brains knocked out.

— On Saturday John Lambaugh, of Garrettsville, Portage county, was lodged in jail for criminal carelessness in the use of fire arms. He shot at a dog, which he missed and the charge passed through the hat of a child who was playing near by.

— At Ravenna, on Monday, Mr. R. S. Brown, while adjusting some work on a planing machine, had his left hand caught by the machine and seriously injured. The knuckle upon the thumb was shaven off, the first finger was severely cut in two places, and the second finger cut into three times, being nearly severed twice.

— At Cleveland, on Monday, at the special election for Councilman to serve the unexpired term of Hon. Geo. B. Senter, resigned, Lorenzo J. Rider, Democrat, was elected by 131 majority. The vote was, Rider 352, J. L. Brown, Republican, 221. In the same ward, at the election on the first Monday in April last, the Democratic nominee for Mayor was beaten 232, being, in one month, a Democratic gain of 363.

— The Toledo Herald, received last evening says: Nothing, we believe, has yet been heard from the two men, last seen off Monroe in a small boat, and whom we mentioned a week since. The steam tug Lyon, made a cruise in search of them, but without success. The names of the missing men were Little and Chamberlain. The overcoat of the former has been found, floating on the Lake, at the mouth of Otter creek, near Monroe.

— At Cincinnati, George Mortimer, a man about 30 years old, was found in a dying condition, on Monday, and taken into the station-house where he almost immediately expired. He was formerly a shoemaker and in comfortable circumstances, but whisky ruined him. He has been a constant lodger at the station-house for some four months, and until Monday they did not know his name. The Coroner's Jury found that he came to his death from exposure and intemperance.

— At Cleveland, on Saturday, while some boys were fishing for coal, they brought up the body of a man named Hiram Osborn, of Lowell, Kent county, Michigan. He was partly bald-headed, had rather defective teeth and no first joint on the fifth finger of the left hand. An envelope found in his pocket has the name of Hiram Osborn, Lowell, Kent county, Michigan. Besides this, a "silver watch," a pair of spectacles, about a hundred dollars of Ohio and Western money, the greatest part of which was hidden in a linen belt worn around the body.

— Burns, the murderer, at Cincinnati, has been granted another trial.

— Peter Sall, a German, hanged himself at Cincinnati yesterday.

— The Jackson Brewery was destroyed by fire at Cincinnati yesterday morning. Loss about $10,000, with $4,000 insurance.

— An anti-Slavery meeting of the men of the Reserve is called to take place at Cleveland on the 24th inst. The City Council of Cincinnati have passed an ordinance, authorizing the issue of City Bonds to the amount of $100,000, for School purposes.

— The Lancaster Eagle of Thursday says: In the afternoon of Sunday last, while Dr. Bigelow was cupping his wife, he accidentally got hold of the cup filled with alcohol instead of the empty one, lit it and attempted to place it on the back of her neck, when the fluid flew all over her neck, face and shoulders, burning her very badly. Her suffering for a time was very great—almost insufferable, though she is now comparatively easy with a fair prospect of a speedy recovery. The Doctor's hands were severely burned in extinguishing the fire.

— The house of Mr. Lucian Frank, at Sullivan, Ashland county, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 9th inst.

— The Kentucky officers arrested at Cleveland on a charge of kidnapping are now in Elyria jail awaiting trial. Court commences on Tuesday next.

— A pair of horses attached to a wagon at Mt. Vernon, on Tuesday, ran off, and were only stopped in their career by falling into an old well fifteen feet deep. They were rescued without injury.

—On Saturday last, a boy that carries the mail from Lafayette, Madison county, to Mechanicsburgh, was kicked in the breast by his horse, about six miles below Mechanicsburgh, and so badly injured that he died the next day.

— We learn from the Dayton Empire that the crop prospects in the Miami valley is excellent. Barley is heading out, wheat is two feet high, stands thick, especially where drilled in, and the head joints have already started out. Oats never looked better at this season of the year.

— In the Licking county Court of Common Pleas last week, Miss Goss obtained a verdict of $1,500 against a young man named Smock, for a breach of promise of marriage. The parties, whose parents are said to be wealthy, had been courting for several years, when Smock suddenly discontinued his attentions and married another.

— The Woollen Manufactory at Newark, Licking county, took fire on Friday, of last week, but the flames, through the exertion of the firemen and citizens, were fortunately subdued before much injury was done. The machinery was but slightly damaged, and the entire loss will probably not exceed $1,500.

— Counterfeit bills on the Branch Bank of Summit county are in circulation in Ashland county.

— A movement is on foot in Gallia county to remove the county seat to a place called Rodney, said to be nearer the centre of the county.

— The break in the canal at Cleveland has been repaired, and boats arrive and depart as usual.

— At the Southgate House, Cincinnati, on Thursday evening, M'lle Wells had a valuable gold watch, three rings, &c., stolen from her room. The thief was caught and part of the property recovered.

— The Cincinnati Commercial says that the wood dealers of that city sometimes make nine loads of a quarter of a cord each, out of one cord. Quite a snap, with only a little care and trouble in handling.

— A lad named Clemens, in Clinton county, only about fourteen years old, hanged himself during the temporary absence of his father and mother, on a visit to a neighbor, on Sunday of last week. No motive is given for the act.

— The Dayton Republican papers are anxious to have Jonathan Harshman on the Republican ticket. He was on the last American ticket, but is now proposed for Auditor on the Republican ticket. The Dayton Journal thinks he would decline a nomination for Auditor, but might accept that for Treasurer of State.

— The Toledo Herald of the 13th inst says: Wheat in this section looks as well as ever known here, and there is every reason to expect an abundant yield.—Spring crops of grain are doing well, and the warm weather of the past three or four weeks is having a wonderful effect on them. The fruit prospect still holds good; there having been no frost since trees were in bloom.

— A tax payer in one of the Wards in Cincinnati, the Gazette says, objected to an assessment of a side-hill property, alleging that it was not "Real Estate" within the meaning of the law. He claims that it is a "moveable," inasmuch as during the recent rains nearly half an acre of it slid into the river. Besides, a mortgage not being able to "hold" it, he thinks it should be exempt from taxation altogether.

— The Ohio State Sabbath School Convention assembled at Cincinnati on the 11th inst. The attendance was large. The Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of James M. Hoyt, of Cleveland, President; Chas. H. Wolff, Cincinnati; Anson Smythe, Columbus; Peter Odlin, Dayton; W. W. Scarborough, Cincinnati; and W. F. Converse, Sandusky, Vice Presidents; and Thos. Moodie, of Columbus, Secretary.

— Mr. Henry C. Ware, engineer at the Furnace of J. M. Crawford & Co., Lowell, Mahoning county, met with sudden death from suffocation on Friday, last week.—He entered one of the pipes of the gas receiver to make some repairs, and neglected to have the engine kept in motion to keep up a fresh supply of air. He was soon overpowered by the gas, and before he could be extricated life was extinct.

— The residence of Mr. R. McLelland, near Haverhill, Scotio county, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The property which was owned by Mr. Means, of Lawrence county, was a frame built some fifty years ago.

— Lewis, son of Gregory Schenck, residing near Franklin, Warren county, met with a shocking death on Monday last. The facts as furnished us are as follows: The boy was driving a yoke of oxen attached to a roller and was engaged in rolling the ground, when it is supposed that he fell from his seat, and the roller passed upon his body, and his cries stopped the team as the roller lay across his chest, when found by his father a short time after, who was in another part of the field, and was attracted to the spot, to learn the cause of the team being stopped, and no person near, when he found his son a corpse beneath the roller.

— Two Irish women were drowned near Mt. Vernon last week, in attempting to ford a stream.

— A boy was killed near Oberlin on Monday by a pleasure excursion car on the Black River bridge.

— The shipping at Toledo displayed their flags at half mast on Thursday last in respect to the memory of Capt. Pheatt.

— They have an amateur dramatic society in Conneaut, which is doing great things. Its scenery, properties, &c., are "new and elegant," and the Thespians are "very talented." The Cleveland Plain Dealer says the Society played a tragedy (we forget the name) the other night in one scene of which Ronaldo thrusts his head out of the second story window of a prison and cries to Madeline, who is trying to get him out, "Fly, Sweeet! Leave me to my fate!" This was Ronaldo's first appearance on any stage and he was considerably confused. When he came to the above scene he lost his balance and fell wildly to the floor. Raising himself partially up and gazing mournfully upon the audience, he said, in a sad voice, "By ——, I don't want to act any more!"

— Mr. G. L. Rathey was drowned near Chillicothe while fishing a few days ago. He was about 27 years of age.

— A drunken bully named Evans Fagan, of Osceola, Crawford county, was shot by R. Hunt, a sheep buyer from Columbia county, New York, on the 7th inst. He assailed Mr. H. who was riding along peaceably, and in the affray Mr. H. killed him. Mr. Hunt had $2,500 with him, and supposed Fagan intended to rob him. He surrendered himself, was examined, and acquitted.

— A lake-going man known as Sandy Lewis, resident of the West Side, Cleveland, was drowned off the schooner Sargent, of which he was mate, in the St. Clair a few days since. He was swept overboard by the boom. The vessel was under rapid headway and the boat in being lowered or soon after was swamped and Lewis, though he struggled well, and rose twice, was drowned before any one could get to him. He leaves a wife and four children.

— The Detroit Tribune of the 10th says: "A man named Thomas Taylor was examined at the Police Court on Saturday, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. David Pease, of Norwalk, Ohio, just as she was stepping into a car at the Central depot to go to Wayne. Taylor was seized by the lady on the spot, but the portemonnaie was not to be found on him, and, of course, there could be no complete identification. He was therefore discharged.

— Columbus Johnson, residing at Mt. Vernon from the influence of bad whisky, is in the habit of abusing his wife last week was brought before Mayor Cooper. While undergoing an examination, Johnson drew a large dirk knife with which he threatened to kill himself and everybody who attempted to restrain his freedom, including the Mayor. That officer was obliged to defend himself with a poker. Johnson then drew his knife several times across his own throat, inflicting incisions from which the blood flowed freely. The wounds which were supposed not to be mortal were dressed, and the unfortunate man sent to jail.

— In April, 1855, John Emmett, a young man, son of William Emmett, Esq., of Springfield, Summit county, got up in the night and left his father's house, taking with him very little clothing. He had previously been in low spirits, and it was conjectured that he might have drowned himself in the lake. The lake was searched, guns fired over it, and every means resorted to, to find the body. On Wednesday night of last week he returned. He asked for lodging, but, standing at the door, his own mother did not recognize him. His father, however, knew his voice, and bid him "come in." It appears that he left home in an insane or bewildered state of mind, and went to Elmira, N. Y., where he found employment, and there remained. He had been industrious and prudent, came home well clothed, and with a pretty sum of money which he had saved from his wages. But some eccentric impulse prevented his remaining at home. On Thursday morning he came to Akron and took an early train for the West to invest his earnings in land.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

New York, May 13.—The rumored arrangements between Mr. Vanderbilt and the Pacific Mail Co. have taken a more decided shape and is generally credited. It is said that Mr. V. sells the Northern Light, Vanderbilt, North Star, Ariel, Daniel Webster, Ocean Queen, Uncle Sam and Cortes for $3,600,000, to which the Pacific Mail Co. contributes $600,000. A new company is to be formed for working the Atlantic end of the route with a capital of $3,000,000. Of this amount Mr. V. takes $500,000 stock and $500,000 bonds. The service is to be performed weekly between this city and San Francisco.

A large fire occurred at Theresa village last night, consuming a flouring mill, two saw mills, a sash factory, a foundry, three machine shops, three dwelling houses and two barns. Loss $50,000.

The ship Wm. Tapscott arrived at this port yesterday with 728 Mormon emigrant passengers.

The Quarantine Commissioners have purchased the old steamship Falcon, and are fitting her up as a floating hospital for yellow fever patients and other infectious diseases. She will be got in readiness with all possible dispatch, and anchored in the lower bay.

A select party of the hard shell Democrats met at the Astor House yesterday P. M. to devise some plan to reunite the Democracy of the State.

A communication was addressed to the State Central Committee, couched in becoming terms, proposing a basis of union, by which the edict of proscription issued by the last State Convention be recalled, the offices divided next fall, and the Charleston Convention apportioned between Softs and Hards, according to their relative strength in the State.

At the 23d anniversary meeting yesterday of the American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society, the treasurer reported the receipts of the year nearly $31,000, and the expenditures $35,800.

Washington, May 14.—The War Department has designated the following stations as schools for the artillery practice: Forts Ridgely, Randall and Leavenworth; in the Departments of the west, Forts Clark in Texas, and Van Couver in Oregon. The following officers have been appointed Inspectors:—Brevet Col. Munroe Department of the West; Brevet Lieut. Col. Nauman, California and Oregon; Brevet Col. Harney, Bureau Department of the coast and Texas. Lieuts. Alexy and Pagram have been detached from the command of the steamers Fulton and Water Witch. Lieut C. F. Thomas has been ordered to the steamer Michigan. The following engineers have been ordered to the San Jacinto: Chief, John Faren; first assistant, Spooner; second assistants, Kellogg and Houston; third assistants, Roop, Kavenaugh and Hull.

Commissioner Greenwood entered upon his duties in the Indian Bureau yesterday.

St. Louis, May 14.—The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 25th has reached Independence.

Three Overland mails on the Central route are missing.

The advices from Pike's Peak are discouraging, but there is no falling off in immigration.

Halifax, May 14.—The Provincial election on Thursday resulted in the liberals, the Protestant cause obtaining a majority of 9, in the Parliament representation. Five of the present executive councillors were defeated.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Lord Grosvenor is at present in Kentucky. On Thursday he left Louisville on a visit to the Mammoth Cave.

☞ Mr. Rarey is now in St. Petersburg, but his first experiment upon an indomitable horse belonging to M. Arapoff was unsuccessful.

☞ United States mail steamers will be prevented hereafter from landing persons in Cuba, obnoxious to the Government.

☞ The Rhode Islanders throughout the Union propose to have a general gathering at Newport, on the 23d of August, to greet each other and their native State.

☞ Sir Charles Napier says that thirteen thousand sailors have deserted the British naval service within three years, with more than $130,000 due them.

☞ Gabriel Ravel had a large benefit at New Orleans on Monday night, May 2d. In a speech before the curtain he says that he expects soon to quit the stage.

☞ The ship Compromise from Liverpool to New York, with 258 passengers, put in at Halifax on the 11th. She had five deaths on board from small pox.

☞ The Grand Jury at Augusta, Ga., on the 11th, found a verdict against Swan & Co. for vending illegal lottery tickets. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

☞ On the 26th and 27th of April, over one hundred wagons left Omaha City, Nebraska, en route for Pike's Peak, and two hundred and thirty-one camps were left behind, to proceed at a later day.

☞ Two gentlemen, Messrs. Craig and Williams, of Red Mills, Ky., were robbed at the National Hotel, Louisville, on Tuesday night. The former lost $300 in cash and the latter a valuable watch.

☞ A wharf rat weighing thirteen pounds was killed in Portland, Me., on Monday.

☞ Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton was seriously ill at last accounts from England.

☞ The Post Office at Evanston, near Chicago, was entered by a thief and robbed of $153 on Sunday night last.

☞ The fortunate husband of the daughter of Mr. Corcoran, the Washington banker, receives with his wife, if rumor be true, a bridal present of $1,000,000.

☞ The Shakers at New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., are about erecting a stone barn one hundred and fifty feet long, the cost of which will be $80,000.

☞ The snow is still several feet deep on the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and snow-shoes are still in request for traveling purposes.

☞ In the official canvass of the recent Wisconsin election 30,253 votes were thrown out on account of various informalities. They do not effect the result.

☞ Mr. Ford, proprietor of the Prince Albert Tavern near Sandwich, C. W., has brought an action of crim con against a Frenchman named Langlois, who it appears was over attentive to the plaintiff's wife, and from other circumstances leave no doubt as to the guilt of the parties. Ford claims damage in the sum of $4,000. Langlois is a farmer in comfortable circumstances, residing between Windsor and Sandwich. Mrs. Ford is much younger than her husband, and not only declares her preference for Langlois, but avows her determination to have him in spite of her husband's prosecution.

☞ The wife of the Hon. Pierre Soule died on the 5th inst., at his residence in New Orleans.

☞ Nearly 4,000 immigrants arrived at New York on Friday. They came in eight ships from Liverpool, Bremen and Havre.

☞ The sailors belonging to the Prussian frigate now at Norfolk, Va., have nearly all deserted.

☞ Mr. E. A. Russell, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, of Middletown, Conn., was elected on Saturday.

☞ William Chambers, the famous Scotch publisher, has given $150,000 to establish at Peebles, his native place, a public museum, gallery of art and library.

☞ The richest woman in New York is Mrs. Tucker, widow of the late Hon. Gideon Tucker, and grandmother of the present Secretary of State.

☞ The report that Teresa Bagioli (Mrs. Sickles) is going on the stage is contradicted, and the whole rumor is declared to be without any foundation whatever.

☞ John Harrington, Esq., hardware merchant, and a prominent citizen of Toronto, was killed on Saturday by falling from his horse.

☞ The Liverpool Times of 19th April says that during the month of April about ten thousand persons had left that port for the United States, chiefly bound for New York.

☞ A writ of error and stay of execution has been granted by the Superior Court of New York, in the case of James Stephens under sentence of death for poisoning his wife.

☞ Prince Albert, it is rumored, has written an autograph letter to Napoleon, declaring that Austria, by her ill-advised rashness, had forfeited the sympathies of England.

☞ It is not gratifying to our national pride to know the fact that of the forty-five steamships now actually in service between the ports of Europe and North America, only five belong to American owners.

☞ At Genoa, the English are now so unpopular that the air of "God Save the Queen," which occurs in a ballet now performing at the Carlo Felice theatre, was hissed on two consecutive nights.

☞ Mr. Montague, of Virginia, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who took the place of Hon. John Letcher who was compelled to retire on account of ill health, fell sick last week, and Mr. Goggin is now left to pursue the canvass alone.

☞ Judge McKune, at Sacramento, has granted to J. R. Hardenbergh, Postmaster in that city, a divorce a mensa et thoro from his wife Miss C. Hardenbergh, for the reason that she had refused to leave her home in New Brunswick, N. J., to join her husband in California.

☞ Texas and Louisiana papers bring gloomy accounts of the condition of the crops in portions of those States, most of the cotton and corn having been seriously injured by severe frosts. In some favored localities, however, the prospects were very encouraging.

☞ At a banquet given recently at Vienna, Count Buol gave a toast that "God might preserve the army." Baron Bruck, the finance minister, replied that he fervently hoped this prayer would be answered, as the Austrian exchequer could not do it much longer.

☞ There has recently been an unusual mortality in the family of Mr. Joshua H. Selby, at Bladensburg, Md. On the 15th ult. his son, aged ten years, died, on the 19th his daughter, aged thirteen years, and on the same day his wife, all of scarlet fever; and on the following day Mr. Selby himself died of consumption.

☞ An affray occurred in Baltimore in a house of disrepute, on Saturday night, between the members of rowdy clubs. A young man named Augustus Fort was shot in the hip and also in the arm; three others were slightly wounded, but none of them are considered in a dangerous condition.

☞ James Kennovan, who had undertaken, at San Francisco, to walk or run four hundred miles in one hundred hours, accomplished the arduous feat in ninety eight hours and twenty minutes, thus winning by one hour and forty minutes. He weighed one hundred and twenty-one and a half at the conclusion of his wager, having lost four pounds and a half.

☞ The total military force now on the island of Cuba is over 40,000 men, and this in a population of less than 100,000. It has been computed that to every four white men on the island, there is one soldier. Nearly 20,000 soldiers are quartered in and about Havana. To maintain discipline among such a body the utmost rigor is necessary, and military executions are very frequent.

☞ Mrs. William B. Astor, of New York city, supports a female orphan asylum, at Red Hook, Duchess Co., N. Y.

☞ The rust has made its appearance in the wheat fields of Southern Georgia far earlier than last year. It is said to be very bad.

☞ A high price, gilt edged darkey, with plated harness, and "store clothes" to match, captivated a fair but frail Desdemona at Detroit, the other day, and they eloped to Canada.

☞ Mr. Williamson has sold the New York Weekly for $50,000 to Frank Street and Francis Smith, the former long connected with him as clerk, and the latter well known as a story writer for the Dispatch and Weekly.

☞ There is a silver mine in Western, Mass., that was worked over 100 years ago, when the pure ore was taken from it, and manufactured into buttons, to adorn the garments of revolutionary heroes.

☞ The Courier de Marseilles mentions, as a proof of Austria being greatly in want of funds, that the Emperor Francis Joseph has caused the Crown jewels to be deposited with the heirs of the well-known banker Baron Sina, as a guarantee for a loan of 32 millions of florins.

☞ Commissioner Reed has accepted the invitation of the citizens of Philadelphia, to take place after his return from Washington.

☞ Private accounts from Utah say that Brigham Young maintains the strictest guard upon his privacy. He is afraid to allow his dormitory to be approached by an ordinary passage, and therefore resorts to out-of-the-way expedients to secure himself from attack.

☞ A letter from Gainesville, Ala., dated the 10th inst., reports a dreadful storm in that vicinity, causing the death of Mr. J. Wm. Berrien, a brother of the deceased U. S. Senator, and agent of the house of Beckett, Belcher & Co., of New York.

☞ We have advices from Venezuela to the 20th ult. The revolution continued, but there was little doubt that the Government would ultimately triumph. Puerto Cabello had been threatened by the Revolutionists, but they had retreated. Gen. Paez had been named Chief of Operations in the West, but not having recovered from the hurt received in New York, he was not able to take the field in person.

☞ A murder was committed at Dayton, near Richland Center, Wis., on the 3d inst., on the person of Ernest Herlitz, who lived in a cabin by himself. He was attracted to the window by a noise outside, and on stooping forward to look out was shot in the face with two balls. They entered the cheek, tore away the upper and lower jaw-bone, and entered the chest near the collar. One ball passed out at the shoulder blade, the other lodged against the ribs and was found upon the diaphragm. He lived in great agony until the next evening. No clue has been found to the assassin.

I. O. O. F.—The sessions of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows in session at Sandusky on Wednesday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

George F. Marshal, Cleveland, M. W. Grand Master.

George M. Young, Dayton, R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

Joseph W. Newburg, Canal Dover, R. W. Grand Warden.

Alexander E. Glenn, Columbus, R. W. Grand Secretary.

Wm. F. Slater, Columbus, R. W. G. Treasurer.

Wm. C. Earl, Toledo, R. W. Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States for two years.

George D. Winchell, Cincinnati, R. W. Grand Representative to the G. L. of the U. S. for one year.

Charters were granted for eleven new Lodges.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted, providing for annual reports of Lodges instead of semi-annual, as heretofore.

The next session of the Grand Lodge will be held at Piqua, Miami county.

☞ The late advices from Europe give evidence of increasing activity in emigration to this country. There were over five thousand emigrants collected at Liverpool alone ready to embark. There can be no doubt that a European war would so derange all departments of manufacturing industry as to necessitate a vast exodus of the working population, whose steps would naturally be directed towards this country.

CITY NOTICES.

"If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakespeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music Store of Messrs. Selmer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. [illegible] and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

G. A. Wagner, dealer in Fruits, Preserves, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of game and such delicacies as are to be secured by constant attention. The Saloon is in "good condition." No. 21 East State Street.

may 19

Luncheon.—There is nothing that is more appetizing than luncheon at about 10 A. M., these long [illegible]. Schlesinger sets a fine lunch about that hour every day on State street opposite the American. He will have GREEN SEA TURTLE SOUP to-morrow, the "monster" just received from Baltimore.

The Capitol Restaurant is centrally located, and its Proprietor John O'Hara is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

Cheap Dry Goods.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. C. Ostrander on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city, and the prices such as will suit the times.

"Grand Picnics."—John Lake, Director of the Dance, has put out a programme of a series of Picnics for the month. He will erect a portable stage for dancing, which will be conveyed from place to place. The Picnics will commence next week at Goodale Park, May 26 and 27; Four Mile House 28; Shaderville 31; Darbyville, June 1st; Circleville 2d; Canton 3d and Lancaster 4th. There will be agreeable reunions for which the expenses will be defrayed by subscriptions.

☞ J. R. Lammie, of the American Saloon had a beautiful silver cup presented him at Cincinnati the other day; but we don't know what; for whether for beauty, or the want of it; for keeping the best of drinks or being the best of drinkers; we don't know. But he's got the cup, which may be seen at the American Saloon.

☞ Fred. Rife is very anxious to see his friends and have a talk about European affairs. He may be found in the saloon of the United States Hotel, where for the present he resides himself with—the news.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is when the [illegible].

☞ Frank Leslie's Family Magazine is for sale by Kenedy, State street. It is beautifully illustrated by superior wood cuts; and contains large amount of the most interesting reading matter.

☞ Rosier & Dietrichs continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "John" says that he don't care if putty is three cents a pound more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

☞ Selmer & Webster are the agents of [illegible] Pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world [illegible].

☞ E. F. Jennings, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious on a cool cellar, in warm weather.

☞ Cheapest [illegible] the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in want of the Spring style for summer wear should look in.

☞ Frank Heritage, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ Kenedy has the latest periodicals.

Napoleon, Henry Co., O., July 7, 1858.—Dr. C. W. Roback—Dear Sir:—For the benefit of suffering humanity, permit us to announce, through the columns of your Circular, the surprising properties of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, which is a sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. We have several persons in town, who have been suffering with Liver Complaint and Indigestion, and notwithstanding that we have as good physicians as can be found in Northern Ohio, yet the disease baffled their skill. Consequently we were in a state of despondency, until we commenced using your Pills, through and by the advice of our friend, Mr. Bassman. We used the medicine according to directions, and are now full of life and hilarity, and our gratitude is equal to our improvement in health and spirits. When we take into consideration what we have been, and what we are at present, we feel like charging ourselves of the sin of ingratitude, if we did not try to announce to the public the great benefits of your Medicine. Therefore, we recommend to the public at large, the expediency of having recourse to your Medicine, and consequently, as in duty bound, discharge what we feel to be our duty, in advising persons who are suffering as we have suffered, to make use of the only true and sure cure for the disease already mentioned.

Mrs. Gwin.
Mrs. Beninger.
Miss Heaton.
C. C. Sturman.

See advertisement.

Cincinnati, May 18.—A fire occurred at four o'clock this morning. Kemble & Ward's planing machine, on Race street, was totally destroyed. Loss $7,000, insured $3,000. Schooley & Co.'s refrigerator manufactory, loss $10,000, insured for $6,000. Wm. Maher, chair manufactory, loss $2,000; no insurance. About twelve buildings were burned in all. Several others damaged; 18 or 20 families were burned out. Total loss about $40,000; insurance, $26,000.

St. Louis, May 18.—The steamers Monongahela and Edinburg, lying at the Illinois shore, opposite this city, were burned to the water's edge this morning. Loss, $58,000; insurance for $30,000 in Pittsburgh offices.

Lebanon, Ky., May 18.—Thomas R. Hart has been nominated for Congress from Seventh District by the Democracy. Mr. Hart, in accepting, maintained the right of the South to take her property to territories under the Dred Scott decision, but declared against the interference of Congress either to establish, prohibit or protect slavery.

COLUMBUS RETAIL MARKET.

Wednesday, May 19.

(Corrected Weekly.)

Oats, 50c; corn, 75c; wheat, $1 30; barley, 65c; cornmeal, $1; potatoes, $1.

Flour, $7 @7 25; salt $1 70—per barrel.

Bacon, hams, 10@12½c, shoulders, 9@10c; lard, 14c; honey, 20c; fresh fish, 7@9c; candles, 15c; coffee 13@14c; dried apples 12½c; dried peaches 19c; beef steak, 10@12½c; roasts, 10c; pork 7@8c; mutton, 7@8c; butter, 14@20c—per pound.

Poultry.—Chickens, 15@20c; turkeys, 50@75c—each.

Golden syrup, 85c; N. O. molasses, 60c—per gallon.

Eggs, 10c—per dozen.

Hay, $12—per ton.

Lap shingles, $3 50—per thousand.

Markets.

Cincinnati, May 18—Noon.—Flour [illegible], no demand. Whisky unchanged. Provisions less buoyant; no sales so far. Weather clear and warm. River fell seven inches yesterday.

New York, May 18.—Flour heavy at a decline of 10@20c; 6,000 bbls sold. State $6 [illegible]@7; Ohio $7 75@8 10; Southern $8 [illegible]. Wheat declining nominally [illegible]. Corn quiet, white 94@96 [illegible]. Mess pork heavy at $18 [illegible], prime $13 [illegible] $15 75. Lard quiet at $12½. Whisky dull at 30½. The sale to-day showed prices unchanged, lots were mostly withdrawn.

New York, May 18.—Stocks [illegible]. Chicago & Rock Island 67; Cumberland Coal Co. 17; Illinois Central 57; Illinois Central bonds 84½; New York Central 77¾; Michigan Southern 10; Reading 46¾; Virginia Sixes 95½; Missouri Sixes 84¼; Galena & Chicago 64; Erie 7¾; Cleveland & Toledo 22¾; Pacific Mail S. S. Co. 79; Panama Railroad 11[illegible].

Philadelphia, May 18.—The [illegible] in Breadstuffs for the past few days has abated, and prices are rather weak, sales 7,000 bbls flour at $8 for superfine, $8 12½@8 75 for extra, $8 50@8 75 for extra family including some of the lower or low grade at [illegible], some stamp sold at $8 37½ [illegible]. Rye flour [illegible] unchanged. The demand for wheat has fallen off, sales 7,000 bu red, at [illegible], some inferior at $1 [illegible] and 1,500 bu white at $2@2 10. Rye declined to [illegible] sales 2,000 bu Pennsylvania at $1 [illegible]. Corn drooping, buyers to-day refuse to pay 96c. Oats dull and 3,000 bu Pennsylvania sold at 58@[illegible], 5,000 [illegible] Delaware at 55c. [illegible] sales of Rio coffee at 11@11½ and 1,800 bags St. Domingo at 10½. 1,200 [illegible] Cuba sugar sold at 5½@6½ on time. Whisky is scarce and in demand at 32c for Ohio.

GIBSON HOUSE,
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut street near Fifth.
CINCINNATI OHIO.

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the [illegible] poison of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of the organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the Chill. But in this effort it fails. Then the Fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great emunctory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of Fever and Ague. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habituated to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term acclimation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "Ague Cure" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

For Costiveness;
For the Cure of Dyspepsia;
For Jaundice;
For the Cure of Indigestion;
For Headache;
For the Cure of Dysentery;
For a Foul Stomach;
For the Cure of Erysipelas;
For the Piles;
For the Cure of Scrofula;
For all Scrofulous Complaints;
For the Cure of Rheumatism;
For Diseases of the Skin;
For the Cure of Liver Complaint;
For Dropsy;
For the Cure of Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum;
For Worms;
For the Cure of Gout;
For a Dinner Pill;
For the Cure of Neuralgia;
For Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

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All our Remedies are for sale by

Roberts & Samuel, [illegible] and by all druggists, and dealers [illegible].

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859.

Pride of Heart.

BY A. [illegible]

Ye lordly knights and gentlemen of wealth,
Ye queenly dames and jewelled ladies fair,
Ye poor in soul, though proud in worldly pelf,
Have ye no tribute high with God to share?

Ye [illegible] heroes of the battle-field,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Ye sons learned of mental lore [illegible],
Oh, quick, discard—discard your pride of heart;
For much is life where [illegible],
And to [illegible] tongue.

Say, are your souls so darkened by the flesh,
So base, that no exalted heavenly thought
Can lift your carnal minds beyond the world,
Where all with toil, and dross, and [illegible]?

Oh! what will it avail ye, when the hour
Of dissolution draws ye [illegible], nigh
Your Maker's [illegible]
Give up—give up your pride of heart—or die!

A ROMANTIC STORY. IN TWO CHAPTERS.

When it was announced that Hon. Edward Everett had been engaged for a year to write for Bonner's Ledger, a number of bagatelles appeared, in various quarters, anticipatory of the manner in which he would perform the task he had undertaken. Some were serious, while others abounded in humor and partook largely of the grotesque. Of the latter, we do not remember to have seen a happier effort than the following from the facile pen of "O. L. C." which first appeared in the Marietta Republican. It is a capital burlesque on sensation stories which the morbid appetite of Bonner's half million of readers so hungrily craves, and are turned off each week with the precision and seeming facility of machine work.

It will be necessary to say that our friend "O. L. C." did not exactly anticipate the distinctive style and tone of the "Mount Vernon Papers," or that he imagined he was doing so, when he sketched the bold out-line of "the Bloody Moon;" but he affords an example worthy to be imitated by Romancers, in cutting his story short, without the too-frequent mysteries that furnish material for protracted detail.

(Supposed to be Everett's First Story for the Ledger.)

THE BLOODY MOON.

BY O. L. C.

It was night.—The moon arose in blood. Dark clouds spread themselves over the face of creation like a mammoth bed-quilt, as if to shut out from Heaven the fearful scenes of earth. Thunder muttered like mad in the distance, and the angry lightning felt its way through the awful darkness as well as it conveniently could under the circumstances. The bears had taken to their respective trees—the wolves to their dens—bats, blinded by the lurid glare closed their eyes in despondency, even the owl gave it up, and followed suite with his eyes upon the horror of the scene, while the American Eagle, that glorious bird of the Constitution, and the stardangled spanner, perched upon the summit of the Washington monument, (now 25 feet high) trembled at the danger of the republic and shrieked defiance to the British lion, the bloody moon, and the other animals. The rattlesnakes of South America were in their holes that night. The Bengal tiger, the Hyena, and the zoological tribes of that character in general, considered it imprudent to venture out. The sea serpent and the Atlantic cable slept at the bottom of the sea—and so did the mermaids. The weather was too inclement for ghosts and gnomons to leave home in fashionable wardrobe, without umbrellas and over shoes; and the establishment of old Muttonhead, dealer in Bowie-knives, revolvers, infernal machines, bludgeons, and other fire arms, was closed—and consequently none could be had there that night. It was an awful night—the bloody moon did not look a bit like a green cheese, but like red armed war or death on a pale horse, ready to strike down all this sinful creation, including the aforesaid bears, wolves, bats, the 4th of July and the star spangled bird of our country.

And where was Augustus Fitz deBoefhead all this time? Was he afraid of the wolves, bears, tigers, bats, the British lion, owls, or the inclemencies of the weather? Did he hesitate? He had promised to call and see his betrothed, Minnie Amanda Muttonhead, daughter of old Muttonhead, that very night. Did he go? Yes, he went in spite of every thing and the animals.

Our hero was born of poor but respectable parents, and had not neglected storing his mind with a taste for the fine arts—consequently, he called at the barber shop, had his hair greased, put on, his fine shirt and tight boots. Thus elegantly attired he strode forth and sought her father's mansion.

CHAPTER II.

Change we now, fair reader, the scene. Picture we can the rush of waters over Niagara, or a ray of love-light from the eyes we most love. Define we can exactly, the extatic bliss of a kiss, or the joy of the saved in Heaven; measure we can immensity, the distance to the end of eternity—the extent of our own vanity, or the circulation of the Ledger—the present height of the monument, and all that, but to picture the splendor of the parlors of old Muttonhead, and the beauties of his daughter, our heroine, is absolutely out of the question. Our pen stands appalled before it and refuses to be comforted.—Ten thousand chandeliers dangled from the ceiling, all lighted with the purest oil or burning fluid, we don't know which.—The walls were all mirrors, and so was the floor; Gods, Goddesses and Godivas, the choicest work of the stone cutter were gorgeously scattered around the room in elegant DISHABILLE. The chairs were all gold, so was the stove, and in fact everything in the room except Minnie—and she was an angel.

There she sat in beautiful ABANDON, by the fire, pretending to read the Ledger, which she held in her diamond hand, but she could not read even Cobb's brilliant story. ('The Haunted Meal-bag') which lay before her. Her thoughts were of Augustus. But little thought she of the bloody moon, or the bears, bats and owls that made night hideous without. Little thought she of the daggers, revolvers and bludgeons in her father's store. Little thought she of the rattle-heads and copper snakes, Bengal tigers and ghosts aforesaid. Little knew she of the danger her lover would have to encounter to see her that night. What if she had known it and fainted away in that golden chair! But she did not, and we are obliged to the gods and goddesses for not telling her. Augustus lived nearly two squares off, and what if the British lion or the bats were to get after him! But, did he fear them? No! He was fearless, and braved them all.

'Dear Augustus,' exclaimed she with her vocal organs, 'dear Augustus, why don't you come!' He did not answer.—Oh! could you but know the anguish'—Here the door bell rang and in a moment Augustus rushed in and embraced one of the godivas, which he at first mistook for Minnie—but explanations were made, and he threw his arms——

At this interesting juncture of affairs the doors were thrown open, and in rushed old Muttonhead with a Justice of the Peace, and after blessing the happy couple, he told the Justice to marry them as quick as he conveniently could. They were married in spite of the Bloody Moon, the Bengal tiger, and the extraordinary inclemencies of the weather—and the next day they moved to apartments still more gorgeous, farther up the avenue, where they still live in full possession of their reasoning faculties, and in their pristine beauty, surrounded by a very interesting family of children, and grand children—all Boefheads—all of whom read the Ledger—bless the Bloody Moon—venerate the American eagle, and bid defiance to the British lion and all the other animals, that once attempted to intimidate their illustrious progenitor—Augustus Fitz de-Boefhead—and prevent him from going to see their grandmother. FINIS.

Dec. 17th 1858.

A Touching Incident.

The following extract, taken from an account written by the Rev. James Miller, and quoted by the author of "Old Redstone," will give the reader some idea of the pecuniary embarrassments of early ministers, and of the general state of the Western country, and also of the remarkable interposition of Divine Providence for the relief of those ministers.

"Our story," says Mr. Miller, "will carry the reader back to the period when all north of the Ohio river was an unbroken wilderness—the mysterious red man's home. On the other side, a bold, hardy band from beyond the mountains had built their log cabins, and were trying to subdue the wilderness. To them every hour was full of peril. The Indians would often cross the river, steal their children and horses, kill and scalp any victim that came in their way. They worked in the fields with weapons by their side, and on Sabbath met in the grove or a rude log church to hear the word of God, with their rifles in their hands.

"To preach to these settlers, Mr. Joseph Smith, a Presbyterian minister, had left his parental home east of the mountains. He, it is said, was the second minister who crossed the Monongahela. He settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and became the pastor of Cross Creek and Upper Buffalo congregations, dividing his time between them. He found them a willing and united people, but still unable to pay him a salary which would support his family. He, in common with all early ministers, must cultivate a farm. He purchased one on credit, promising to pay for it with the salary pledged to him by his people. Years passed away. The pastor was unpaid. Little or no money was in circulation. Wheat was abundant, but there was no market. It could not be sold for more than twelve and a half cents per bushel in cash.—Even their salt, which had to be brought across the mountains on pack horses, was worth eight dollars per bushel; and twenty-eight bushels of wheat had often to be given for one bushel of salt. The time came when the payment must be made, and Mr. Smith was told he must pay or leave his farm.

Three years' salary was now due from his people. For the want of this, his land, his improvements upon it, and his hopes of remaining among a beloved people, must be abandoned. The people were called together, and the case laid before them, and they were greatly moved; plan after plan was proposed and abandoned; the congregation was unable to pay a tithe of their debts, and no money could be borrowed. In despair, they adjourned to meet again the following week. In the meantime, it was ascertained that a Mr. Moore, who owned the only mill in the county, would grind for them on reasonable terms. At the next meeting it was resolved to carry their wheat to Mr. Moore's mill; some gave fifty bushels, some more. This was carried from fifteen to twenty miles on horses to the mill. In a month word came that the flour was ready to go to market. Again the people were called together. After an earnest prayer, the question was asked, "who will run it to New Orleans?" This was a startling question. This work was perilous in the extreme; months must pass before the adventurer could hope to return, even though his journey should be fortunate; nearly all the way was a wilderness, and gloomy tales were told of the Indians.

"More than one boat's crew had gone on that journey, and had come back no more. Who, then, could endure the toil and brave the danger?" None volunteered, the young shrank back, and the middle-aged had their excuse. At length, a hoary-headed man, an elder in the church, sixty-four years of age rose, and, to the astonishment of the assembly, said: 'Here I am; send me.' The deepest feeling at once pervaded the whole assembly. To see their venerated old elder thus devote himself for their good, melted them all to tears. They gathered around Father Smiley to learn that his resolution was indeed taken; that, rather than lose their pastor, he would brave the danger, toil, and even death. After some delay and trouble, two young men were induced, by hope of a large reward, to go as his assistants. A day was appointed for starting. The young and old, from far and near, from love to Father Smiley, and deep in the object of his mission, gathered together, and, with their pastor at their head, came down from the church, fifteen miles away, to the bank of the river to bid the old man farewell.—Then a prayer was offered up by their pastor, and a parting hymn was sung. Then said the old Scotchman, 'untie the cable, and let us see what the Lord will do for us.' This was done, and the boat floated slowly away.

"More than nine months passed, and no word came back from Father Smiley. Many prayers had been breathed for him, but his fate was unknown. Another Sabbath came; they came together for worship, and there, on his rude bench, before the preacher, composed and devout, sat Father Smiley. After service, the people were requested to meet early in the week, to hear the report. All came again. After thanks had been returned to God for his safe return, Father Smiley rose and told his story: 'That the Lord had prospered his mission, that he had sold his flour for twenty-seven dollars a barrel, and then got safely back.' He then drew out a purse, and poured upon the table a larger pile of gold than most of the spectators had ever seen before. The young men were paid each one hundred dollars.—Father Smiley was asked his charge. He meekly replied, that he thought to have the same as one of the young men, though he had not done quite as much work. It was immediately proposed to pay him three hundred dollars. This he refused until the pastor was paid. Upon counting the money, it was found there was enough to pay what was due to Mr. Smith, to advance his salary for the year to come, to reward Father Smiley with three hundred dollars, and have a large dividend for each contributor. Thus their debts were paid, their pastor relieved, and while life lasted he broke for them the bread of life. The bones of both pastor and elder repose in the same churchyard, but grateful posterity still tell this pleasing story of the past."

☞ The Hon. NATHAN DAYTON, formerly Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, New York, died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence, in Lockport, N. Y., on Tuesday morning while in the act of dressing. His age was sixty-four years. Judge Dayton has been widely known in Western New York as a jurist.

The Italian States.

The germ of the present European broil, which threatens to result in a general and bloody war, is to be found in the discontent of the people of the Italian States, superinduced by the continued efforts of Austria to strengthen her hold upon them, and the counteracting influences exerted by the French Government. A glance at Italy as she is at present constituted may be interesting and may also serve to make lucid references which may hereafter be made in tracing the progress of the revolution, should it proceed.

Italy comprises the kingdom of the two Sicilies, the kingdom of Sardinia, the Papal dominions, the Austrian viceroyalty of Lombardy and the Venetian States, the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, Piacenza and Modena, and the small republic of San Marino.

In the year 1530 the duchy of Tuscany was founded. The Medici family, illustrious in its time for power and influence, but not for its virtues, had been expelled. One of its members, Girdio de Medici, who had been elected Pope, under the title of Clement VII., had long striven to secure the reascension of his family to power in Florence. He solicited and received the aid of the Emperor of Germany, Charles V., in accomplishing his ends. An army of 40,000 men was sent against Florence, which fell after siege of twelve months, during which time its inhabitants, under the leadership of Michael Angelo, fought desperately, disputing every inch of ground. Their surrender was made only upon the most honorable terms, which, however, were wholly disregarded by the conquerors. The republican leaders were either executed or banished; the people were thoroughly subdued; and upon the ruins of the Florentin republic, the duchy of Tuscany rose, with Alessandro de Medici at its head. After a short reign, he was assassinated, in the year 1537, and Cosmo I., member of a branch of the Medici family, was installed successor. He afterwards, in 1569, received the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany, from Pope Pious V., which has descended to his successors down to the present time.—Cosmo's career was one of profligacy; and his reign one of terror to his subjects.—He was succeeded by his son Francesco, who even excelled him in cruelty and wickedness. He was finally poisoned by his brother, Cardinal Ferdinando de Medici, who assumed the ducal authority.—Then succeeded a line of wicked and imbecile princes, who reduced Tuscany to the lowest degree of insignificance in the scale of nations, and run out the once powerful Medici family. By stipulations in the treaty of peace at Vienna, in 1735, it had been provided that upon the extinction of the Medici family, Francis, Duke of Lorraine, who had previously married Maria Theresa, Arch Duchess of Austria, should succeed to the ducal throne of Tuscany, which he did in 1737. Thus that duchy became linked to the house of Hapsburg, from which it has not since been detached. Francis proved a beneficent ruler, and Tuscany prospered under his reign. When Maria Theresa became Empress, he shared her throne, surrendering his place as Grand Duke of Tuscany to his second son Leopold, who likewise proved a wise and just ruler.—When the latter became Emperor of Germany, in 1790, his second son Francis Joseph succeeded to the ducal throne, which he held until 1801, when he was persuaded by Napoleon I. to resign. He was afterwards reinstated and reigned till his death in 1824, when he was succeeded by his son Leopold II., the present Duke.

Parma was originally in the possession of the German Empire, and was made over to Pope Julius II. In 1545 it was confirmed to this family by Phillip II., of Spain, in consideration of certain military services performed by Alessandro Farnese, Prince of Parma, an eminent military chieftain. His successors were weak rulers, and the duchy sank into insignificance. In the quadruple alliance, in 1718, it was provided that upon the extinction of the Farnese family, the duchy of Parma was to revert to the empire, and that Don Carlos, son of the King of Spain, by a female member of the Farnese family should succeed as Duke—which he did in 1731. A revolution in 1735 transferred the duchy to Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, in exchange for Naples and Sicily. In 1748 Parma and Placenza were united into one duchy and given to Phillip of Spain. In 1805 it was absorbed by the French under Napoleon I., who, in 1814 bequeathed it to his wife, Maria Louisa. At her death in 1847, Charles II., Duke of Lucca, became Duke of Parma and Piacenza, surrendering Lucca to Tuscany;—and the duchy at present is ruled by a succession from Maria Louisa, the right of reversion being held by Austria.

Modena was an ancient possession of the German Empire; but by the *finesse* of procuring the necessary matrimonial alliances and treaty stipulations, the house of the Hapsburg secured it as a fief. In 1805, Napoleon I. forced Ferdinand, the Grand Duke of Austria, the son of Maria Theresa, to cede Modena to France. At the general settling up time in 1814, it was restored to Ferdinand's son, Francis IV. His son, Francis V., Archduke of Austria, &c., succeeded to him in 1846, and now reigns. The right of reversion in Modena also belongs to Austria.

Tuscany embraces an area of 6,784 square miles, and contains about 1,800,000 inhabitants. Its chief productions are corn, wine, fruits, &c. Modena has an area of 1,629 square miles, and a population of 600,000. The duchy of Parma comprises an area of 1,712 square miles, and has a population of more than half a million. Austria thus has control of about 10,000 square miles and 3,000,000 of people in Italy, exclusive of her own provinces.

The above brief and necessarily imperfect sketch will show the continuous efforts Austria has put forth to possess herself of the control of the Italian States. The rulers in Italy are all somehow or other connected with the house of Hapsburg, from which they derive all the influence and power they possess. But the *people* of Italy detest the despotism imposed by Austria, and long to become independent. France wishes the power of her old rival curtailed, and fans the flame of discontent among the Italians; hence, the threatened revolt.

☞ "I am sorry," said a learned Judge to a young female, who hesitated much in giving some very unpleasant evidence, "I am very sorry to have to enforce such an examination as this; it must, of course, be painful to any decent person, but the ends of justice require it; and not only so, but all the well dressed females you see on either side of me, have come a long way to hear that which pains you so much to utter."

ONLY ONE YEAR.—The shad lives but a single year. It is hatched in the early summer—descends the streams as soon as large enough—feeds and fattens in the winter at the mouth of the stream—ascends in the spring to deposit its spawn—descends to die at the bottom of the ocean.

☞ An editor at the South says we have had a great many trials of reapers and mowers, but we never before heard of anything like the trial of Sickles.

A Pioneer Gone.—Death of Griffith Foos.

Mr. Griffith Foos, one of the earliest settlers of Clark county, died on Thursday, May 5th, at Cincinnati. He was in his 88th year, as claimed by him previous to his death, but it is thought by those to whom he had given his age some twenty or thirty years ago, and who had kept an account of it since, that he was full 91.—His family came from Tennessee, where he was born, to Franklinton Ohio, (near Columbus,) sometime previous to 1800, and in that year, he came to Springfield, driving the first wagon that ever came from the Scioto river to Mad river. Mr. Foos is reported to have assisted in laying out our city, and in 1801 he built and opened the first hotel of Clark county, which was known as Foos's tavern, and was located opposite the old Werden building, and performed the duties of landlord for seven or eight years. Mr. Foos saw the first school established in Springfield, in 1806, and the first church, (of the Methodist Episcopal denomination,) established in the same year. In 1807, he saw the first flouring mill erected. In the summer of this year he participated in the trials incident to frequent alarms from Indians, led by the famous Tecumseh, whose birthplace is located only five miles west of our city. In 1811 the Christian denomination having established a church and erected an edifice, Mr. Foos became an early member. In 1818, he saw a cotton factory erected, in 1817 a Presbyterian church formed, and in 1818 he participated in the general rejoicing at the making of Springfield the county seat of Clark county, which was then formed from portions of Green, Madison and Champaign counties. In 1820 he saw the first printing press established. In 1822 he saw the town incorporated, with a population of 600 or 700. And all along, from that time to 1844, when the water power of the Messrs. Barnett gave to the town a new impetus, and to the building of our local railroads, which gave the town an additional impetus, he has been a daily witness of its commercial, social, literary, educational and general progress. He saw the Springfield in 1800, a wild wilderness, dotted with a few log huts, and he lived to see the Springfield of 1850, with her 9,000 inhabitants, her palatial residences, her long and busy streets, her numerous factories whirring with activity, her gas-lights, her daily and weekly newspapers, her dozen churches, her seminaries and colleges, and the crowning of her glory, her public schools!

In politics Mr. Foos was a Whig—an old Whig, in the strictest sense of the term—and although he was not a noisy politician, he had firmness of purpose and dignity of character, and not unfrequently presided over the political conventions of the county.

Mr. Foos's private character was unexceptionable. During his long life in Springfield no one could utter about him a word of reproach. As a church-member, he was without guile, and for more than a half century, he has been looked up to as a good citizen and a sincere christian.

For a quarter of a century he has been an oracle concerning all that related to the olden time. He has sat in stores and offices and reeled off romantic tales of his pioneer experience which rivaled the tales of the Arabian Nights, and differed from them only in being true.

The last time we saw Mr. Foos was during the celebrated Elopement trial, a year or two since. We were reporting the decision of Judge Torbert, when we looked up and saw the venerable man standing in the presence of a number of persons, of not a quarter of his years, who were occupying seats. We had the satisfaction of seating the old gentleman, and his grateful smile for the small and cheap courtesy will always be a pleasant remembrance to us.

Mr. Foos lost his second wife not long ago and since that event he has been living with remaining friends. As we have already stated, he died in Cincinnati, and he has been brought to Springfield for burial.

It is felt that the most honored relic of the early days of Springfield is now taken away. Thus, one by one, those who aided in founding and rearing the social, religious, literary and commercial privileges which we enjoy—to whom we are indebted for a thousand and one blessings of which we avail ourselves with but little reflection concerning their source—are passing away to peaceful graves and a glorious recompense in the better world. Let us so live and act, for the good of our fellows, and of those who follow us, that we shall be worthy of a like reward, and leave behind us like them, a whole community as mourners.—[Springfield, Ohio, News.

First and Third Mate.

There is a good story told of an Irishman in Liverpool, who had a son desirous of trying his fortune at sea. The old man sent him to school to learn navigation, and afterwards bought him a third mate's berth on board the Hon. East India Co.'s ship Windsor Castle. The ship sailed on her voyage to Madras and Calcutta. One day, to the east of the Cape, the second officer (in nautical parlance) slipped his wind, and the third mate was promoted to his vacant berth. He proved himself to be a smart, active officer, and gained the good will of his Captain and brother officers. In Calcutta the mate was attacked by the Jungle fever, caught by imprudently camping out one night while on a hunt, and he, too, started on his last voyage.—Our Irish friend was thus promoted to his vacant berth, and thus at the end of a few months found himself first officer of a fine Indiaman.

At last the ship arrived home, and a gentleman hearing that he had come home First Mate, meeting his father on his way down to the ship, told him that his son was *one mate now*. The old man looked at him for a moment, then started off at a quick pace for the ship, without speaking a word. Going on board the ship, his son came forward to greet his father, upon which the old fellow, drawing himself up, and shaking his fist at him, thus addressed him:

"You dirty blaggard—forty pounds I paid for your *edification* and *navigation*, and sent you out *third mate* of a ship, and now you come home *one mate.—You dirty Spalpeen, don't you come near the house!*" and the indignant old man having delivered himself of this speech, turned and left the ship amid roars of laughter from the Captain and some gentlemen that had come on board during the delivery.

"ALESSANDRIA."—This place, the rendezvous of the Sardinian Army, whither the King has gone to take command, is probably destined to play an important part in the coming war. It is a fortified city near the eastern frontier of Piedmont, whose guns bristle towards the Austrian territory. It stands in the midst of a sterile plain. It is the great stronghold of Piedmont, and is to the Sardinians what Gibraltar is to the English, or Sebastopol was to the Russians. During the reign of the French in Italy, its formidable fortifications made it one of the strongest places in Europe, but these were subsequently demolished, leaving only the citadel. Within the past few years workmen have been busy in reconstructing them, in anticipation of the events now at hand. In the surrounding plain, two miles distant, is Napoleon's celebrated battle-field of Marengo. Alessandria is garrisoned with several thousand troops, and being connected with Turin and Genoa by railway, any number can be readily concentrated there.—To capture it would be a crowning glory to the Austrian Generals, and to lose it, a deep humiliation to Sardinia.

Love Thoughts.

The little gal who I do lov
Has 2 grate big eyes;
Her hair which is so angelick,
Was smuggled from the skies—
Her mouth is like a double peach;
Her feet is like a squawsh;
And when I set beside her a little while,
She says, "Now don't, oh gosh!"

Her fut is nuther large nor small,
But just the perfick size;
Her nose is about 2 inches long,
Her fingers most likewise.
Some day I'm gwine 2 marry her;
We'll stand up nigh the altar—
I'll say, "I'll take her for my wife,"
She'll say, "Oh, golly, Walter!"

And then how 'appy we will be—
We'll allers be 2gether;
One umberreller we will use
In thunder, stormy weather,
And then we'll have a —— oh, dear me,
I'm fraid to tell you wat—
We'll put it in a cradle for
To keep its "tallies" hot.

Vital Statistics in the United States.

It appears that the increase of population is inversely as the density of the States. This is especially true of the agricultural States. In the manufacturing States, and particularly in the manufacturing counties of the manufacturing States, the rule is changed. Thus, Massachusetts, with a population to the square mile of 94.58, increased from 1840 to 1850 34.81 per cent., while North Carolina, with a population to the square mile of 15.35, increased during the same period only 15.35 per cent.

The population of the United States is younger than in England and in Middle and Northern Europe. "A new people, or one that is growing, by immigration or natural increase," has a larger population of the young and fewer of the aged than one that is old or stationary. The average of the population in England in 1841 was 25.41 years, in Prussia in 1837 the average was 27.25, while in the United States in 1840 it was only 22.71. In 1850 it had risen a little—22.80 years. The people are younger in the new States: in New Hampshire 32 per cent. of all the people are over 60 years of age, while in Iowa only 20 per cent. are over 60 years of age.

The proportion between the productive and unproductive population, of those able to work and those not able, varies very materially in the different States. In Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri, which in ten years, from 1841 to 1851, had gained 494, the dependent were to the sustaining class as 945 to 1,900. But in Connecticut, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Vermont, which had gained only 18 per cent., these proportions were 816 to 1,000.

The ratio of birth to the average annual population, has not been ascertained with certainty in any State except Massachusetts. The ratio there from 1849 to 1856 was one birth to 51.5 of the total native population, and one 17.7 of the total foreign population. The disproportionate excess of births among the foreigners in Massachusetts, is accounted for by the fact that they seem more disposed to marry than the natives, and is counterbalanced by an inordinate mortality among their infants, the excess being 22 per cent greater among the strangers.

"There seems to be a universal law that more males than females are born. This is sustained by the records of every nation where records have been kept. The excess of males varies with different people, but, so far as known, the excess is greatest in the United States. It varies widely among the different States, the excess in South Carolina and Kentucky being more than three times as great as Massachusetts. The effect of climate and other appreciable causes in producing this disproportion in the sexes is more settled. The excess is greatest in the extreme climates—Russia and South Carolina.

The proportion of births to marriages, as ascertained only in Massachusetts, is 2.75 to a marriage, while in England and Wales, it is 4.015; but these are not to be taken as the exact proportion of fecundity in the two countries.

It seems that marriages take place earlier at the South than at the North. In South Carolina, 48.24 per cent., in Kentucky, 44.7 per cent. of the females when married were under 20 years of age, while in Massachusetts, only 23.60 per cent. were under that age. Again, we find in South Carolina, 88.3 per cent., Kentucky, 87.4, and in Massachusetts, 46.98 per cent. of the females were married between 20 and 25 years of age.

The rate of mortality for the United States, has not been definitely determined, but the relative proportion of early mortality in the two sexes, is thus stated for the year 1849–50. Under one year, males 17.1, females 16.4 per cent. of all. Over 1 year and under 5, males 21.0, females 21.5. The ratio of living was: under one year, males 2.68, females 2.91 per cent. of all; over one year, and under five, males 12.2, females 12.4. This shows, in the first period, a considerable difference in favor of the females. Although more males are born than females, it is asserted that females enjoy a greater length of life, and perhaps a greater degree of health than males.

In regard to the diseases of which American people die, it is said that consumption destroys one-fifth of all who die in the Northern, and one-twelfth of all who die in the Southern States. Apart from consumption, other respiratory diseases occasion a large proportion of mortality in the warmer sections. Pneumonia, croup and whooping cough show a large excess of mortality at the South, and the various fevers, intermittent, remittent and continued, are 1,080 per cent. in excess there. Scarlet fever showed 49 per cent. more at the North, and deaths from jaundice and diseases of the liver are more frequent there.

The average longevity of persons in various employments in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York is stated in the following order: Farmers, ship carpenters, coopers, carpenters, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, blacksmiths, tanners, masons, seamen, merchants, bakers, laborers, butchers, shoemakers, tailors, painters, machinists, printers, and lastly jewelers. Farmers live 22 per cent. longer than active mechanics working out doors, 80 per cent. longer than active mechanics in shops, and 48 per cent. longer than inactive mechanics working under cover.—The longevity in most occupations is greater, and in some much greater in England than in America.—*Baltimore American.*

THE TICINO.—Frequent references are made in our foreign dispatches to the Ticino—a small stream which marks the boundary line between Sardinia and the Lombardo-Venetian Provinces, occupied by Austria. This small stream or river promises to become as famous in history as "the Rubicon," which Cæsar crossed, when, returning from his conquests in Gaul, he decided upon marching with his army to Rome, in defiance of the orders of the Roman Senate.

The Ticino, or Tessin, rises in Switzerland on the Southern declivity of Mount St. Gothard, and flows south-easterly through the Lake Maggiore. Thence it runs a southerly direction, forming the boundary between Lombardy and Sardinia until it joins the river Po, near Pavia. Its whole course is about 125 miles, and it is navigable from Maggiore to the Po, which flows into the Gulf of Venice.

☞ The New Orleans *Bulletin* brags of being feasted already on green corn, full grown, and remarkably delicious.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON.—The London correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, in his leter of April 15, mentions a report that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is afflicted with insanity. He writes:

Since the close of the great reform debate, painful rumors have been in circulation relative to the Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward B. Lytton. He made an excellent speech during that debate, and it may have been his last, for it is said the brain that produced so much and such varied literary matter has given way, overtasked, and that Sir Edward is afflicted with insanity. Such is the rumor, though an address has been issued, in his name, to the electors of Hertfordshire. It is very badly written, and bears no traces of the practical pen that gave us Night and Morning. This seems to confirm the report; though the press generally abstains from alluding to the subject in any terms more precise than "indisposition." Bulwer has always been a hard worker; the mere bulk of his writings attests the fact; and his romances, though the best known of his works, were not his only achievements. Everything he did was the result of careful labor; even his speeches were never spontaneous; his deafness unfitted him for a prompt debater, he could never reply, in which Disraeli is most powerful. In his office, too, he worked hard. Novelist, dramatist, philosopher, poet, translator, statesman, minister, and a desperate smoker, to boot. Few men could have done so much, and stood it so long.

PAT AND THE HAMS.—There are many ways laid down for the preservation of bacon, and among others to place in bags, and put them in a barrel, covering them with wood ashes to protect them from the air. A gentleman not long ago had two very fine hams, which he treated in this manner, calculating to keep them until Summer. One day last week he employed an Irishman to remove the ashes from his cellar, and among the rest was a barrel of wood ashes, which was carted off. On emptying the barrel out rolled the two bags. Now the Irishman was aware that the gentleman was connected with a bank, and possibly the bags might contain his treasure, and so carefully concealing the packages he carried them home and unwrapped them, when to his astonishment, instead of two bags of sovereigns, he had in their stead two most excellent hams, which an epicure might envy. Pat and his family did ample justice to the hams, and came to the conclusion that the gentleman might have been a Mohammedan and had eschewed pork. A few days elapsed after this event, when it occurred to the gentleman that his hams might have been taken off with his ashes, and on going into the cellar his suspicions were confirmed, which drew a sigh from his epicurean stomach. Having hunted up the Irishman, he made inquiry of him if he had seen the hams when he emptied the ashes, and was told he had. "Be jabers," says Pat, "when you have any more to throw away as bad as them, I would like to haul them away for you."—*Newburyport Herald.*

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
EXTRA CHARGE OF $5 FOR HEMMERS.

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These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than any seamstress can, even if she works for one cent an hour, and are, unquestionably, the best Machines in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible testimonials]

CHOICE SEEDS.

APPLE PIE MELON.—Seeds of this delicious vegetable, per mail, 6 cents per package.
MAMMOTH PROLIFIC LIMA BEANS.—[illegible]
LARGE CHEESE SQUASH.—[illegible]
☞ The three packages for 25 cents, mailed.
Address, [illegible]
Care of editor "Horticultural Monthly," [illegible], New York.
N. B.—Editors of Country Newspapers inserting the above with this notice, twice, [illegible] will receive eight packages of each kind of the seeds.
April 28, '59—4w.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & *Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.
DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. [illegible]

Original Letters,
[illegible]

Eye Witnesses.
[illegible]

Facts;
That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;
That they cure the almost universal complaints,

Dyspepsia,
[illegible]

Liver Complaint,
and restore the health and strength of the sufferer.

Sick Females,
[illegible]

Shattered Constitutions,
[illegible]

Lengthen Life,
[illegible]

Cause soon to Heal,
[illegible]

Recruit the Debilitated,
[illegible]

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY
[illegible list of agents]
And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, [illegible] directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, [illegible] and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. [illegible]

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Consumptives do not Despair

CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR, UNCAS BRANT, while a Missionary among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, discovered a RARE PLANT, that proves to be a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c. Having now made his fortune and retired from business, he will send the prescription and directions for preparing the medicine FREE OF CHARGE to all who desire it, and will send to his agent, enclosing two stamps (6 cents), to pay the return letter, with a description of their symptoms. The Old Doctor has cured more than 3000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION alone, and hopes all afflicted people will avail themselves of this opportunity, as the Doctor wishes to do all the good he can before he dies. Address all letters to
DANIEL ADEE,
Box 3531 P. O. New York,
Who is his sole agent.

☞ 5000 Agents Wanted—
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Cheap Dry Goods.
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NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Embracing a Variety,
[illegible]
J. C. CRITTENDEN.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.

To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, [illegible]

FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—[illegible]

SECOND TRAIN.
NO. 1 EXPRESS—[illegible]

THIRD TRAIN.
NO. 2 EXPRESS—[illegible]

FOURTH TRAIN.
MAIL—[illegible]

RETURNING.
[illegible]

Columbus, April 11, 1859.

1859. 1859.
NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.

Two Trains Daily,
(Sundays excepted,)
Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 18th, Trains will leave Columbus as follows:
FIRST TRAIN
[illegible]
SECOND TRAIN
[illegible]
THE WAY FREIGHT
[illegible]
Columbus Ohio, April 18th, 1859.

Summer Arrangement.—Time Changed.
Great Northern & Eastern Route
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati
RAILROAD,
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.
Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) FROM COLUMBUS, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.
FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—[illegible]
SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—[illegible]
THIRD TRAIN.
EXPRESS MAIL—[illegible]
☞ Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston, via of Albany, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.
RETURNING.
[illegible]
Fare as Low as by any other Route.
[illegible]

☞ 1000 Agents Wanted—
For particulars send stamp.
C. P. WHITTEN, Lowell, Mass.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT COLUMBUS, OHIO,
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

[illegible prospectus text] ...will present the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as its first choice for the Presidency in 1860, [illegible]

Terms and Inducements:
Single copy per year $2 00
A discount of ten per cent on clubs of ten; 15 per cent on clubs of twenty; 20 per cent on clubs of thirty, and so per cent on clubs of fifty and upwards sent to a single address.
J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.
Columbus, March 28, 1859.
[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859. NUMBER 3.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

[illegible] freedom in matters of [illegible] regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union —

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—We see by our exchanges there is some speculation as to who will be the next Democratic candidate for President. Our first choice is Stephen A. Douglas. We believe him to be the most available man in the nation; he has been uniformly consistent on the question of slavery in the States and territories, and he has never in a single instance departed from the principles contained in the "Kansas Nebraska bill" on that subject. These principles were adopted and made part of the Cincinnati platform. Mr. Buchanan indorsed them in his letter of acceptance, and upon that issue was elected. Upon that doctrine the North and South can and will unite in the next Presidential contest. Illinois will stand firmly and triumphantly by S. Douglas has been its greatest champion and advocate; but while we are for him for the next Presidential candidate in preference to any other man, we will abide by the decision of the Democratic convention, to be held at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, and give its nominee our cordial and hearty support.—*Montgomery County Herald.*

THE CROP PROSPECTS.—The Toledo *Times* very graphically says:

"The teeming promise with which the whole face of nature abounds, in every section from which we have accounts, was never before so great as at the present time. From every town in this immediate vicinity, we learn that every foot of tillable land is being worked up and seeded for a coming crop. The crop of winter wheat is the most luxuriant ever before seen. It is now already knee high, and the early sown has already shot forth the heads which promise a golden harvest. Our farmers are in ecstacies with the prospect that await them. Fruit, throughout this entire region, is uncommonly promising. To every man who has not put every spot of ground under cultivation that is under his charge, we say, put in some kind of a crop. It is not too late yet. Two weeks yet will suffice for corn, potatoes, oats and barley."

If utility be one of the components of beauty, there is poetry in that as well as truth.

— The Cleveland *Review* of yesterday says: A few nights ago, two boys applied at the police station for lodging. Marshal Craw, being suspicious of their character, searched one of them, and found about $93 in bills and change on his person. The oldest boy stated that his father abused him, and he had taken this money from him, and with his brother, started for the West. This story having proved correct, after telegraphing to the New York Chief of Police, at his request Marshal Craw sent the boys back to their home.

Appendix to the Speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas,

In the Senate of the United States, February 23d, 1859, in reply to Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, in opposition to the passage of a Code of Laws by Congress to protect slavery in the territories, and in favor of banishing from the halls of Congress all questions touching domestic slavery in the territories, and remanding them to the people of the territories, to be disposed of as they may see proper, subject to an appeal to the judicial tribunals, to test the validity of the territorial enactments under the Constitution of the United States, together with an appendix, showing the position of distinguished public men on this question in the great contests of 1854 and 1856.

NOTE BY MR. DOUGLAS.

The debate was continued at considerable length by several Senators, some of whom emphatically repudiated the idea that it was the intention of the Kansas-Nebraska act to affirm the principle of NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES, whereby all questions pertaining to African slavery, as well as all other matters of domestic concern, were banished from the halls of Congress and remanded to the people of the Territories respectively, to be disposed of as they should see proper, subject only to the constitution, with the right of appeal by any person feeling aggrieved by the territorial legislation, to the judicial tribunals to determine the validity of such enactments under the Constitution of the United States.

They went farther, and insisted that it is the duty of Congress to intervene and enact a code of laws to protect slavery in the Territories whenever the Territorial Legislature may fail or refuse to provide such legislation.

One Senator (Mr. GWIN) declared, that if he had understood the Kansas-Nebraska bill at the time of its passage as I now construe it, he never would have voted for it.

Inasmuch as I was deposed from the position of Chairman of the Committee on Territories, which I had held for eleven years in the Senate and two years in the House of Representatives, BECAUSE OF MY FIRM ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERVENTION AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE TERRITORIES, as defined in the Kansas-Nebraska act, [illegible] referred to the debates in 1854, when the [illegible] was passed, and in 1856 when Mr. Buchanan was elected President on the distinct issue of "NON-INTERVENTION AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY," to show, by extracts from speeches and the public records, what was the true construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act, had not the debate been sprung upon the Senate suddenly, without affording opportunity for an examination of the debates and public records. But an intelligent and esteemed friend has since made a thorough examination into the whole subject, and has submitted to me his report, which I believe to be fair and impartial, and which I annex to [illegible].

"The recent legislation of Congress, respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, [illegible] a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

APPENDIX.

Extract from a speech of the Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, (now Speaker of the House) in the House of Representatives, December 11, 1856:

"Now, I desire the gentleman to understand that the Democratic party, North or South, do not attach the importance to this issue on squatter sovereignty which he seems to attach to it by the attempts he has made to magnify it as the chief feature of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. The great object sought to be accomplished in the introduction and passage of that bill was this: the continual agitation of the slavery question upon the floors of Congress had produced discord and dissention here; it had alienated the different parties of the Confederacy from each other, and was threatening the existence of the Government itself; and hence it was thought best by a majority of the members of Congress, in 1854, to transfer as far as possible, this agitation from the Halls of the Congress to the Territories themselves. Hence, the great and leading feature in that bill was to transfer the legislation and power of Congress on the slavery, and all other subjects, to the Territorial legislatures, and let the popular will there, shape and form the laws for their own government without restriction, save the proviso that such legislation should be consistent with the Constitution and general laws of the United States.

"This was the great idea in the legislation of 1854 and it has been endorsed in the late election by the people.

"Now, I admit that there is a difference of opinion amongst Democrats as to whether this feature of squatter sovereignty be in the bill or not. But the great point upon which the Democratic party at Cincinnati rested was, that the government of the Territories had been transferred from Congress, and [illegible] had been given to the people of the Territories. I am one of those who do not believe in the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. I do not believe that the Kansas-Nebraska bill establishes or recognizes squatter sovereignty within the limits of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska; and the process of reasoning by which I reach that result is, that I see no authority in the Constitution of the United States which authorizes Congress to pass the Wilmot proviso or any anti-slavery restrictions in the Territories; and I do not apprehend how Congress not having the power itself can create an authority and invest a creature with greater power and authority than it possesses itself. I know there are other gentlemen belonging to the Democratic party who think that the Territorial Legislature are invested with authority to prohibit or introduce slavery within the Territories.

"But, the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. SMITH,) the other day struck the true point in this controversy and it takes all the wind out of the sails of my friend from Kentucky, and leaves him high and dry upon land; and I invite his attention to the statement and arguments in reference to it.

"I say, although I deny that squatter sovereignty exists in the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska by virtue of this bill, it is a matter practically of little consequence whether it does or not; and I think I shall be able to satisfy the gentleman of that.— The gentleman knows that in every slaveholding community of this Union we have local legislation and local police regulations appertaining to that institution without which the institution would not only be valueless but a curse to the community; [illegible] rights when invaded by others; and if you had no local legislation for the purpose of giving protection, the institution would be of no value. I can appeal to every gentleman upon this floor who represents a slaveholding constituency to attest the truth of what I have stated upon that point.

"Now, the legislative authority of a Territory is invested with a discretion to vote for or against laws. We think they ought to pass laws in every Territory, when the Territory is open to settlement and slaveholders go there, to protect slave property. But if they decline to pass such laws, what is the remedy? None, sir. If the majority of the people are opposed to the institution, and if they do not desire it engrafted upon their Territory, all they have to do is simply to decline to pass laws in the Territorial Legislature for its protection, and then it is as well excluded as if the power was invested in the Territorial Legislature to prohibit it. Now, I ask the gentleman what is the practical importance to result from the agitation and discussion of this question as to whether squatter sovereignty does or does not exist? Practically it is a matter of little matter."— (See Speech of Hon. JAS. L. ORR, of South Carolina, H. of Rep., Dec. 11, 1856, 3d Sess. 34th Congress; Cong. Globe, pages 103, 104.)

Extracts from a speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 17, 1854:

"The whole question of slavery or no slavery was to be left to the people of the Territories, whether north or south of 36 deg. 30 min., or any other line. The question was to be taken out of Congress, where it had been improperly thrust from the beginning, and to be [illegible] to decide for themselves. This, I say, was the position originally held by the South when the Missouri restriction was at first proposed. The principle upon which that position rests, lies at the very foundation of all republican institutions: it is that the citizens of every district and separate community or State should have the right to govern themselves in their domestic matters as they please, and that they should be free from the intermeddling restrictions and arbitrary dictation on such matters from any other power or Government in which they have no voice. It was out of a violation of this very principle to a great extent that the war of the Revolution sprung. The South was always on the republican side of this question, while the North— no; or, at least, I will not say the entire North, for there have always been some of them with the South on this question; but I will say, while a majority of the North, under the Free-soil lead of that section, up to the settlement of the contest in 1850—were on the opposite side.

"The doctrine of the Restrictionists or Free-soilers, or those that hold that Congress ought to impose their arbitrary mandates upon the people of the Territories in this particular, whether the people be willing or unwilling, is the doctrine of Lord North and his adherents in the British Parliament, towards the colonies, during his administration.— He and they claimed the right to govern the territories in 'all cases whatsoever,' notwithstanding the want of representation on their part. The doctrine of the South upon this question has been, and is, the doctrine of the Whigs in 1775 and 1776. It involves the principle that the citizens of every community should have a voice in their government.— This was the doctrine of the people of Boston in 1775, when the response was made throughout the colonies—'The cause of Boston is the cause of us all.' And if there be any here now who call themselves Whigs, arrayed against this great principle of Republican Government, I will do towards them as Burke did in England. I will appeal from the new to the old Whigs. * * * * * *

"This, sir, is what is called the Compromise of 1850, so far as this territorial question is concerned. It was adopted after the policy of dividing territory between the two sections, North or South, was wholly abandoned, discarded, and spurned by the North.

It was based upon the truly republican and national policy of taking this disturbing element out of Congress, and leaving the whole question of slavery to the Territories to the people there to settle it for themselves. And it is in vindication of that new principle—then established for the first time in the history of our Government—in the year 1850, the middle of the nineteenth century, that we, the friends of the Nebraska bill, whether from the North or South, now call upon this House and the country, to carry out, in good faith, and give effect to the spirit and intent of those important measures of territorial legislation."—See Appendix Cong. Globe 1st Session 33d Congress, volume 29, page 195.)

Mr. STEPHENS again expressed his views on this subject, in the House of Representatives on the 17th of January, 1856, as follows:

"Now, sir, as I have stated, I voted for this bill, leaving the whole matter to the people to settle for themselves, subject to no restriction or limitation but the Constitution. With this distinct understanding of its import and meaning, and with a determination that the existence of this power being disputed and doubted, it would be better and much more consistent with our old time republican principles, to let the people settle it, than for Congress to do it. And although my own opinion is that the people, under the limitations of the Constitution, have not the rightful power to exclude slavery so long as they remain in a territorial condition, yet I am willing that they may determine it for themselves, and when they please. I shall never negative any law they may pass, if it is the result of a fair legislative expression of the popular will.— Never! I am willing that the Territorial Legislature may act upon the subject when and how they may think proper."—(See appendix to the Cong. Globe, 1st Session 34th Congress, vol. 33, page 93.)

Extract from the speech of the Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, delivered in the Senate, on the 25th of May, 1854:

"I find, then, that this bill, retracing the steps of Federal legislation so far as it interfered with this subject from the year 1820 to the present time, proposes to go back to the traditions of the fathers.— It proposes to put this Congress in the position occupied by every Congress up to the year 1820. It proposes to announce, as a principle to the people of the United States that the General Government is not to legislate at all upon this question of slavery. [illegible] to prohibit it; it is a forbidden subject. The flaming sword ought to guard all access to it. No impious foot ought to endeavor to tread within its sacred precincts. That is the principle which I find in this bill, and that is the principle which I wish to see established in the country; and when it shall have been established, it will be in vain for faction, either North or South, to endeavor to create any permanent excitement in the minds of the American people. The aliment is gone. You may light the flame, but the fuel will be wanting. It will die out of itself. And then, and then alone shall we be able to bear patiently with the taunts thrown out this day by the Senator from Ohio; then alone shall we be able to hear with composure his threat that his war-cry is formed against the South, from this time forward, and that all his energies will be devoted to repealing this bill, and overthrowing the principles upon which it is based.

"Let the American people understand this subject in its true bearing; let the North once be disabused of the false impression that the South desires any advantage over it, or any unequal share of the privileges of the Government; let our friends in the Northern States once be convinced that all we ask and desire is the simple privilege of being let alone; and can we ask less? Blest or cursed, as not please, with an institution which we find established among us when we were born, and which will probably exist when we descend to our graves, an institution which is so firmly knit among us that it cannot be torn out without tearing up the very heart-strings of society, is it wonderful, is it unreasonable, is it not most reasonable, that we should ask gentlemen from other sections of the Confederacy simply to let us alone? We ask of you the passage of no law; we ask of you the enactment of no statute, any further than to put us back just in that position occupied by our fathers when they acted upon the principle which we now invoke, of leaving each portion of the confederacy free to establish and maintain its own internal domestic institutions and promote its own happiness as it sees proper. Here is then a second great principle which I see in this bill; and for the establishment of which, I say, as other Senators have said upon this floor, I will sacrifice this amendment and a thousand others like it.

"But this is not all. The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) to-day spoke of a third principle, and he anticipated me in that respect. Here is the great fundamental principle of American liberty contained in the provisions of the bill. It is that principle which laid the foundation of American independence. It is that principle for the establishment of which we owe so many blessings to the memory of our revolutionary sires—or, sir, to our ante-revolutionary sires. They first planted on this continent the germ which has grown up into a lofty tree, that with its spreading branches overshadows and protects the nation. They first enunciated in the face of the civilized world, in the face of the then almost omnipotent English Parliament, the principle that man had a right to self-government. They first declared that it was against the inherent rights of mankind for a government to legislate for the local interests of a distant dependency. They declared—and it is upon that your Revolution is founded—that the people of the United States, although colonial dependencies of Great Britain, were entitled to representation in the British Parliament, or to be exonerated from the duties of British subjects. All that is asked now is the extension of this same principle to the Territories of the United States. Here, then, is another third great principle, this a great measure of conciliation between conflicting opinions in different parts of the confederacy, conflicting opinions which have found their enunciation upon this floor. The honorable Senator from Michigan, (Mr. CASS) in a speech replete with sound argument and true Republican principles, the force of which it would be difficult to answer, has advocated in this Senate the doctrine that there is an inherent right under the Constitution of the United States, in the people of the Territories to govern themselves. He denies the constitutional power of Congress to legislate for those Territories. The Senator from Indiana, (Mr. PETTIT) and the Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. BADGER) differ in opinion from him; but as the Senator from Georgia said this morning, both agree that it is unwise to exercise the power in contradiction to the will of the people, even if we admit its existence. We find, then, that this principle of the independence and self-government of the people in the distant Territories of the Confederacy, harmonizes all these conflicting opinions, and enables us to banish from the Halls of Congress another fertile source of discontent and excitement."—(See appendix Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 33d Congress, vol. 29, page 767.)

Extract from the speech of Hon. J. M. Mason, of Virginia, in the Senate of the United States, May 25, 1854:

"Then Mr. President, where do we stand? Here is a bill repealing and forever annulling a measure always odious to the South, and offensive to its honor, voluntarily brought forward from a quarter where the majority resides, and is the South to reject it because it contains also, an incidental policy on a different principle, which we do not approve? For one, sir, with a clear, unhesitating judgment, I answer NO!

"Mr. President, I am not going to discuss this question of squatter sovereignty, on which my honorable friend from Michigan, (Mr. Cass) appears to be so very sensitive. I do not recognize the inhabitants of a Territory as a political community at all. The very act of Congress which provides a government for the Territory is a negation of the right of the inhabitants to do it for themselves. They are mere occupants of the public domain, nothing else. And it has been only because Congress deemed it expedient to give them a right of legislation, reserving to itself a power of revision, that the Territories have any political existence whatever. But when Congress delegates the power to them, it is a mere delegation, and how Congress measures it out is a matter of expediency, not of principle. And from the experience which the Southern States have had of the tendencies of Congress heretofore, on the subject of slavery, I do not know that we may not quite as safely trust the people, come from where they may, as the Congress of the United States, with that institution.

"I say, then, Mr. President, to sum up, this bill is objectionable in some of its features, it is true,— It is objectionable in that feature of it, for one, which does not deny to the people, the right to legislate on the subject of slavery. It is also objectionable in that clause of it which provides, that foreigners—those not naturalized—shall participate in the political power of the Territory. These, however, are questions of expediency alone. There is no principle, far less any constitutional law, involved in these; and if we can get the other and higher principle established on your statute-book, that henceforth power is denied to the Congress of the United States to legislate for the exclusion of slavery by yielding the question of expediency, I do not think we shall be rebuked for a bad bargain."—(See vol. 29, Appendix Cong. Globe, page 774.)

And again, on the 11th December, 1856, Mr. Mason said:

"I wish to make an explanation in which I have [illegible] remarks on this very topic which were interpolated into the debate at the time when the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) occupied the floor, and which seem to have been the subject of misrepresentation. These remarks were in reference to the much disputed question of squatter sovereignty. It has been supposed, not only in the Senate, but elsewhere, that I meant to admit a power in territorial legislation to prohibit slavery in a Territory. The remarks which I made, may have been for all that I know, correctly reported in the Globe. I did not revise them. Here they are:

"The territorial government was so organized there, as to admit citizens of all the States; whether free or slave, to take their property into the Territories; and when they organized themselves, or were organized under the law, into a legislative body, then to determine for themselves, whether this institution should exist amongst them or not. The specific difference is, that, under the Kansas law, citizens from the slaveholding States might go into the Territory with their property; citizens from the free States might go there, holding no such property, and when they got there, and met in common council as a legislative body, they should determine whether the institution should prevail; whereas, the party which the honorable Senator is now representing here, declares that in the organic law creating the government in the Territory there shall be a prohibition in limine that no slaves shall go there."

"These remarks had reference to the subject matter of a previous debate, and to positions I then maintained; but occupying the floor by the courtesy of the Senator entitled to it, I was necessarily brief, and may have left my meaning obscure.

"The previous debate had reference to the issues raised by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and what I intended to say, and in a more elaborate form, would have said, was this, that those with whom I act, have uniformly denied any power whatever in Congress, to legislate on the subject of slavery in the territories. The Kansas bill was intended to delegate to the occupants of the Territories whatever power Congress possessed over all subjects of rightful legislation; but of course, it could delegate no more; and when we denied that Congress possessed any power to legislate on the subject of slavery, we of course denied that the Territorial legislature could have it, because Congress could not delegate what it does not possess. I did not amplify to show what the Kansas bill shows on its face that, in order to make the meaning more specific, the power to legislate on any subject, was by the terms of the bill referred to the Constitution; and express power was given by an appeal to the Supreme Court, to determine whether the legislature could, or could not rightfully legislate on the subject of slavery. I could not occupy the time which belonged to the Senator from Maine, to elaborate the idea; but I referred to the Kansas bill to determine what power was conceded, and, of course, when we determined as our judgment that the Constitution gave to Congress no power to legislate on the subject of slavery, it followed that the bill could not delegate such power to a Territorial legislature; but, as on the other side, it was claimed that Congress did possess the power, the bill immediately referred the question to the Constitution, and the judiciary where we had been always willing to send it. I desired to say this only, that I might not be, as I have been misinterpreted. I am indebted to the courtesy of the Senator from New Hampshire in yielding me the floor for this purpose."—(See Cong. Globe, 3d Sess., 34th Cong., page 103.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, in the Senate of the United States, May 25, 1854:

"The honorable Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Benjamin) stated three principles as embodied in the bill. In the first place it repeals an ideal arbitrary line which tended to create and foster sectional differences in the country. I admit that it does that. But is that a principle or is it merely a repeal of an act of Congress which may be again enacted, and which whether repealed or permitted to remain, will have no practical effect on the future political condition of the country to which it applies, whether as States or Territories? The second, that is the great principle of the bill, is the renunciation by Congress of all authority to legislate in regard to the institution of slavery, either for its establishment or its prohibition, beyond the two articles contained in the Constitution which delegate two express powers in relation to slavery, one to prohibit the slave trade, and the second, to provide for the reclamation of fugitive slaves who may escape into other States where slavery is not recognized by law.

"I agree with the honorable Senator from Louisiana as to the importance of this principle; it seems to include within it the necessity for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line. The honorable Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Mason,) assumes substantially the same position, placing the importance of the bill on the single ground that it establishes the principle of non-intervention by Congress with the institution of slavery in the Territories, as well as the States of this Union. Mr. President I consider that an important principle; and if I supposed that the effect of this bill would be to remove from the halls of Congress all agitation in regard to the question of slavery hereafter; if I supposed that it would bury forever hereafter this whole question of abolition, I would merit reasonably any of the other opinions which I entertain in order to vote for the bill."—(See Appendix Cong. Globe, vol. 29, p. 775.)

Extract from remarks of the Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, in the Senate of the United States, on the 16th February, 1854:

"The clause as it stands is ample. It submits the whole authority to the Territory to determine for itself. That, in my judgment, is the place where it ought to be put. If the people of the territories choose to exclude slavery, so far from considering it as a wrong done to me or to my constituents, I shall not complain of it. It is their business."—(See Cong., 1st Sess. 33d Cong., vol. 28, Part 2, page [illegible].)

Again, on the 2d of March, 1854, Mr. Badger said:

"Mr. President, the matter is clear. Some of us think—the distinguished Senator from Michigan (Mr. Cass) is of opinion—that in the people of the territories alone belongs this power. Now I do not agree with him, I think with the honorable Senator from Indiana (Mr. Pettit,) that Congress has plenary power of government to legislate over these territories. But with regard to that question we have agreed—some of us because we thought it the only right mode, and some because we think it a right mode, and under existing circumstances the preferable mode—to confer this power upon the people of the territories."—(See Appendix Congressional Globe, vol. 29, page 287.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, (lately appointed Chief Justice of Kansas) in the Senate of the United States, on the 20th February, 1854:

"There is one provision in this bill however which in order that the bill may harmonize with provisions already adopted upon that subject, it would seem to me ought to be stricken out. It will be recollected that the people are expressly authorized to legislate upon all subjects whatsoever,man's [illegible] very included. They may either establish or abolish it at their pleasure and at their will if the Constitution of the United States allows it. Such is my understanding of it and such is my desire that it should be. But to make the question plainer and clearer and to rid it of all difficulties, I will suggest, if I do not move, the striking out of the following provision in the sixth section:

"'That all laws passed by the Assembly, and approved by the Governor, shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of none effect.'

"'My desire is to authorize the people of the territory to legislate upon all legitimate subjects of legislation, without let or hindrance by this Government."—(See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 1st session, 33d Congress, vol. 29, page 213.)

The provision referred to by Mr. Pettis in reference to the laws being disapproved by Congress was subsequently stricken out.

Extract from a speech of the Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, delivered in the United States Senate, March 2, 1854. (See Appendix Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 33d Congress, vol. 29, page 239.)

"Now, I believe that under the provisions of this bill and of the Utah and New Mexico bills, there will be a perfect carte blanche given to the Territorial Legislature to legislate as they may think proper. I am willing, as I said before, to trust the discretion and honesty and good faith of the people upon whom we devolve this power; but I can never consent that they can take it of themselves, or that it belongs to them without delegating it; for I think they are our deputies—limited, controlable deputies, not squatter sovereigns. I am willing to say that the people of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas shall be deputed by Congress to pass such laws as may be within their constitutional competence to pass, and nothing more. Is not that an honorable, fair, liberal trust to an intelligent people? I am willing to trust them. I have been willing to trust them in Utah and New Mexico, where the Mexican law prevailed, and I am willing to trust them in Nebraska and Kansas, where the French law, according to the idea of the gentleman, may possibly be revived."

Extract from a speech of the Hon. R. T. M. Hunter, of Virginia, delivered in the United States Senate, February 24, 1854:

"The bill provides that the Legislatures of these Territories shall have power to legislate over all rightful subjects of legislation, consistently with the Constitution. And if they should assume powers which are thought to be inconsistent with the Constitution, the courts will decide that question whenever it may be raised. There is a difference of opinion among the friends of this measure, as to the extent of the limits which the Constitution imposes upon the Territorial Legislature. This bill proposes to leave these differences to the decision of the courts. To that tribunal I am willing to leave this decision, as it was once before proposed to be left by the celebrated compromise of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) a measure which, according to my understanding, was the best compromise which was offered upon this subject of slavery. I say, then, that I am willing to leave this point, upon which the friends of the bill are at difference, to the decision of the courts."—(See Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess., 33d Cong., vol. 29, p. 224.)

Extracts from a speech of the Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, in the Senate of the United States, February 28, 1856:

"We who passed this Kansas bill, both at the North and the South, intend to maintain its principles; we do not intend to be driven from them by clamor nor by assaults, nor by false oaths nor by any other invention of its faithless and impotent assailants. These principles we espouse for ourselves. We intend that the actual bona fide settlers of Kansas shall be protected in the full exercise of all the rights of freemen; that unawed and uncontrolled they shall freely, and of their own will, legislate for themselves to every extent allowed by the Constitution, while they have a Territorial government, and when they shall be in a condition to come into the Union, and may desire it, that they shall come into the Union with whatever republican constitution they may prefer and adopt for themselves; that in the exercise of these rights they shall be protected against insurrection from within and invasion from without. The rights are accorded to them without any reference to the result, and will be maintained, in my opinion, by the South and North. I stood upon this ground in the passage of the bill; I shall maintain it with fidelity and honor to the last extremity." * * * * * *

"Against all these conflicting affirmed opinions, the friends of the Constitution, justice, and equality have hitherto held, will continue to hold, the scales of justice even and unshaken. We still tell all the owners of this public domain to enter and enjoy it, both in the North and South, with property of every sort, exercise the full powers of American freemen, legislate for yourselves to any and every extent, and upon any and every subject allowed by our constitution. The Federal Government will protect you against all who attempt to disturb you in the exercise of these invaluable rights, and when you have become powerful and strong enough to bear the burdens, and desire it, we will admit you into the family of sovereigns without reference to your opinions and your action upon African slavery. Decide that question for yourselves, and we will sustain your decision, because it is your right to make it. This is the policy of the Kansas bill; it wrongs no man—no section of our common country."—(See Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess., 34th Cong., vol. 33, p. 126.)

In alluding to the same subject in the Senate, on the 9th of July, 1856, Mr. Toombs again said:

"I thought it was the duty of the Government to protect slave property in the Territories until they should come into the Union as States, and then let them do as they pleased. There was not a large party to sustain this doctrine; but I believed it was right then, and believe so now. But a large portion of the South and a great number of the North, true national men, said, 'Let us leave the people of the Territories to pass on this and all other domestic relations as far as the Constitution will allow.' I agreed to it. Congress adopted it and incorporated it into the bills of 1850. The Senator from Maine says it is not there. I offer him this evidence: three-fourths of the Senate, and those who supported those measures, say it is there. He has opposed both but he undertakes to construe our meaning for us. I do not consider him a good expounder of other's creeds."—(See Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess., 34th Cong., vol. 33, p. 872.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TENDER FOOTED.—The Cleveland *Leader* says, that JOHN C. GRANNIS, Esq., "has, within the past week, resigned the office of U. S. Commissioner, that he might no longer be subject to the unconscionable drafts likely to be drawn on his manly spirit by the requisitions of the Fugitive Slave Law. So long as our young statesman [illegible] his strong sense of justice and country is safe." [illegible]

He should at once enter into partnership with JOSHUA R., and go the entire in opposition to law, order and government. He should ignore the Constitution, and set down the Reserve as the "proper authority" in all things. If his "manly spirit" takes that turn, his services can be dispensed with without regret.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A shocking tragedy occurred on Thursday afternoon at No. 184 William Street, New York, a German named JACOB OTTENBURGH, shooting his wife and then himself. They had been separated for two years, his wife having left him on discovering he had another wife in Germany. She had recently lived with her parents in William st., and on Thursday OTTENBURGH went to a house next door to take dinner. While there his wife came in, when he followed her to the hall and shot her. She fell dead instantly; he then shot himself through the heart.

ANOTHER HABEAS CORPUS.—There was an arrest of a fugitive slave at Zanesville, a few days since, and a negro named Johnson, was afterwards arrested on the charge of attempting to rescue the slave, and was taken to Cincinnati by the Deputy Marshal. A writ of habeas corpus has been granted by Judge BRINKERHOFF, of the State Supreme Court, and the hearing set for the 30th, in this city, at which time the hearing in the case of BUSHNELL and LANGSTON comes off.

LONG AND SHORT DAYS.—At Berlin and London, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm, the longest day has eighteen hours and a half; at Hamburg, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven; at St. Petersburg, the longest day has nineteen, and the shortest five hours; at Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty-one hours and a half, and the shortest two hours and a half; at Wanderhus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May to the 22d of July, without interruption; and at Spitzbergen, the longest day is three months and a half.

INTERESTING THEATRICAL AND OTHER RELICS.—In a list of the effects of the late Mr. Harley (recently deceased in London,) for sale at auction, are the following articles: The pay-ledgers of the Covent Garden Theatre, with the weekly salaries and autograph receipts of the actors and actresses for seventy-five years, occupying thirty-five folios, in green vellum. There is also a gold enameled locket with some of Mrs. Siddon's hair, and an autograph presentation letter; hair of Mrs. Jordan; hair of Charles I., hair of Byron, and hair of Nelson "with authentic testimony."

THE WASTE OF WAR.—In the sixteen years intervening between 1797 and 1815, the French army absorbed 5,536,000 men. The number raised by conscription for Napoleon's army, was 2,476,000 men. The army of 1813 was composed of recruits from eighteen to twenty years of age. Of a million and a quarter raised in 1813, only 100,000 remained in 1814. France in addition to this loss of her citizens, had to pay 700 millions of francs as indemnity of war to the allied powers, and 400 millions for the support of foreign garrisons. These figures show the cost of a war, such as the powers of Europe are now about entering into.

MARSHAL TYLER NOT TO BE GIVEN UP.—The *Herald* has a dispatch from Washington saying that the demand of the British Minister for the surrender of Marshal Tyler will not be acceded, as the case is not believed to come within the article of the Ashburton treaty. Tyler has been already tried for the offense, and found guilty of manslaughter, and the Government has no idea of giving him up to Canadian authorities to be tried over again.

REGRETS.

BY JAMES B. MARSHALL.

[illegible]

Sadness and gloom surround me. No more beams
[illegible]
Await me now. Void darkness fills the scene
Without a sunny gleam to intervene;
[illegible]
Arrayed in brightness—ah! too bright to last!
[illegible]
When the first sound of mortal step drawn near;

Why was my fate thus wrought? Why raise the glass
To see it shivered at my lips and pass
From me forever? Why to me was given
To build my world on entities of heaven?
[illegible]
Breathing a rapture from all sweets distilled,
Bending its eyes with tenderness on mine,
Meeting my gaze with lustre so divine,
Heaving the breast with love, and in mine own
[illegible]
Gasping me fondly on my lips to press
[illegible]
Snatch the dear object, grown to me most dear,
And pass forever, leaving me to mourn
That joy departed, never to return?

The day brings bitterness, the night no sleep;
Though bleeds my heart, my eyes no tear-drops weep;
[illegible]
Her voice that rung its music on my heart,
And from its depths bade every echo start,
Falls to another all the vows once spoken
To me, past listener—vows which now are broken!
Another holds her hand or clasps her waist,
Hangs on her lips that once were mine to taste;
Feeds on their beauty, nor yet feels the sting
Which now my "mangled heart" is withering.
Ah, me! that woman should, like fortune, prove
Fickle, inconstant, wanton in her love—
Ready to seek new faces, make new friends,
Catching at shadows, vain as rainbow-ends,
Regardless of the trust, whose trusting faith
Clung madly, wildly, with the grasp of death,
Nor yet relinquish'd till attempts to tear,
[illegible]

Memory! thy spell is on me. By thy aid
I view the past—its brightness so decayed—
[illegible]
[illegible]
Too mat'ron-blush upon as fair a cheek
As morning's self, when first the roseate streak
Tinges the sky, in virgin color glows,
And in the liquid eyes its radiance throws,
Dream o'er once more the happy nights and days,
[illegible] enchanted by love's rapturous lays—
When 'mid content the future seemed more bright
Than joyous hours of [illegible] with delight;
[illegible]
Who inly feel, like me, love's bitterest woe!

[illegible]
And drank their beauty as the silver cans,
Wheel'd down the arch of heaven. And the flowers
We twined together in our rural bowers;
And trained the vines and watch'd them as they climbs
To slender threads to deck our humble home,
Together, we awoke the simple lay—
How lightly o'er the strings her fingers stray!
And then, Oh, rapture! came a ray from heaven—
A joy, a hope, a binding link was given.
We watch'd the flower, as day by day it grew,
In its strange beauty, of the rarest hue;
[illegible]
Brighten its eye, and curl its tress of gold,
Heard with amaze its melody of voice
Shape the first word to bid our hearts rejoice:
With beaten chin, led by the tiny hand,
Its tottering steps, or aided it to stand:
Breath'd prayers that would indeed a blessing prove,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Its lithe and active step, so full of grace—
Its arch and winning smile—its genius clear—
Its sweet expression, sweeter than a [illegible]
Its air so thoughtful and considerate,
If care appear'd to hang o'er us its weight.

Beneath a sudden blight we saw him fade—
Death's icy fingers on his forehead laid.
Together bent we o'er his snowy bier,
[illegible]
Together to the dust our angel gave,
Together turn'd to sorrow from his grave,
Clasp'd in each other's arms, [illegible]
Of changeless love, our only solace now.
But vain are mortal promises—the skies
Of April are more constant when they rise
In cloudless sunshine, and are overcast
With weeping vapors flying thick and fast.
When in the Garden our first mother fell
Her heart beneath the subtle serpent [illegible]
And yielding to his artful, amorous [illegible]
[illegible]
She wrought for all her kind a dark of [illegible]
They shrink from, yet how many wander in!

The tempter sought her—courted her with smiles,
Pour'd in her ear his well-dissembled wiles;
Told her of happiness, far, far away,
Where limpid waves from golden fountains [illegible]
Of bright-hued homes, of all-enduring love,
Fix'd as the stars, warm as the sun above—
Change [illegible] constancy, and full of bliss,
Till weakness [illegible] serpent hiss;
From love as true as e'er in heart did spring,
He won her to become a blighted thing—
Wears her white beauty taste, to fling away
Bespoiled, when weary grown with hoard of [illegible]
Another victim to the countless [illegible]
Who wander hopeless by the Stygian ford,
Within full view of heaven—the fires of hell
Burning beneath their feet.

Farewell! farewell!

I can no more. My muse shrinks back aghast—
Oh, God! make this most bitter pang the last.

MR. D'ISRAELI ON THE BALANCE OF POWER.—In his speech at Aylesbury Mr. D'Israeli said:—I know well that, if there is to be a war of nationalities, of opinions and of races—a war of revolution and reconstruction—we shall weather the storm. (Cheers.) It will not be England that will suffer. It is Europe that will be injured, Europe that will be desolated, and the very potentates whose pride and ambition, and lust of conquest are bringing about this perilous state of affairs, will find themselves at the end in an inferior position to that which they now occupy. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we hear a great deal of the balance of power, of the importance of sustaining certain barriers in Europe, and many other traditions; all of which to a certain degree are true, and which may for a certain time continue to prevail. But let me take this opportunity of impressing upon you that the day is coming, if it has not already come, when the question of the balance of power cannot be confined to Europe alone. Since the time when that doctrine obtained, great communities have risen in another hemisphere, who will not permit the balance of power to be limited to Europe. You have on the other side of the Atlantic vigorous and powerful communities, who will no longer submit to your circumscribed theory of authority. The Austrian colonies, though now in their youth, but in the youth of giants, have already, as it were, thrown their colossal shadow over Europe. And it is for old Europe I lament that she is exhausting her energies and her resources in these wars. I could wish that she would rather prepare for that awful competition which, in coming times, she must encounter. I would rather see France, and Germany, and Russia, develop their resources, improve their agriculture, increase their population, and cultivate the arts of life, social and scientific, instead of wasting their strength, risking their stability, and sinking, when the era to which I have referred arrives, by their own mismanagement and want of prescience, into an inferior and exhausted position. Remember always that England, though she is bound to Europe by tradition, by affection, by great similarity of habits, and all those ties which time alone can create and consecrate, is not a mere Power of the Old World. Her geographical position, her laws, her language and religion, connect her as much with the New World as with the Old. And, although she has occupied not only an eminent, but, I am bold to say, the most eminent position among European nations for ages, still, if ever Europe, by her short-sightedness, falls into an inferior and exhausted state, for England there will remain an illustrious future. (Cheers.) We are bound to the communities of the New World, and those great States which our own planting and colonizing energies have created by ties and by interests which will sustain our power and enable us to play as great a part in the times yet to come as we do in these days and as we have done in the past. (Cheers.) And therefore, now that Europe is on the eve of war, I say it is for Europe, not for England that my heart sinks.

☞ The second son of the Grand Duke of Tuscany is said to be ardently enlisted in the cause of Piedmont. He declared that if there were no other way of getting into the fight, he would volunteer in the Sardinian service.

(From Capital City Fact of Monday.)

What is Thought of the "People's Press."

The *Statesman*, if we recollect correctly, has not noticed the publication of the *People's Press*, a courtesy very generally accorded by editors; but in its Sunday issue, it copied two articles, one from the Cadiz *Sentinel* and the other from the Hillsborough *Gazette*, expressing doubts whether such a paper will be of any real advantage to the Democracy of Ohio, that its real mission is the gratification of some petty animosity, and to keep up a warfare with the *Statesman*. The *Sentinel* is averse to the establishment of a Democratic newspaper in Columbus, that may interfere with the monopoly of the *Statesman*, and thinks that only one paper can be supported here, and a year hence time enough to advocate the claims of gentlemen to the Presidency. The Hillsborough *Gazette* thinks it "highly impolitic to attempt to build up a paper on the DOUGLAS issue, those issues were from the first of minor importance and now they are entirely obsolete with the people."

As the *Statesman* published these articles without comment, it may be considered as endorsing them.

The objections of Mr. ALLEN, of the *Sentinel*, are entitled to vast weight, when it is understood that he was willing to go into a Democratic paper a year ago, which it was contemplated to start in Columbus, to defeat Democratic views in antagonism to the *Statesman*. Then he did not have such conscientious scruples about the establishment of another Democratic paper in Columbus, lest it might interfere with the support of the "old Democratic organ," for which he manifests now so much solicitude. As to his suggestion that the *Press* was established to make war on the *Statesman*, we know such was not the case, as its editor might have continued with this paper, where he had ample room and verge enough, and daily opportunity to war as much as he pleased, and that without hazarding any damage to his party, to which this paper owes no allegiance. What he says about hunting and abusing prominent Democrats, if it was intended to apply to the *Statesman*, on account of its abuse of Messrs. SCHUNCK, LAWRENCE, THOMAS and others, on account of their opposition to a [illegible] of the canal contracts, the application may not be inappropriate. As to the DOUGLAS issue being obsolete, as designated by the Hillsborough paper, we must beg leave to dissent. It is a live issue now among the Democrats. They are fighting each other every day in Kentucky upon that issue—it occupied the attention of Congress at the last session—it will occupy the attention of the Charleston Convention — it will probably be formally noticed by the Ohio Democratic State Convention on Thursday next— it was not only not of minor importance but has been and is the cause of all the difficulty in the Democratic party, and will continue to be unless it shall be resolved that the principle be recognized as urged by Mr. Douglas, that the people are sovereign, and that Congress shall not interfere with the domestic affairs of the territories.

But we are not undertaking to defend the *Press*, or expound Democracy, which we leave to the *Press*, itself, which it is abundantly able to do, valiantly and efficiently—we merely notice this readiness with which the *Statesman* has pounced down upon a couple of dubious and left-handed compliments, rather of the cold-water order, while it passed by a score or two of such welcome as must be in the highest degree gratifying to the publisher and editor— such for instance as the following

The *People's Press* is the title of a new paper published at Columbus, Ohio. The *Press* will present the claims of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency in 1860. The soundness of its Democracy, and manifest ability of its editor, will, we are sure, insure it a wide circulation throughout Ohio, and other Western States.— *Brown Co. Democrat.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.—We received this week the first number of the *People's Press*, published at Columbus, by J. Birney Marshall.—The *Press* makes its advent in a neat and agreeable attire; its editorial department is characterized by the vigor and directness for which the pen of Mr. Marshall is so favorably distinguished. It will be seen by the following extract, from its leading article, that the *Press* proves out on the right scent.—*Delaware Democratic Standard.*

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.—We have received the first number of this Democratic paper published at Columbus, by J. Birney Marshall, Esq. It is a large and handsome journal, and the well-known ability of its distinguished editor will commend it to the favorable consideration of the Democracy of Ohio.—*Springfield Ohio Press.*

The *People's Press* is the title of a new Democratic paper published at Columbus by J. Birney Marshall, the first copy of which is before us. For typographical neatness it takes the lead of any paper in the State. J. B. Marshall is well known as a writer of brilliant talent and extensive experience. The *Press* will advocate the cause of Douglas and popular sovereignty. Price $2 per annum.—*Van Wert Constitution.*

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.—Mr. J. Birney Marshall's new weekly paper has made its appearance, hailing from Columbus. It plants itself on the Cincinnati platform and gives the "little giant" a hearty support. The *Press* presents a fine appearance and is vigorously and industriously edited.—*Springfield News.*

We are in the receipt of the *People's Press*, the new Douglas Weekly, published at Columbus, O., by J. Birney Marshall, who at one time was editor of the *Statesman*, but latterly associate editor of the Columbus *Fact*, which presents a very creditable appearance both in matter and in manner. We wish our old friend, the veritable J. B. M., the most abundant success. He is a clever writer, a whole-souled gentleman, and a capital fellow withal.—*Toledo Times.*

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new weekly paper entitled *The People's Press*, published by J. Birney Marshall, at Columbus, Ohio. The *Press* is a large paper, and makes a fine appearance. It is democratic in politics, and is, we gather from the salutatory of the editor, to be mainly devoted to the elevation of Stephen A. Douglas to the Presidency. We are pleased to note that while Mr. Douglas is the first choice of the *Press*, it will not essay to disparage the claims of other Statesmen prominently named for the same position. This is well. Mr. Marshall is a ready writer, and as he presents a large and interesting sheet it is probable he will be successful —*Dayton Empire.*

☞ The Emperor of France, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Sardinia, all intend to head their respective armies in the coming campaign. This was the character of the campaign of Austerlitz in 1805, at which battle the Emperor of France, the Emperor of Russia, and the Emperor of Austria were present.

☞ The Maine Democracy invite Judge Douglas to attend their Convention, and boldly proclaim their determination to send to Charleston anti-Buchanan delegates. They copy and endorse the resolutions of the Harrisburg Union State Rights Democratic Convention, of the 13th of April.

THE RING.—TOM SAYERS has accepted the challenge of AARON JONES, now in this country, for the championship of England, and a deposit of $250 a side has been put up to bind the match, in the hands of the editor of *Bell's Life in London*. There is nothing new in relation to the challenge of HEENAN.

☞ The people of Mansfield are under some excitement in regard to the Band (musical) Convention to be held there the 26th inst. They promise that the brass strings shall be out.

Habeas Corpus.

Upon application of SIMEON BUSHNELL and CHARLES LANGSTON, now under sentence of imprisonment for violating the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, Mr. Justice SWAN, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, has allowed writs of habeas corpus to issue, directed to the Sheriff of Cuyahoga county, and made returnable at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

It is expected that an argument will be made, as to the constitutionality of the law, before a full bench of Judges, and the Judge who allowed the writs has requested the associate Justices to meet him at the Capital on the return day.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: "The applications of the persons in prison, simply set forth an unlawful detention by Sheriff WIGHTMAN, and asked the Court to inquire into the cause of imprisonment."

We are then to have the respective powers of the Federal and State tribunals delineated before our highest State tribunal. How far the proceedings of the District Court will be reviewed, rests with the counsel and the Court. What will be the result, remains to be seen. In sentencing BUSHNELL, Judge WILLSON remarked:

"It is at all times a disagreeable and painful duty for the Court to pronounce the sentence and impose the penalty which the law demands for its violation. The discharge of this duty is peculiarly painful in dealing with the class of offenders to which you belong, who deem it a praiseworthy virtue to violate the law, and then seek its penalties with exultation and defiance.

A man of your intelligence must know that the enjoyment of a rational liberty ceases the moment the laws are allowed to be broken with impunity, and thereby fail to afford any protection to society—that if the standard of right is placed above and against the laws of the land, those who set up to it are anything else than good citizens or good christians. You must know that when a man sets up any system of morals or theology which teaches him to disregard and violate the laws of the Government that protects him in life and property, his conduct is at variance with the principle is dangerous

The good order and well being of society demand an exemplary penalty in your case. You have broken the law; you express no regret for the act done, and are unable to see wrong.

It is the sentence of the Court that you pay a fine of $600 and costs of prosecution, and that you be imprisoned in the county jail in Cuyahoga County for the term of sixty days from this time, and if for any cause your Sheriff cannot be had in this county, it will be the duty of the United States Marshal to see it carried out in some other county jail in this District."

It will be seen that it is made the duty of the U. S. Marshal to see that the sentence shall be effectually carried out. The Supreme Court of Ohio, may, to use the adopted language of the *Leader*, "inquire into the cause of imprisonment," but were it to set aside the judgment of the Federal Court, a conflict of jurisdiction between the two powers in [illegible] and where the trouble is to end, cannot very clearly be foreseen. The Supreme Court of [illegible] to [illegible] from [illegible] of C. S. Cain, or a [illegible] of the U. S. Mails, so to discharge a [illegible] an infraction of the [illegible].

We shall [illegible] which an [illegible] is admissible, [illegible] this case, however, we are [illegible] to produce [illegible] and we hope [illegible] Court on a review [illegible] and of its own duty, [illegible] an angry and over-heated [illegible] take a step beyond its strictly legitimate province. The move to discharge [illegible] tory of the June Convention, R. P. SPALDING being warmly supported for Supreme Judge by many of the Reserve people and papers, on account of his extravagant views in this connection. We shall be disappointed greatly if they are not. The 25th inst. is the day set for hearing the argument, which we shall endeavor to report.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

— The McArthur *Journal* says, the crops, in this section so far as we have seen or heard from, are in most excellent condition. There is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

— The daughter of a gentleman named Doran, at Sandusky, aged [illegible], was run over by a freight car while playing on the track on Tuesday. Both her [illegible] were cut off. The *Register* says, it is scarcely possible for the child to survive.

— The stable attached to the Warren Hotel, at Lebanon, Warren county, Sargeant Corwin, proprietor, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Six horses, several buggies and carriages, besides hay and grain were also consumed. Every effort was made to rescue the horses, but they were so frightened by the flames, that it was impossible to get them out. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

— The Cleveland *Democrat* of yesterday says: Two men named [illegible] and [illegible] were arrested yesterday by [illegible], charged with having stolen [illegible] and placed them on the C. P. & A. R. R. [illegible] track, a few miles from this city, with the evident intention of throwing the cars off the track. They are in jail.

— They occasionally have [illegible] in the Forest City. The Cleveland *Review* of yesterday says: A fight occurred last night between some [illegible] and [illegible] men, on the corner of St. Clair and River streets. We did not learn origin of the quarrel, but believe that with the exception of some closed eyes and [illegible] serious resulted.

— A man named Neff, residing at Gallon, on Saturday night, was beaten so badly that he is not expected to recover. It seems that Neff has, for a period of eight years, been criminally familiar with the wife of Charles Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald never took any steps to prevent the intimacy between Neff and his wife, but John Waterhouse, a brother of the woman, insisted that it must be stopped, and a few months since a fight occurred between Neff and Fitzgerald. Last Saturday Fitzgerald went home, and finding Neff there assaulted him, but not possessing the strength of Neff, was terribly beaten. Waterhouse being apprised of the fight, hastened to the house, seized a chair, knocked Neff down, and beat him until he was taken away by force. Three of Neff's ribs were broken, his skull fractured, and his head terribly bruised.

— On Thursday night a boy about [illegible] years of age was drowned at the Gallipolis landing. His father, who is an Irishman, came from Kanawha on the steamer [illegible] with his family and stowed his household goods on board the lower wharf-boat to await the arrival of a downward boat to proceed to Hanging Rock. He seemed to care little or no care of his children, and early in the evening the child fell in the river from the inside guard of the warf-boat and was recovered. About midnight a steamboat arrived, and while the father was busily engaged getting his goods aboard, the child fell in the river between the warf-boat and steamer, and before assistance could be rendered, disappeared from the surface. The parents proceeded on their journey and the body of their child remains in the river, no efforts having been made to recover it.

☞ The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Insane Asylums met at Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday. Dr. ANDREW McFARLAND, of the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, was elected President. Dr. NICHOLS was elected Secretary pro tem. Among the membership attendance, we notice the names of Dr. R. J. PATTERSON, Ohio State Asylum for Idiots, and Dr. R. HILLS, Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, both of this city.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL, - - Editor.
TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

The Democratic Platform and the Democratic Press.

We desire with our whole heart, the success of the Democratic Party, and to be successful, we believe it should be right. When it establishes a platform embodying its principles, that platform should be plain, distinct, unambiguous, impervious to doubt or misconstruction.—It is possible that no language can be so explicit as to baffle the ingenuity of disingenuous criticism; but we did think, three years ago, that the Democracy had happily succeeded in constructing such a syllabus of their creed, as to leave no room for dubiety or difference, at least among themselves, as to its full, thorough and permanent comprehension, and appreciation.

We, in common with the entire Democratic party, as we thought, gave that platform, and the distinguished citizen who occupied and stood upon it, our hearty, and unreserved support.—But, within a short period back, a new interpretation has been given in some quarters, to that platform, which demands a new expression, declaratory of its meaning, to prevent the growth of heresy, and quell the wandering to the true path, without which dissentions must increase and irreparable divisions ensue. It is not proper to say that all is safe when all is not safe.—The Democratic party has passed through many perils, encountered and surmounted many dangerous obstacles; and is yet strong and vigorous, because it is instinct with a living principle, that the people are the sovereignty and that government was devised for their sole benefit and in theirs. But the Democratic party is not immaculate, and as "power is always stealing from the many to the few," it behooves the people themselves, who constitute the Democratic party, to look well to their record, and timely eradicate the rank growth of weeds that may endanger and eventually destroy its promising harvest.

To-day the Democratic people of Ohio assemble by their delegates to renew their fealty to their time-honored principles, and select standard-bearers for the coming campaign. It will be becoming in them, to repeat the declaration of 1856, and to re-assert beyond the possibility of a doubt, or the admissibility of an ingenious innovation, their understanding of the basis of their creed as expressed in the Cincinnati Platform.

It was the glory and the cause of triumph of the party in 1856, that the people of the Territories as well as the States, should control their domestic institutions in their own way. If this was not the true interpretation of that compact, we were mistaken in its purport, and with others performed our part in misleading and misdirecting the popular mind. It was proclaimed from the stump, it was heralded from the press, it was inculcated everywhere, that a removal from a State to a Territory did not incapacitate the people for self-government. Nowhere, then, did we hear the fantastical idea promulgated, that a territorial legislature was the mere creature or agent of Congress, and could exercise no powers save those conferred and granted by the latter. The doctrine was that Congress not only delegated the power existing in it by the Constitution, but was [illegible] conferred upon their territorial legislature powers which did not exist in Congress, and with which Congress had no right to interfere. Congress could pass an enabling act and Congress would judge of the harmony of a Constitution with the Constitution of the United States, and Congress would admit as a State on an equal footing with the other States, and there its prerogative terminated. It was the universal understanding that "popular sovereignty and non-interference by Congress" in the domestic affairs of the territories should be strictly adhered to, and it was exultingly pointed to as a rallying [illegible] to every portion of the Union. This gave us the tower of strength, which they of the adverse faction wanted." The Democratic party were well called the Union party.—It held that all the rights of property should be respected, conferring no exclusive privileges, and leaving to the people the right to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

It was acceptable to the Democracy alike of the North and the South. There was no hair-splitting then, claiming that it meant that the territorial interval should be under the Congressional rule, and that the territorial legislatures should be powerless to enact laws touching slave property, but it devolved upon Congress to protect (by enactment of course) such slave-owners as should remove with their slave-property to the territories, irrespective of the expressed sentiments and wishes of the people of the territories. If slave-owners chose to hazard their property by removing it to the territories, it was at their peril; and if no territorial provision were made for their protection, their remedy lay in an appeal to the Courts, but not in Congress. If the right to legislate for the territories is in Congress, where is the necessity of a territorial legislature? If Congress can protect slavery in the territories, it can establish it and consequently abolish it. But this is not Democratic doctrine. It is not consistent with sovereignty in the people. It confers a power so nearly akin to despotism, where the people are governed without representation, that it comes in conflict with the genius of our institutions.

If we understand the Republican platform, it is that Congress has the right to legislate for the territories—has the right to determine that slavery shall not exist, but has no right to carry slavery there. We do not admire their logic, which nearly resembles the Indian's barbecue. They desire to construe it all their own way—"you take the buzzard and I the turkey, or I'll take the turkey and you the buzzard." Those who insist that Congress should enact laws to protect slavery in the territories, mean no more or less, than that Congress should establish it there; for the two powers, if not synonymous, are very nearly the same, and do not vary the breadth of a hair. Sophistry may draw the distinction, but the result is the same thing, and both involve the principle of the Republican interpretation, that under the Constitution, Congress has full legislative rights in the territories except to introduce slavery where it did not originally exist.

The Democratic party, unless persuaded to depart from its devotion to the Constitution, to follow pernicious counsels, in order to gratify selfish ambition that would use it as a footstool, should be invulnerable. It is the party of the people, studying their interests and happiness alone. Its ritual is symmetry itself, and like the statuary of some sculptor of the olden time, which would be marred in the perfection of its wondrous beauty by the cold chisel of modern art, it should be guarded from innovation and preserved in its strength and harmony from the rude touch of sacrilegious pretension.

☞ We are under obligations to the Mt. Vernon Banner, for taking upon itself to declare that the Democracy of Ohio "do not want presses devoted to the interests of any man." The advice would have come with a stronger recommendation if Harper were not a slave of the Administration. True, at one time he stood aloof, and was as timid and coy as a maid, but somehow or other the ice was broke, (perhaps by the National) and the Banner healed over entirely. It now supports the Democratic party by sly digs at Douglas, and carries out its theory by abject submission to government dictation. What amount of patronage secured him, and made him so affectionate to the "Statesman," we do not know, but presume he was bought cheap.

☞ The official majority for the Massachusetts Constitutional amendment requiring two years residence, is 6,024 out of the total vote of [illegible].

[illegible]

We have heard some conversation on the subject and read some notice of an attempt on the part of the Cincinnati Enquirer, to procure the nomination of J. Scott Harrison as the Democratic candidate for Governor; but not being a daily reader of the Enquirer, and not having seen the articles transferred to other papers, we do not exactly comprehend upon what grounds such a nomination was to be secured.

Mr. Harrison is an amiable and intelligent gentleman, of very domestic habits, and not very ambitious of political distinction; and least of all, of engaging in arduous political encounter. He may, and probably does, entertain some sentiments not variant from those of the Democratic party, but there are opinions which are his and not theirs. He would not accept a nomination except upon the most honorable terms, for he is a correct and honorable gentleman.—He could not stand with the Democracy upon the Cincinnati Platform, because only a few years ago, he was elected to Congress upon a different platform, and maintained antagonistic views after the Democratic platform was announced.

We understand that he addressed a letter on this subject to some gentlemen earnest in the movement, but have not seen it. If he did so, we presume he explained the difficult and embarrassing condition in which he would be placed in consenting to accept such nomination, and expressing his preference for "private station."—We have too much respect and confidence in him as a man, to believe that he would do aught to compromise his integrity and honor, or consent to occupy a doubtful position for any purpose, and least of all for the glitter of a nomination or even an election for Governor. His ambition does not run in that way.

The proposition, if we understand it correctly, was unwise in the Enquirer, and must have been an emanation from a prurient imagination. We will not question the motives, or insinuate that it was an effort to add to the Democratic strength in Hamilton and other counties where the memory of a certain defunct organization has lingered after the soul had left the body. But it was a kind of acknowledgment of deficiency in Gubernatorial material in the Democratic party, of the right sort, which we are unwilling to admit. Such a thing might have been suggested in private conversation, at a convivial reunion, or among a party of friends; but it was rather flightly to make the suggestion seriously and publicly, in the face of the organization of the party and its antecedents, which, whatever may be individual fancies, are held in respect by the great mass of the Democracy.

True, some of the prominent Democrats have expressed a preference not to be called from their ordinary pursuits, on one plea or another; but there are others who have modestly confined from such expression; and we have yet to learn that any one, not physically disabled, or oppressed by circumstances that could not be removed, would decline so proud an honor if tendered by the Convention. With such men as Thurman, and Ranney, and Jewett, and McDowell, we should be at no loss for a candidate; and there are others who have not been brought so prominently before the public, who would inspire respect and be satisfactory to the people. We want a man with a clear Democratic record, who can not only "face the music," but mingle cordially and assimilate with the people—whose character and presence and address will entitle him to a cordial reception, wherever he may go, and who is able to expose the sophistries of the adversary and explain the system of government advocated and upheld by the Democracy. None can do this but a Democrat; and it should be held as a paramount rule, always to be observed, that the Democratic party can form no coalition, that would derange or endanger a single plank of its platform.

Popular Sovereignty.

We continue our extracts from the Appendix to Mr. Douglas's speech in the U. S. Senate in February last, upon Popular Sovereignty and non-interference of Congress in the domestic affairs of the Territories. In addition to the array we gave in our last issue, we publish to-day the sentiments of Hons. Jas. L. Orr, of South Carolina, A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, J. P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, J. M. Mason, of Virginia, Jas. A. Bayard, of Delaware, Geo. E. Badger, of North Carolina, John Pettit, of Indiana, A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia and Robert Toombs, of Georgia.

Southern Convention.—At the Southern Convention on Thursday, the vote was taken on the expediency of re-opening the slave trade—the vote was taken by States, and stands

Ayes—Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 4; South Carolina, 4; Louisiana, 6; Texas, 4; Georgia, 10; Mississippi, 7—44.

Nays—South Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 12; Florida, 3—19.

A resolution was also passed, recommending a Southern Convention, to take some means for the prevention of the installation of a Black Republican President; and in case this failed, to provide for a secession, and the forming of a Southern confederacy.
[Frankfort, Ky., Yeoman.

And that is the goal of the ambition of some of both parties, who ride the hobby of fanaticism and extremes, whether at the North or the South, although with the inevitable tendency of the circling waves of the maelstrom, its head is turned in the direction of destruction. The formation of a Southern confederacy has been in contemplation since the days of Aaron Burr. It is the last resort of overweening and disappointed ambition. Men have dreamed of it, instead of dwelling upon the glory and grandeur of the whole country.

The wish of Mr. Clay may yet be prophetic, that he would like to see on this Northern continent three great republics, so that if a man could not live happily in one, he might find the same institutions and the same mild restraint in another. Let there be no more Southern Conventions to take the wind out of the sails of that of Hartford, which will live a stigma and reproach to the end of time. Our country's annals should not furnish its counterpart. It can get along very well without two such illustrious examples, and one Arnold is enough.

Governor Medary.—We had the gratification of seeing the veteran Democratic Statesman, to-day, prior to his departure for Kansas. He bears with him our earnest wishes for his welfare and successful administration of Kansas affairs. The Government could not place there a better man. We are glad to see him in excellent health, and to know that he goes to [illegible] his charge, in excellent spirits.—Sent.

☞ Sunday's Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Last evening we had the pleasure of shaking the hand and holding social conversation, with our old editorial confrere, and the new live Governor of Kansas, Colonel Sam. Medary. The "Old War Horse" looks, and is, in vigorous health, and is enthusiastic in his praises of the climate, soil and people of the embryo State, whose early history has figured so conspicuously in the political world. Colonel Medary may well be congratulated upon the effects which his prudence, firmness and wise counsels have produced—bringing order out of chaos."

☞ The Statesman has been very obliging, and it affords us pleasure to return the compliment. The Cincinnati Commercial is responsible for this:

The Ohio Statesman claims a pre-emption right to the position of Democratic organ at the center of the State. It is troubled by Birney Marshall's new People's Press, wherein Senator Douglas is held up before the admiring world as the right man for the Charleston nomination. We do not know which has the advantage in Democracy, he of the Statesman or he of the Press, because we are not aware of the existence of any half bushel, universally accepted as a standard measure, with which to ascertain the bulk of the article as embodied in those gentlemen. But if the case should be presented to us as a question of brains, we should be obliged to give our deliberate opinion that Marshall has decidedly the advantage; and we would not consider ourselves engaged in complimenting him to any vast extent, either.

☞ The Cadiz Sentinel is not very particular when it charges us with abusing "some of Mr. Douglas's warmest friends." Who are they?

Acknowledgments.

We are under very great obligations, indeed, to the press generally, and to the Democratic press of Ohio in particular, for the kind and handsome manner in which they have mentioned this paper and its editor. Next to the approbation of our own conscience should be esteemed that of one's friends; and the words of friendly greeting and compliment that have been spoken are most gratefully appreciated. The reception we have met with from our brethren, is far more flattering than had been anticipated, and we have scarce the heart to notice one or two exceptions, where our motives have been misconstrued, and ultimate success deemed problematical. We did not expect to please everybody, but are happy to perceive a general tone of "welcome" to a field which we hope to make of usefulness to others as well as profit to ourself.

We did not embark in this enterprise without being aware of its vicissitudes, embarrassments and difficulties. The position of an editor involves a delicate trust. In a measure, he is dependent upon the public opinion, but he has a higher and nobler duty than a senseless struggle to propitiate popularity and endeavor to ride with the current. He should be right, or as near right as the frailty and imperfection of human nature will admit. To carry his point, or baffle an adversary, he should not be unfair, or persist in error, whatever be his skill in parry and defense. When wrong, it should be his pleasure to retract; not attempt to worry through a false and untenable position by adroit and cunning management. Such exploits are admired in a ready and inventive general, who by some luckless mishap or unforeseen incident, has involved his army; but are scarcely to be tolerated in him who addresses men's reason, who should distain expedients, who should advocate truth and justice and right, and deal with facts rather than the embroideries and garnishments of fancy. We may fail to reach the standard set up for our guidance, but it will not be through the want of heart to try. Our long connection with the press, if it have not improved the natural gifts with which we were endowed, has afforded the experience to know that men cannot be true to others if not true to himself, and that schemers almost universally fall in their own snares. A cunningly devised plan may succeed for the moment, and promise fruition, but some clue will lead to the labyrinth, and corresponding odium "return to plague the inventor." We, therefore, impose it upon ourself, to be frank and honest, to make no effort to mislead, and are, therefore, not induced by easy acquiescence, to follow the misdirection of others. We hold it to be our solemn duty to the people whose respect and confidence we desire to gain, [illegible] the People's Press a vehicle of truth; to attempt to inspire no temporary regard by assumed zeal, or gratify ourself or others, by intemperate eulogy or detraction. The true mission of an editor who would be respected, is to disseminate correct principles, and abide the arbitrament of time. He neither injures an adversary nor improves his own advantage by pursuing a contrary course; and no party is advanced that relies upon the press to conceal its delinquencies or cover its weaknesses.

[illegible]

We shall not add much to the article which we copy from the "Daily City Fact," for it is hardly necessary, to defend ourself from the imputations of the Cadiz Sentinel and Hillsborough Gazette; which papers have the liberty and right to think and vaticinate of us as they please. Nor are we at all disturbed that they have thought proper to throw a wet blanket upon our enterprise, which we know to be honorable and hope will be profitable. Our friend of the Hardin Democrat, too, is a little captious that we used some articles from another paper which excited his "suspicions," but as we are not advised of their nature and our imagination does not sympathise, we leave to time to dissipate any apprehensions he may have entertained.

Before we saw in the Statesman the articles which it reproduced, we had placed them with others, to be transferred to our own columns as memorials of the estimation in which we were held by the press, and the manner of its greeting. From the Statesman itself we expected nothing, unless the place was too narrow for both.

The object of republishing the two articles that in some measure reflected upon us, was apparent, and is appreciated in this community where the personal feeling of hostility has been no secret. We disregard the petty malice displayed and despise the cowardly malignity that sought to fire from behind so flimsy a breastwork. It has been our fortune to see with other optics than the Statesman's and to expose some of its infirmities, in our connection with another paper; and we defended prominent Democrats from its savage assaults, when they pursued their line of duty, as they understood it, and not as dictated by the Statesman. We know our motives to have been pure and we do not believe those of the Statesman were. We looked solely to the welfare and advancement of the Democratic party, and sought to prevent it from being involved in an issue that could only result to its detriment. We thought the Statesman more actuated by selfish motives, than the good of the party, and to follow its counsels would be suicidal to the Democratic party. This is our offense, and under similar circumstances it would be repeated. We did not intend this paper as the medium through which to perpetuate war upon the Statesman, but to promulgate Democratic truths, and insist that the party which we desire to see perpetuated, as we hope to see the perpetuity of our glorious union, should not be trammeled by false issues or be led after false gods.

Some affect to think that it is premature to advocate the claims of any one man to the Presidency, and unadvisable. So intimates friend Flood, of the Cleveland Democrat, from whom others who are not apt to have an original idea, may have taken their cue. Perhaps his experience in supporting Gen. Cass "against the world" may have enlightened him upon that point?

But we did not intend to be led into even this much talk about what we cannot consider more than little annoyances incidental to us all, and beg leave to express once more our cordial and sincere acknowledgements, for the very kind and generous manner in which the advent of our "Press" has been greeted by the press generally.

Quite Personal.—O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond Enquirer, having recently published a very bitter letter against John Minor Botts, the latter's son, Mr. B. B. Botts, is pleased to call Mr. Wise "a base, malignant, depraved calumniator, and falsifier of truth, honor and gentlemanly instincts, which none but an outlaw and a ruffian would have resorted to."

Since writing the above, we find the following from a Washington correspondent written on Friday evening:

"It is rumored this evening that young [illegible] and Wise, who have been in this vicinity for the last three days, arranging preliminaries for a duel, have fought, and that the latter was shot dead. Their movements are kept a profound secret. The police have been on the alert for the last twenty-four hours, but are unable to get any clue to them. Gov. Wise is also here."

Later.—The Petersburgh (Va.) Express says O. Jennings Wise, Esq., so far from being killed on Wednesday, in a duel, spoke for two hours on Wednesday night, in that city, on politics.

☞ The Grand President of the Sons of Malta, Fred Hess, arrived here yesterday. He facetiously remarked that he had been crossed so often, it would be surprising if the Maltese were not among the number. He is one of the very best fellows in the world, and is everybody's friend. He is in search of Democracy for the benefit of the Cincinnati Commercial.

☞ The New England Anti-Slavery Society will hold their annual Convention at Boston on the 24th and 26th inst.

The Two Years Amendment in Massachusetts.

The coolest piece of impudence and most shameless misrepresentation we have seen, in a long while is put forth by the Napoleon, Ohio, "Citizen" of the 11th inst. It is barefaced, open and unblushing effrontery. It reminds us of the fellow whose hand was caught in another's pocket.

"You thought my hand was in your pocket?"

"Yes, I know it was."

"Now you are very much mistaken. It was an optical delusion and you only thought so."

Upon the hypothesis of the "Citizen," every victory ever gained by the Republicans was the crafty work of the Democrats "quietly voting" for the men and measures proposed by their adversaries. We make an extract from the "Citizen," that the Republican party may see to what miserable shifts some of their champions resort, to bolster up their bad cause.—Are they not ashamed of having editors who would resort to such a wretched and contemptible subterfuge? What must be thought of a party whose principles are so obnoxious that when they are sustained, claim that it was through the quiet co-operation of their opponents?—How much more manly, how much more self respect would have been the consequence, if the matter had been explained that the Republicans of Massachusetts against the advice of some of their friends elsewhere, and some of their leading men at home, had adopted the amendment to the constitution, requiring foreign born citizens to have two years residence after naturalization before entitled to the privileges of citizenship! And how despicably and contemptibly the man must feel who knows in his heart, that what he has published in the face of the world as truth is nothing more or less than a gross and libellous falsehood!

The "Citizen" says:

The amendment proposed to the Massachusetts Constitution, was submitted to the suffrage of the people on Monday last. It was to be hoped the people of Massachusetts would vote the negative of the proposition, but the Democracy of that State quietly voted for the amendment, and thus succeeded in engrafting the provision that naturalized foreigners shall not vote under two years from the date of their final papers. The Republican party in Ohio and every other State, have spoken out in very decided terms against the infamous and foolish movement in Massachusetts. The success of the measure is wholly chargeable upon the Democracy, who will endeavor to make capital of it, to bring back into their ranks the adopted citizens who have left them.

But the "Citizen" is not alone in this sort of argument. The disease seems to be epidemic in the Republican camp. We do not know how our nearer neighbors of the "State Journal" reason, but hardly expect men of their acknowledged sagacity would place the adoption of the amendment upon such trivial and untenable grounds. The Tiffin "Tribune," however, argues with the Napoleon "Citizen" and says:

The reports from Massachusetts indicate that the two years amendment to the Constitution has been carried, by about 6,000 majority.—The vote was very small, amounting in all to not more than 40,000. The ultra Americans and the Democrats united and thus the proscriptive measure was carried. The Republicans mostly voted against it.

What will the Republicans of Massachusetts think when they see the fires of their triumph thus damped down by their brethren in Ohio?

The Legislature which submitted the proposition was Republican. Every Democrat in that body voted against it; and at the polls the Democracy voted against it, the New York "Tribune" avowed that the Republicans of Massachusetts had the whole matter in their hands, that they alone would be responsible for it, and that the Republican party of the whole country would have to share the odium, if it were adopted. The former editor of the "Ohio State Journal," now of the Boston Bee and Atlas, was perfectly rampant for it, as were the leading Republicans of the State, while it was opposed by every Democratic paper.

Nothing could be more conclusive that it is a Republican measure, and although it is rather restrictive upon the privileges of white freemen, do they not make up for it in extending on all occasions those of the negro?

Well Represented and in Force.

At the Democratic County Convention on Saturday last, we learn that the Columbus Post-Office was strongly represented, and that if its representatives did not speak publicly so that all might hear, they were busy in whispers, and took an active part in the game. First there was Tom Miller himself, as busy as if he were a delegate chosen by the people and invested with the privilege of casting their votes, in arranging the ticket that must be supported. His son-in-law John Joyce, a clerk in the Post-Office, was there, as busy as he knew how to be, in forwarding the same arrangement. His chum Levi Wilson, also a clerk in the Post-Office, was there, doing his best. Abner Thompson, another Post-Office clerk, was there, engaged in the same business. Ed. Hall, who has a son-in-law in the Post-Office, was there too doing the same thing, although he was a defeated candidate for dele[illegible]

The interest manifested by these men was not such as is common. They had a purpose. The reign of Millerism was threatened, and there was some probability that delegates might be chosen to the State Convention upon whom "the Miller clique" had not impressed its signet. This would never do. Such an event would be an outrage upon prescriptive rights which they were there to defend. It would not do to permit the delegates of the people to manage their own affairs, without their counsel and advisement. They had the game in their own hands, and played it out beautifully.

It is no particular business of ours to animadvert upon this officious zeal to manage the affairs of the people, but it does seem a little singular that the Post Office should require the presence of so many of its force at the County Convention, instead of being at their legitimate business. The time has been when such an interference with elections would have met with little favor from the head of the government, if it did not entail a severe reprimand—perhaps dismissal. If the Democratic party is to be handed over body and breeches to "the Post Office clique," be it so; it is an affair that concerns them, and to them will be the advantage of having their work cut out for them, without the trouble of more than a little ceremony.

It must be refreshing, too, to the Democracy to know that Hon. S. S. Cox, who is one of "Miller clique," was there also the whole day, engaged in the same business—a very interesting occupation for an M. C., who is serving his last term, and for which he was paid in an endorsement as part of the Democratic platform.

To the management of these officious gentlemen Judge Thurman was excluded from the position of a delegate, and Esq. Slyh was cheated after being as good as assured that he would be selected. They had the cards stocked, as they will always have, unless the people take steps to check them, or the constant and successive defeats of their nominees shall render their efforts unavailing.

"State Auditor.—A correspondent of the Cleveland National Democrat of this morning proposes General W. S. V. Prentiss "as a man of experience, ability, energy and integrity to fill the responsible office of State Auditor," and adds that "General P. is a native Buckeye, and is among the most promising young men of Ohio in the ranks of the Democratic party. The State cannot make a better selection."

The editor of the Democrat has this endorsement:

We cheerfully underwrite all that our correspondent says in regard to General Prentiss. His nomination is one eminently fit to be made.

Sunday Excursions.

To those who dwell in palaces, and have the comforts of proper ventilation, can go and come when they please, ride, walk, sit or stand as they list, the luxury of a little fresh air is an everyday matter, and becomes blase. But to those cribbed and confined, in workshops by day and crowded tenements at night, where may be a whole family are huddled into one small room—breathing a sulphury atmosphere by day and one fouled with impure and commingled breaths at night, it is indeed a most vivifying luxury to breathe the pure air of heaven once a week.

It has been aptly said that one half the world does not know how the other half lives; and there are many who do not know, themselves, how they live. They work and eat and sleep—dragging on a miserable existence, sometimes seeing a helpless family springing up only to wither and droop and perish in the miserable hole which they inhabit. They never breathe the free, healthy air, which is to invigorate and give health and strength and heart to their labor. Toil is the only companion they know, and, when the day of rest comes they know no rest. The home is perhaps a dingy room, ill-furnished, smoky, with ragged and dirty children squalling on the floor, and the hard-tasked mother preparing the frugal meal, or going through the hebdomadal ablutions—these give no rest to the laborer. He saunters out upon the streets, meets some neighbor or fellow-workman, and they adjourn to the dramshop. There over villainous "fluid" they drown the miseries of life, only to debilitate their frames and render them unfit for the task to be recommenced on the morrow.

This is no fancy sketch. It is of actual occurrence every day, in the large cities, in which the poorer class suffer, especially the women who do all the drudgery of home, from the foul and pestilential atmosphere they are compelled from day to day, and night to night to breathe.

When railroads were invented, we thought there would be Sunday excursions out of the large cities, which would afford the laborer an opportunity to breathe. It is the only day of the week that the carrier can call his own, and can go with his wife and little ones out of the heated, brick-walled city and give them a breath of heaven. But, it seems the iron-horse also wants rest; and it would hurt the nerves of those who seated on velvet cushions, learn the fashionable path to Heaven, to hear him snort on a day that must be devoted to church worship!

O, is it not glorious to go out beneath the blue sky, beneath the umbrageous boughs of some wide-spreading tree, to feel the cooling breeze as it floats along laden with perfume, and soft and balmy with the fragrance of flowers, to listen to the thousand echoes of the woods—the hum of insects, the songs of birds—to see the children skipping like lambkins over the green sward, to hear their innocent prattle, to behold their cheeks ruddy with the hues of health, to see everywhere around evidences of the greatness and goodness of God—these are the monitors that make their way to the heart, and teach it to bow in meekness and thankfulness to Him from whom all blessings flow.

How easy to have an excursion train leaving a city at the matin hour when the sun first wheels above the horizon to begin his diurnal march, and to return again before the shades of evening bring dew to the flower? Make Sunday a day of recreation in the summer time, and it would give additional wealth to the rest of the week; for it would inspire the toiling million with health and heart that would soon tell in their daily task.

We throw out these suggestions, because, may be, even here at Columbus, where the mechanics and laborers are better provided than in larger cities, and not so crowded in their lodging places, something of the kind might be inaugurated. We shall hail the day when it does take place, as putting the railroad to one of its most useful purposes.

White Sulphur Springs.

Since the last watering season, this splendid summer resort has had numerous additions and embellishments, which will render it still more attractive during the present season. It is said that the liberal proprietor, Mr. Wilson, has expended $30,000 in adding to the comforts and the conveniences of the place. As a summer resort it is unquestionably at the head of all western establishments, and those in search of recreation, of pure, country air, of elegant leisure, of health-inspiring waters, and the most sumptuous accommodations, need go no further than the White Sulphur, which is a short and pleasant buggy ride from Columbus, and only a half-hour's rail-road trip, to the station. A great business will be done this season.

On the fourth page of this paper, among the miscellaneous articles, there will be found a much more full and complete notice of the place from the Cincinnati Gazette, than we are able to give, not having been able, last season, to avail ourself of the complimentary invitation to pass a few days at the Springs, but which pleasure we intend to enjoy this summer. From our numerous friends who have partaken of Mr. Wilson's hospitalities, we have had the most glowing accounts, as well as the multifarious and uncommonly romantic beauties of the place, the liberality displayed in every thing, and the exceeding care and attention of the management to the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of visitors and guests.

Columbus Plow Works of John L. Gill & Son.—It has been a pleasure and a satisfaction to notice the many and striking improvements in agricultural implements, which have been made from time to time, by the long and well established firm of Messrs. John L. Gill & Son of this city. There is no useful invention which promises to be advantageous in agriculture, but receives their early attention, and the superiority of their manufacture is attested throughout the west. Their catalogue for 1859 may be had by addressing or calling upon them, and embraces the different kinds of plows manufactured by them, with full descriptions and illustrations. We notice at their establishment within a short time, a most useful invention—the clod-crusher—which seems to us should be in the hands of every farmer who would put his grounds in complete order. The long experience of Messrs. Gill & Son, and close observation enable them to select no implement for manufacture that is not of the most useful and valuable character.

German Saengerbund Festival.—The first German Saengerbund Festival, composed of the German Glee clubs of the North Western States, will be held at Cleveland next month. The festival will commence on Tuesday, the 14th of June, and continue four days. Three hundred singers are expected to be in attendance. On the evening of the first day will be performed, at the Cleveland Theater, Flotow's romantic opera, Alessandro Stradella, by the Cleveland Gesang Verein. On the evening of the second day a grand tableau, "A Night on the Sea." The chorus to consist of 300 singers, assisted by a powerful orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Abel. In the afternoon of the third day a prize concert, the victorious society winning a silver goblet worth $50. In the evening a banquet. This grand musical festival will close on Friday, the fourth day, with a procession, pic-nic, and a ball in the evening at the National Hotel.

Shocking Casualty.—In the Columbus Machine Shop this afternoon, a young man named Geo. Smith, had a leg broken and torn in a horrible manner by its being caught in the machinery. Smith, who is a man of family, was immediately taken to his residence on Third street, near South Public Lane, and medical aid called.

Democratic Convention to Appoint Delegates.—Elias Gaver and Henry Wilson were nominated for Chairman, and Wilson declining, the former was unanimously elected and took the chair. Geo. Wilson was nominated Sec'y and Jno. W. Thompson Assist.

On motion of Esq. Slyh, the Secretaries were instructed to call the wards and townships that delegates might present credentials.

On motion of T. Arnold to appoint a committee of three on credentials, Esq. Slyh gained the floor and spoke against the motion, as he did not believe there were men in the Democratic ranks who would present a credential when they had no right to.

Mr. Arnold knew there were men on the floor who had fought the Democratic party and he would never recognize them as Democrats.

Esq. Slyh again attempted to speak but was called to order.

The motion was reconsidered.

Pleasant and Plain townships were not represented.

On motion the chair appointed Messrs. Dr. Durant, Jacob Slyh and Thos. Sparrow a Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Slyh then proposed that the Convention proceed to district the county into five districts, of which Montgomery township and the City of Columbus should form one, being entitled to five delegates, the remainder of the county being divided into four districts of one delegate each. This motion was laid on the table, the Committee on Credentials retired and calls being made for Mr. Cox that gentleman ascended the chairman's stand and addressed the Convention.

Mr. Cox referred to the economy of the Democrats in Congress, in reducing government expenditures to some $51,000,000 which the revenue system was fully equal to discharge. What he had predicted of Kansas matters had been fully verified, under the operation of the enabling act and English conference bill. He alluded to the recent scenes which occurred in the northern part of the State, where the U. S. officers were resisted in the execution of process under the Fugitive Slave Law. He drew a contrast between the remarkable fondness and regard for the negroe's rights, and the law recently passed by the Republicans of Massachusetts, requiring two years' residence from foreigners, (unless they are black) subsequent to the naturalization. He briefly alluded to the law passed by the late Democratic Legislature of Ohio, excluding negroes from the privilege of voting; and concluded by appealing to Democrats to stand true and firm by the Star-Spangled Banner and the Union.

Mr. Durant, on the part of the Committee on Credentials, made a report of the Delegates properly authenticated to represent the Democrats of Franklin county in the Convention.

Mr. Durant said that the credentials of the delegation from Jefferson township were informal, having neither the certificate of Judge nor Clerk; and he suggested that the delegates should make explanation. The delegates having explained that it was the wish of the citizens that they should represent the township, on motion, they were received as the delegates from Jefferson.

Mr. Slyh proposed to district the county into four parts, so as to equalize the representation.

Mr. Rice moved to amend by going at once into an election of delegates.

Mr. Arnold moved that the motion be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Edwards moved to take a recess until half past one o'clock.

Mr. Arnold opposed the motion to take a recess.

The motion to take a recess was lost.

The motion to district the county was lost.

A motion to go into the election prevailed.

Mr. Durant moved that a Committee of three on Resolutions be appointed.—Carried. The chair appointed Dr. Durant, Mr. Fleser and J. J. Funston.

Mr. Arnold moved that in voting for delegates the nine receiving the highest vote be considered delegates.

On motion, two tellers, Mr. Arnold and Mr. Rice, were appointed.

Mr. Marshall moved to amend by electing delegates separately. Affirmative 26, negative 28. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Arnold's motion to elect the nine highest was lost. Affirmative 24, negative 27.

Mr. King moved to elect delegates separately.—Carried.

On motion the Convention took a recess till half past one, P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Durant urged that the rule to elect separately be rescinded. Lost.

Mr. Dunn moved that a majority of all votes be necessary to an election.

Mr. King moved to amend by making the person having the highest number of votes the delegate. Carried.

I. O. Reamy, Geo. W. Manypenny, Isaac H. Morrow, John G. Edwards, [illegible]

1st Ballot, J. O. Reamy 39; Manypenny 16; S. G. Foster 11; Isaac H. Morrow 6, Jno. G. Edwards 5; A. G. Thurman 1; Alex. Moobery 1; J. Reinhard 1; P. P. Rice 1.

Mr. Reamy having the highest vote was declared elected.

2d Ballot, G. W. Manypenny 45; A. G. Thurman 20; S. G. Foster 3; J. H. Morrow 1; R. H. Thompson 1.

Mr. Manypenny having received the highest vote, was declared elected.

3d Ballot, J. Reinhard 46; A. G. Thurman 12; J. H. Morrow 12; R. H. Thompson 4.

Mr. Reinhard having received the highest vote, was declared elected.

4th Ballot, Alex. Moobery 67; P. P. Rice 19; John Gore 4; John Wright 1; S. G. Foster 1.

Mr. Moobery having received the highest vote, was declared elected.

Mr. Sparrow moved that the remaining five delegates be appointed by acclamation, and named Messrs. John G. Edwards, John Wright, Jonathan Bobo, John Gore and Jacob Slyh.

Mr. Durant opposed the motion, as unparliamentary, and was disposed to hold gentlemen to the rule.

Mr. Marshall said to reduce the proposition to order, he moved a division of the question.

The motion to suspend the rule was lost.

5th Ballot, J. G. Edwards 60; J. Gore 13; Moses Davis 1; W. Hunter 1.

Seventy-five votes having been given, two more than the proper number, on motion, Mr. Edwards having the highest number was declared elected a delegate.

6th Ballot, Dr. Bullen 61; Geo. Griswold 2; H. Wilson 2; Jacob Slyh 6; J. Bobo 1.

Mr. Bullen having received the highest number, was declared elected a delegate.

7th Ballot, John Wright 63; Jacob Slyh 10.

Mr. Wright having received the highest number of votes was declared a delegate.

8th Ballot, Jacob Slyh 22; Moses Davis 49; Jonathan Bobo.

Mr. Davis having received the highest vote was declared elected.

9th Ballot, Jonathan Bobo 54; Jacob Slyh 19.

Mr. Bobo having received the highest vote was declared elected.

Prior to the 7th ballot, Mr. Slyh being assured that he would have no opposition on the next ballot had his name withdrawn; but after the ballot, it was asserted that there was no such understanding, and a different candidate was nominated.

It had been determined to elect certain delegates, who were amiable to certain political managers, and with the exception of the first (Mr. Reamy) it was carried out, in the selection of the "cut and dried ticket, every one having his cue."

When the delegation was full Mr. Durant reported a few brief resolutions, approving the law to prevent negro voting, the sub-treasury law, the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, of territorial expansion, the acquisition of Cuba, Hon. S. S. Cox, carrying out of the fugitive slave law, and condemning the attempts to resist the U. S. officers, and the Massachusetts amendment—all as part of the Democratic creed.

Which resolutions were adopted in a lump, and the convention adjourned.

The Seat of War—Relative Position of the Belligerents.

In the obscurity which clouds all intelligence from the seat of war, we can hardly do better than furnish our readers with some preliminary knowledge of the extent and features of the scene, proceeding which will be all the more acceptable as it admits of being made both simple and precise.—Whether the war can, indeed, be confined to those territories, is a very different question; but as long as it is limited by the boundaries now assigned to it there can be no reason why the exact import of every telegram should not be immediately comprehended.

We find the following succinct and comprehensive description of the position in the London Times:

The Kingdom of Sardinia, composed of Piedmont—its principal mass—in the centre, the ancient province of Savoy in the northwest, and the maritime territory of Genoa in the southeast, is not above one hundred miles in breadth from its western to its eastern frontier. On the former of these frontiers it is conterminous along its entire length with France, its ally, but on the latter it is only partly conterminous with Austria, its enemy. In the north a portion of the Swiss territory and in the south the Duchy of Parma, supply the border line, leaving only a central portion—perhaps about half of the entire length, to be formed by the territories of Austrian Lombardy. The line in question, as everybody is now aware, is constituted by the river Ticino and by the Lago Maggiore, through which that river flows, as the Rhone does through the Lake of Geneva. On the French side the border is formed by the Alps, so that the seat of war may be regarded in a general aspect as a broad piece of territory between a chain of mountains and a river. The French had to cross the mountains, the Austrians, the stream, the distance between them, as we have said, was about 100 miles.

The features of Piedmont itself, however, deserve particular attention, as they are regulating the present distribution of the contending armies. Piedmont is traversed in its breadth by the windings of the river Po, and the division of the country thus affected corresponds very nearly with the division of the eastern frontier between Lombardy and Parma, so that to the south of the stream Piedmont borders on Parma, and to its north only on the hostile territory of Lombardy. These two divisions of the Sardinian Kingdom differ totally in their natural characters. To the north of the river—the district immediately exposed to the Austrians—all is a level plain up to the foot of the Swiss Alps, whereas on the southern side all is mountainous, and the whole space filled with the shoots or spurs of the Ligurian Apennines sloping away from Genoa. In this division of the kingdom lie the strong places of the Sardinians—Alessandria, Cassale and Tortona, and on its western edge stands Turin itself, the capital of the State. Within or around these fortresses the Sardinians have collected the bulk of their army, perhaps some 75,000 men, leaving the plains of the North comparatively open to the incursions of the enemy.

Before the actual commencement of hostilities the Austrians at Milan stood just about as far from the river as the French at Briancon did from the mountains; and a line drawn from one of these points to the other would pass through the common mark of both armies—the Royal city of Turin. Turin, however, is about as far again from Buffalora, where the Austrians crossed the river, as it is from Susa, where the French halt on crossing the Alps, the distance being about seventy miles in the former case against thirty-three in the latter. But this inequality was more than compensated by the relative difficulties of the two roads, for, whereas the Austrians have a plain country to traverse, the French can only reach Susa by passing the Alps. In reality, the advantage of ground so far, was on the side of the Austrians, but their operations have been influenced by further considerations, arising from the position of the Sardinian army before described. The French, as they descend upon Susa and push forward to Turin, are directly confronting the Austrians on their march towards the same point from Milan, and if this was all, and there were no Sardinians except in the capital, the shock of battle could be anticipated with great facility. Sooner or later—in fact, very soon indeed—the belligerents would meet, and an engagement on a large scale ensue. It will be observed, however, from what we have said, that the Austrians, in their advance across Piedmont from east to west, would have on their left flank the whole concentrated strength of the Sardinian army, resting on its finest fortresses. What the chain of the Tyrol, indeed, is to Austria in the plains of Lombardy, the chain of the Ligurian Apenines is to Sardinia in the plains of Piedmont, and the parallel can be carried still further, for exactly as Germany lies in reserve behind the Tyrol, so does a second French force gather in strength behind the Apenines. On the seaboard of these mountains stands Genoa, which, as France commands the sea, can be reached from Toulon with the greatest facility. The Sardinians, therefore, while they cluster in force about their citadels to the south of the Po, have in their rear the support of a powerful French army within fifty miles distance.

The Austrians are thus opposed by two bodies of the enemy—one directly facing them at Turin, and drawing daily reinforcements from the passes of the Alps, and another at Casale and Alessandria, flanking their march and receiving succors from a distinct base of operations at Genoa. By crossing their frontiers at its northern extremity, as they have done, they might occupy the northern districts of Sardinia, or, if they descended thence upon the Po, they might get the Sardinian army in front of them, but they would then have the army of the Alps upon their right. They must, in short, advance in any case against two lines of foes posted at right angles to each other; and, for simplicity's sake, we may consider these lines to be represented by the river Dora Baltea, running from north to south by Ivrea, and the Po, running from west to east by Casale—Turin being pretty nearly at the angle.

All the places named, be it understood, lie within a comparatively small compass. From Arona, the point occupied by the Austrians, in the north, to Genoa, on the seaboard of the south, the distance is about 110 miles, or very nearly the same as from Susa to Buffalora. From Genoa to Alessandria it is only forty-six miles, and from Alessandria to Turin less than sixty. From Susa to Turin, again, the distance is but thirty-three miles; so that in their two principal positions of Turin and Alessandria the Sardinians are, in the one case, within forty, and in the other within fifty miles, of their powerful allies. The Austrians, too, would be equally near their resources. Novara is about five miles, Mortara about ten miles, and Vercelli but some twenty miles, from the Lombardy frontier; and these are the points at which the first collision may be anticipated. The great feature, however, of the campaign, as far as it can be comprehended at present, is the double base of operations from which the Sardinians and their allies are proceeding; and if the Austrians find themselves in strength sufficient for such a plan, it is not improbable that they also may divide their forces, so that the troops now said to be at Mortara may advance towards the South, and those at Novara towards the West. It will not have escaped notice that the Austrians are said to be particularly strong at Mortara, while the Imperial Guard, the select corps of the French army, is at Genoa. These dispositions would seem to indicate that the hardest struggle is expected on the line to Genoa rather than on the line to Turin, but this is a point on which we can hardly remain long in the dark. In the interval we can only be too sure that war, in so narrow a field, and between armies so powerful and so fiercely animated, will lose none of those horrors from which civilization revolts in despair.

The Duration of the War.—The Emperor of France seems to think that the pending war is to be a short affair. We see it stated in a letter from the Paris correspondent of the New York Times, that at a dinner given to the superior officers of the Imperial Guard by the Emperor before their departure, his Majesty said to them on bidding them adieu: "We are going to have a summer's work of it, but I hope we shall be able to hunt together at Compeigne in September." His Majesty limits the war to four months. It is said he never appeared so gay and joyous as at present. His Majesty may find it a more of job than he anticipates. He evidently snuffs burning powder with a gusto, and may have enough of it before the war is over. He gives evidence that the blood of the Old Napoleon courses in his veins and prompts him to action. His personal interference with the dangers and duties of fighting will give an important interest to the campaign.

☞ Mrs. Edward Frese committed suicide at Middletown, Conn., on Sunday, by cutting her throat from ear to ear with a razor. She had been dejected and melancholy for some time, and is supposed to have been deranged.

Opinions of "The Press."

People's Press.—We have received from Columbus a new paper bearing the above title, and edited by J. Birney Marshall, at $2, per year in advance. It is a large paper and neatly printed. It professes to be devoted to the advocacy of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and at the same time abuses some of Mr. D.'s warmest friends.

We have our doubts whether such a paper as the Press will be of any real advantage to the Democracy of Ohio. The number before us indicates that one real object of the paper is to try to keep up a warfare with the publishers of the Statesman. This would not only be useless but foolish. The Statesman under its present management, is doing good service for the Democracy of Ohio; and we know that one Democratic paper is as much as can be well supported at Columbus; and that support we prefer to see given to the old Democratic organ, the Ohio Statesman, as long as it remains true to Democratic principles. It is time enough for a year yet to advocate the claims of gentlemen to the Presidency. Then we shall have the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and he ought to be the person that every Democrat should labor for. Advocating the claims of any one person for the Presidency in advance of the Convention only injures the party. We desire to see the Democracy of Ohio united during the coming campaign; but if prominent Democrats are to be abused and berated, then there will be no harmony in our party. And for the sake of this harmony in the party, is why we have our fears whether the Press will be of any real benefit to the Democracy of Ohio.—[Cadiz Sentinel.

The People's Press.—The above is the title of a large and neatly printed paper, just started at Columbus by J. Birney Marshall, Esq. Mr. Marshall has won for himself considerable reputation in the editorial fraternity, and is capable of making a good paper. The "People's Press" professes to be Democratic, but some of the articles which appear in its columns lead us to suppose that its real mission is the gratification of some petty animosity, as otherwise which it would not hesitate to sow the seeds of dissention in the ranks of the Democratic party. And moreover, we think it highly impolitic to attempt to build up a paper on the Douglas issue; those differences were from the first of but minor importance, and now they are entirely obsolete with the people—all are willing to forget them, and work together in harmony, as in days of yore. The "Press" may preach harmony, but its course, we think, is not at all calculated to bring it about. We may be mistaken in our convictions, but time will tell.—[Hillsborough Gazette.

The People's Press.—Such is the title of a new Democratic paper published at Columbus, Ohio, the initial number of which is before us. It is edited by J. Birney Marshall Esq., a Kentuckian, who has an extended reputation as a journalist. The Press advocates Mr. Douglas' peculiar views of the territorial question, and its editorials display marked ability. It is of the size and of the neatest typographical appearance. We welcome it very cordially to our exchange list.—Frankfort, Ky., Yeoman.

The People's Press.—We received the first number of a paper bearing the above title, and printed in Columbus. The editor, J. Birney Marshall, Esq., was formerly editor of the Statesman, and is a writer of fine ability. It is devoted to the interests of Douglas for President in 1860, and we like the editorials, but think it a very suspicious circumstance, to see so much copied from the "City Fact." It is a large, well filled weekly, and can be had for $2,00 per annum, with a discount of ten per cent. on clubs of ten; 15 per cent. on clubs of thirty, and 20 per cent. on clubs of fifty.—Hardin County Democrat.

The People's Press.—We are in receipt of the new Columbus weekly paper, bearing the above title. It is a large and handsomely got up sheet, leaving nothing to be desired in the way of mechanical appearance, and under the vigorous and able editorial guidance of J. Birney Marshall, Esq., will be sure to command a liberal and we trust remunerative support. In politics it is strongly for the Democratic doctrines as expounded and successfully maintained by the "Little Giant" of Illinois. We wish Mr. Marshall every success in his enterprise.—Toledo Herald.

The People's Press.—We have received the first number of a very neat and spirited paper, bearing the above title, published at Columbus, Ohio, and edited by J. Birney Marshall. It is Democratic in politics.—Alliance Democrat.

The People's Press.—This is the title of a new weekly paper published at Columbus, Ohio, by J. B. Marshall, Esq., formerly editor of the Statesman and latterly associate editor of the City Fact. The first No. of the Press presents a handsome appearance, and its editorials are able and well calculated to aid its favorite, Senator Douglas, in obtaining the nomination of the Charleston Convention. We trust the Press will be a paying concern.—McArthur Democrat.

The People's Press.—Mr. J. B. Marshall has retired from editorial connection with the Columbus Fact, and will devote his energies and attention to the management of "The People's Press," a large and good looking weekly he has established as a Douglas organ at the Capital.—Cleveland Leader.

The People's Press.—This is the name of a new paper just started at Columbus, under the management of J. Birney Marshall. It is a Douglas paper, and takes the Cincinnati platform as its creed; the same creed that Buchanan papers profess. The Press is well conducted and well edited—at least in this its initial number—but we fancy time will show in Columbus and in Cleveland that the newspaper business is a little overdone.—[Cleveland Herald.

The People's Press.—Mr. J. Birney Marshall's new weekly paper has made its appearance, hailing from Columbus. It plants itself on the Cincinnati platform and gives the "Little giant" a hearty support. The Press presents a fine appearance and is vigorously and industriously edited.—[Springfield News and Journal.

☞ We have received the first number of the "People's Press," a weekly paper published at Columbus, Ohio, by James Birney Marshall, formerly connected with the press of that city. Mr. Marshall is an agreeable, versatile, and able writer, and, aside from his Douglasism, we wish his great success in his new enterprise.—[Louisville Courier.

☞ J. Birney Marshall, of Columbus, has issued the first No. of the People's Press, a handsome weekly sheet, devoted to the cause of Senator Douglas. Mr Marshall is a sprightly writer, and will make an interesting paper.—[Dayton Journal.

The People's Press.—J. Birney Marshall has issued the first number of his People's Press at Columbus. It is a beautiful sheet, and well filled with interesting matter. Its object is to aid in the elevation of Mr Douglas to the Presidency, and is called a Democratic paper. This we think is a misnomer, for no paper wedded to the fortunes of a single man can truly be called a Democratic paper, for such always make principles subservient to men, whereas the reverse of this doctrine is the correct one.—[Clev. Nat. Democrat.

The People's Press.—We have received the first number of the above named paper edited and published weekly in Columbus, by J. Birney Marshall. It is a large elegant looking paper, filled with choice political and miscellaneous matter, and earnestly supports the nomination of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for the next Presidency. Long may it wave.—[Madison National Democrat.

The People's Press.—We have received the first number of the People's Press, published at Columbus, with J. Birney Marshall, late official Reporter of the Ohio Senate, at its head, as proprietor. It is a large sheet and neatly printed. Mr. Marshall's experience as a publisher, together with his well known ability, is sufficient guarantee that the Press will be an able accession to the Ohio press.—[Lancaster Eagle.

The first number of the People's Press, a paper just started at Columbus, Ohio, has been received. It is published weekly by J. Birney Marshall, and advocates the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for President. It is a large and handsome sheet, and is conducted with great ability.—[Chicago Times.

☞ The first number of "The People's Press," a new paper, with Douglas proclivities, published at Columbus, Ohio, has been received.—The "Press" makes a neat appearance. It is open and decided for S. A. Douglas as the nominee of the Charleston Convention in 1860. Such as want a Democratic paper of the Douglas politics are advised to send for the "People's Press."—[Clermont Courier.

People's Press.—This is the title of a new Democratic paper started at Columbus, J. Birney Marshall, editor. The Press is a strong advocate of Douglas for President in 1860.—Mr. Marshall is a forcible writer and should have good success, which we certainly wish him in his new enterprise.—[Marietta Rep.

☞ We have received the first number of the "People's Press," published at Columbus, Ohio, by J. Birney Marshall. It advocates the claims of Stephen A. Douglas for the next Presidency. It is a very neatly gotten-up paper, and the marks of Mr. Marshall as a good writer are plainly visible.—[Washington Reg.

People's Press.—We have received the first number of the Press, published at Columbus, Ohio, by J. Birney Marshall. It is Democratic in politics and will do service in the coming campaign. Mr Marshall is a man of fine talents and a sprightly writer, and a Douglas Popular Sovereignty Democrat. We wish Brother Marshall success.—[Adams Co. Democrat.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

The Habeas Corpus Argument.

In the Supreme Court, to-day, the argument in the case of Bushnell and Langston was commenced by A. G. Riddle, Esq., who contended that the Constitution conferred no power to legislate for the purpose of sustaining slavery and the object of the Fugitive Slave Law was to sustain slavery. Slavery is not a national institution, and does not fall within the powers of the General Government. It is a State institution, and exists by express municipal enactment or legislation of some kind. All presumption is adverse to slavery. If it be not an express grant, it is not implied. If the presumption is against slavery, it is against the law by which it exists.

He argued that Congressional power was not co-extensive with the Judicial. Fugitives from labor it enjoined on the States alone, and not on Congress to restore. He did not stand there to argue that it was the duty of Ohio to return persons escaped from slavery. If there were no express, there were no implied grant of legislative power on this subject. Congress had not the power to enact this particular law, which subjects the escaped slave to the management of the master. It cannot confer the power to seize. The presumption is that the person is free. As soon as the slave steps over the boundary of the north west territory, out of which Ohio was formed, his shackles fall, and he stands next to his freedom. The person is protected by "due process of law," and may not be seized by owner or attorney.

He contended that the Constitution had no power to grant, could confer no power to legislate upon Congress, and could not grant to Congress to exercise the powers it has assumed. As no crime had been charged in the record, the court had no jurisdiction. If when reviewed, the record showed no crime, the prisoners were entitled to enlargement.

Mr. Riddle addressed the Court for two hours and a-half, during which he sought to establish that the Constitution did not, and had no power to confer upon Congress the right to legislate upon the subject—that the articles in the Constitution, touching slavery, were mere compacts, and did not authorize legislation—that as soon as a slave crossed into Ohio he was free, and that his status was that of freedom, not slavery.

Having no facilities for reporting, and placed behind the Speaker, we heard but indistinctly. It seemed a good argument, and very consistent with our pre conceived notions of the Constitution. As he understands it, the argument is not of much force. The Court adjourned till half past 2 P. M.

No argument was submitted by the counsel for the United States, Messrs. Belden and Swayne, the latter stating that the Court was in possession of the points.

Mr. Wolcott, Attorney-General, commenced an ingenious argument for States' Rights and had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

"Occasional," the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, says:

I am promised a very full and detailed account of the money which has been expended for the support of the Administration papers in Illinois and Ohio. Will it not be a novel sight to see a President of the United States before a Congressional Investigation Committee furnishing evidences of corruption and explaining the J. B. notes and letters?

When this investigation and exposition takes place, where will the Hon. S. S. Cox and Tom Miller be? Do these bottle-holders of Democracy think, that with all their adroitness they can forever keep their iniquitous bargain from the public eye?

"A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind," and the love for "J. B." in that hour of trial and tribulation, when there will be a knocking of the knees and rattling of dry bones, will be greatly enhanced.

The *Journal* of this morning says: "It is currently reported in the city and throughout the State that Capt. Wray Thomas, of this place, will be a candidate before the Democratic convention to-morrow for Lieutenant Governor. If a Democrat is to be elected, we know no one more eminently fitted to fill the chair of President of the Senate with grace and true Old Virginia dignity than Capt. Wray Thomas."

We know that Mr Thomas does not desire any such distinction, but if he did, there has been no one named in connection with the office who would fill it with more dignity and impartiality. We had not heard the report, and set it down as a *Journal* canard, a species of amusement to which our neighbor is sometimes addicted.

An Editor Assaulted.—For some time past, the Toledo *Times* has reflected very severely upon the exorbitant charges of United States Express, and its management, especially upon O Cone, Assistant Superintendent. On Monday, Cone assaulted Mr. Nash, as the latter represents, "while on the way to dinner, at the Island House, with a hickory bludgeon." He continues:

"At first we felt like dealing him the measure of justice dealt his father on the race course of Sandusky, years ago, by the Kentuckian, who shot him dead, for such an ebullition of temper and spleen as was evinced by the son yesterday; but that feeling gave way to one of pity and contempt for the poor fool."

Nash is too good natured to entertain malice, and the result of the attack shows the evenness of his temper, and the command he had over his muscles. We rather think we should have given a small return for such a personal compliment.

☞ The President has not yet selected a Secretary in the place of Mr. J. Buchanan Henry, but it is supposed that the appointee will be another nephew.

☞ All the sufferers by the recent accident at Jordan, on the New York Central Railroad, are doing well. Their injuries are less severe than was feared at the first moment of excitement.

☞ The birthday of Queen Victoria was yesterday celebrated by the English residents of New York. The Cunard steamer Persia hauled into the stream for the purpose of the better displaying her flags and for firing the Royal salute on the occasion.

New York Loan.—The State corporation of New York advertises for a five per cent. loan of $300,000. Proposals are to be received till June 23d, in sums of not less than $5,000.

The $100,000 worth of New York & Erie certificates, reimbursable on the 1st Oct. next will be received in payment of bids for the loan.

Mexican Affairs.—The instructions to our Minister to Mexico contemplate the acquisition by the United States of a perpetual control over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the strengthening of the Golden purchase of the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California terminating at Guaymas, [also a mixed commission for the settlement of claims.]

The consideration has not been fixed, but a margin will be left for Judge McLean's decision under the consideration that the awards against Mexico shall be deducted.

The negotiations is to be opened with Senor Mata.

The Turf.—The trot on the Union, Long Course, N. Y., on Monday, between Pilot, Miller's Damsel, and Cora d'Estelle, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for a purse stake of $450, was won by Pilot very easily in three straight heats. The last heat he [illegible] with the greatest apparent ease.—Time, 2:32½, 2:32½, 2:29½. Pilot is matched [illegible] Mr. Monnott's black gelding Native [illegible] for $2,000 aside, mile heats; the race off about the middle of June.

☞ Governor Corwin will be a delegate to the Republican State Convention from Lebanon, Warren county.

A Bonne Bouche for the Statesman.

Lest our generous and unselfish neighbors of the *Statesman* should overlook the following very acceptable paragraph (as well adapted as if written for their columns,) we take the first opportunity of presenting it to their notice:

James R. Marshall, a flippant, but very foolish writer, has commenced a paper at Columbus, to advocate the claims of Judge Douglas to the Presidency. The Democracy of Ohio will support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and do not want presses devoted to the interests of any man. The *Statesman* is at present ably and judiciously conducted, and we see no occasion for another Democratic paper at Columbus.—*Mansfield Banner.*

Perhaps Mr. Harper did not see any "occasion for another Democratic paper at" Mt. Vernon, when the friends of Popular Sovereignty tired of seeing the "Banner" carry water on both shoulders, and fight shy of the prevailing issues established the "National?" "Lucky" was as mute as an oyster, until a large Republican Mass Meeting was held at Mt. Vernon, and he was persuaded to lean a little that way. The "flippant, but very foolish writer" will, doubtless, mend his pen and take more pains to entitle himself to a better opinion from this Leviathan, who flounders with such a swell among the little fishes. The manner in which the *Statesman* is conducted is a matter of taste, and the *Banner* has as much right to admire it, as the old woman had to kiss "Brindle."

Virginia Election.—The election in Virginia takes place on Thursday next, the 26th inst. As to the result, so strong is the Democratic party in that State, that the defeat of Letcher seems out of the question. He is, however, opposed with energy and effect by Goggin, who seems at least his match on the stump.

The following are the two tickets:

Governor—John Letcher, Democrat; Wm. L. Goggin, Opposition.

Lieut. Governor—R. L. Montague, Democrat; W. T. Willey, Opposition.

Attorney General—J. R. Tucker, Democrat; Walter Preston, Opposition.

Besides, State officers, members of Congress, and of the Legislature, are chosen at this election. The choice of Governor occurs but once in three years.

The Recent Attempt at Mail Robbery—Arrest.—A few days since we noticed a daring attempt to rob the mail and express train on the N. Y. & E. Railroad, bound west, with mail and express valuables amounting to $200,000, and the escape of the robber by jumping down an embankment into the river. On Thursday last a young man, who afterwards gave his name as Edwin Jackson, applied at the ticket office of Otisville station, about twelve miles from the scene of the late attempt, and asked for a ticket to New York, which he obtained, but the fellow presenting a black eye, and other suspicious marks of a recent "mill," the ticket agent notified the conductor to keep an eye on him, and also telegraphed to the Division Superintendent and police authorities at the other end of the route. The fellow fell asleep in the cars, and, his chin drooping, a severe gash on the inside of his mouth was visible, possibly another token of success from the hands of Mr. Keck, the mail agent, with whom the robber fought in the cars. At a station a few miles this side of Jersey City he wanted to leave the train, but the conductor detained him, and, upon the arrival at Jersey City, Thos. Clarke, Esq., special agent for the New York Post-Office, took him over to the city, where, before a United States Commissioner, he was held to bail in the sum of $2,500, to await an examination on Monday. Mr. Keck has been telegraphed at Cincinnati, and has passed on to New York.

☞ Application has been made to our government at Washington in behalf of Dr. King, who was recently convicted at Cobourg, Canada West, of poisoning his wife, and is now awaiting his execution. It is alleged on behalf of King that he was illegally arrested for this crime at Cape Vincent, within the United States, without any application having been made for his surrender under the existing treaty, and that he was forcibly carried back to Canada. It is probable that a demand will be made upon the British government for redress for this infraction of the treaty. Smaller matters are made ground for grave complaints on the part of the British Minister.

The Alleged Kidnappers at Home.—Deputy Marshal Lowe and Samuel Davis arrived at home yesterday after a brief sojourn in the vicinity of the jail at Elyria, looking as fat and saucy as ever. Messrs. Lowe and Davis, with Mitchell and Jennings, having on Thursday appeared before the court, entered a plea of not guilty, were held to bail in the sum of $500 each. Joseph L. Whiton of Amherst, O. T. Wadsworth, of Wellington, and Malachi Warren, of Oberlin, became their bail.

From Utah.—Private advices from Utah indicate further serious trouble in that Territory. The differences so long existing between the Executive and Judiciary are about to result in a collision between the United States troops under General Johnston, and the Mormon military under Gen. Wells, 5,000 of the latter having been called out by Governor Cumming to protect the citizens from what he deems the usurpation of authority on the part of Judges and military.

Dissatisfaction in Paris.—A correspondent writing from Paris intimates that the Emperor's delay in leaving for the seat of war was owing to the discovery of a combination among the disaffected Orleanists in the quartier St. Germain to make trouble during his absence.

Gen'l's Changarnier and Lamoriciere are said to be in the combination. The Emperor was aware of the scheme but made no arrests.

Venezuela.—A Caraccas correspondent states that on the 30th ult. the whole of the republic of Venezuela was in very great disorder owing to the factious divisions of the federalists, against the government. Maturin, Cumana and the interior of Barcelona were held by the former. Spiritualism was making great way there in opposition to the Catholic church.

Walker's Movements.—A Californian, who professes to know something of Walker's movements, [illegible] the telegraphic report, that he has reached Sonora with 300 men [illegible] his designs [illegible] with [illegible] of Gen. Alvarez in southern Mexico, and take part in the Mexican revolution.

☞ At Burlington, Vt., on Saturday night, John McKeen was called to his door by three rowdies named Peter McDonald, John Bayne and Thomas Kelly, when McDonald stabbed him to the heart. The murderer was arrested last night. McKeen was a native of [illegible]ville, N. H., highly respected, and thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

The La Crosse (Wis.) Railroad.—Mr. Cleveland's injunction against the sale of the La Crosse Railroad, under the third mortgage, was dissolved by the Judge who granted it on the 18th inst. On Saturday the trustees sold the road, under the act of the Legislature of last winter, for seventy-five per cent. of the amount due, being over $1,500,000.

The Pope for Peace.—The Pope has addressed a circular letter to all the Catholic bishops, inviting them to order public prayers for peace. Cardinal Antonelli has delivered a diplomatic note to the governments of France and Austria, declaring the intention of the Pontifical government to maintain the strictest neutrality [illegible].

☞ Mr. Phillips, arrested at Washington, charged with forging the frank of Senator Douglas, is again at liberty, and is attending to his business. Senator Douglas has exonerated him from all blame, and so stated to the Grand Jury. How the legal point was settled is not stated.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

Monroe County.—The Central Democratic Committee held a meeting at Woodsfield on the 2d inst., at which Edward Archbold presided. It was resolved that the primary election for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county officers be held on the last Saturday in August.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State Convention: W. T. Sinclair, Edward Archbold, Jere. Williams and Daniel Walton. The following named persons were appointed alternates: James R. Stout, M. Morrow, Wm. P. Richardson, J. S. Way and F. M. Sinclair.

The following resolution, reported by Jere. Williams and F. M. Sinclair, was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the act of Assembly of this State, commonly called the Sub-Treasury Law, is a valuable statute, indispensable to the good government of the commonwealth, and essential to the welfare and prosperity of the people; and that its repeal would be a great public calamity.

We perceive by the Spirit of Democracy that Mr. Williams, the editor of that paper, one of the most genial and clever gentlemen in the last Legislature, declines a nomination for re-election. By the apportionment, Monroe loses one member this year. James R. Morris, Esq., the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, in the last contest, a most estimable gentleman, is spoken of as a candidate for representative, and Dr. J. M. Stout is highly recommended for re-election in consideration of his attention and fidelity to the interests of his county, in the last Legislature. A writer in the Spirit, thus compliments, and very deservedly, too, the late representatives:

The writer has not heard a word of censure upon either of our worthy Representatives, but on the contrary, universal approbation and praise, and if either of them wishes a re-election, justice to that one and the best interests of the people would suggest his election, and inasmuch as Mr. Williams declines, the Democracy should unanimously nominate and elect Dr. Stout, whose election would be but a compliment for his manly, fearless and efficient labors in defense of the interests of the people of Monroe county.

Pickaway County.—The Democracy of Pickaway county, Ohio, held their convention at Circleville on the 8th inst., and appointed delegates to the State Convention. A series of resolutions was reported and unanimously adopted. After affirming the doctrine of the Cincinnati platform and President Buchanan's letter of acceptance, they add:

Resolved, That we look upon this plain and explicit language, as settling the whole question of slavery and removing it entirely from Congress, and leaving the people either in States or Territories to settle this and all domestic questions for themselves; and that we utterly repudiate the doctrine of congressional intervention to remove or protect slavery in the new Territories, whether it comes from the fanatics of the North or South.

Wood.—The murrain is said to be prevailing to some extent among the cattle in the vicinity of Perrysburg. Some very valuable stock has been lost by the disease.

Vinton.—The Democrats of Vinton will assemble at McArthur to-morrow, Saturday, 21st, to appoint delegates to the State Convention.

Delaware.—They hold no meeting or primary election, but as many Democrats are invited to attend the convention as can make it convenient, and to appoint three of their number to cast the vote of Delaware.

Richland.—Messrs. Brinkerhoff and Beatty have disposed of the Mansfield *Herald* to Messrs. Geo. T. and L. D. Myers, who will make no change in its political creed, and say:

"Believing that the interests of our country can be best promoted by the supremacy of the Republican party, and having been identified with it ever since its organization, it will be the labor we delight in to secure its success and permanence."

The *Herald* is one of the uncompromising sort, and is a devoted friend of the "called person."

Speaking of the crops the *Herald* says: The crops in this region never presented a finer appearance than now. The past two weeks of fine weather has brought forward vegetation with great rapidity, and there is every indication of a most abundant harvest. The fruit trees are also promising well, and, should this favorable weather continue, fruit of every kind will be more plenty than it has for several years past.

Morrow.—We are in the receipt of the first number of the Morrow County *Democrat*, by Wm. H. Rhoads, who promises to come out in a new dress, and make his paper worthy of a generous support by the Democracy of Morrow.

Knox.—The Mount Vernon *National* has been sold to Mr. J. F. Bright of Richmond, Va., who has not yet arrived to take possession, in consequence of which the publication is suspended, a week or more, until he shall arrive, Mr. Reed the late proprietor having made imperative engagements elsewhere.

The Democratic voters of the County were to assemble in Convention at the Court House, in Mt. Vernon, on the 21st day of May, 1859, to appoint Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Columbus, on the 20th inst.; also to consult in regard to the propriety of celebrating the coming Fourth of July, as in old times, and to hear the report of the Investigating Committee on the [illegible] of the County.

Charity Lodge No. 153 of the Independent Order of Sons of Malta, of this city, will give their first Midnight Parade this (Friday) evening, May 20th.

On the 30th inst. Curtis Howe, Esq., of Granville, entered on his 86th year.—Mr. Howe is one of the old land-marks of the county, having emigrated there from Vt., in 1812. On the day named, his relatives held a festival at his house which is said to have been an interesting affair.

—The Cleveland Chess Club have given an invitation to Mr. Morphy to visit that city.

—Mr. Elijah Cowles, an old citizen of Cleveland, dropped out of his chair dead on Sunday evening last.

—Charity Lodge No. 153, of the Sons of Malta at Mt. Vernon, only organized a month, already numbers 74 members.

—A boatman named Gideon Hurd was accidentally shot dead on Friday at Texas, Henry county, by his captain who was handing him a gun which exploded.

—The Toledo *Times* reports that a fight took place in that city on Friday last between the landlord of the American hotel, and Judge Mason, in which the latter came off victor.

—Daniel Keefe beat his wife so brutally at Cleveland, on Friday, that the unfortunate woman died on Saturday. Keefe has been arrested.

—Messrs. [illegible] Hardy & Co., private bankers at Marion, have suspended payment, and placed their assets in the hands of G. H. Busby as trustee, for the benefit of creditors. The *Republican* thinks depositors will be paid in full.

—J. R. Young, of Geauga, Mitchell county, Iowa, has been victimizing the people of Geauga, Medina and Lorain counties, by trading, and giving deeds for lands in Iowa to which he had no title, and for which he received some $2,500 worth of property. The police are after him.

—An insane German escaped from a train while in full motion, on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad on Thursday, at [illegible]. The bones of one knee were so shattered that his leg was amputated at Toledo. He had recently arrived from Germany, had since become insane, and was with a brother bound to Chicago.

—The Iron Valley *Times*, at Canal Dover, has changed owners. V. F. Wilson not having capital enough to stand the draw, has relinquished in favor of J. G. Fox who is not intimidated by the unsuccessful and brief career of his predecessor. Perhaps a year or two may satisfy his curiosity.

—On Saturday last, Robert L. Irwin, a resident of Youngstown, Mahoning county, and a brakesman on the Express Train of the C. & M. Railroad, was so fatally injured by coming in contact with a bridge this side of Solon, while standing on a freight car, that he died the same evening.

J. R. Stevens, a Virginia Democratic politician, has consented to run for office on the following conditions:

"I wish it distinctly understood, however, that I must be elected by spontaneous combustion, as I cannot condescend to electioneer. If any of the sovereigns wish to shake my hand they can do so by calling at Conrad's store and their children will be kissed when presented to me with clean faces."

It is said to be dangerous to be working with a sewing machine near a window when there is a thunder storm. It is also very dangerous to sit near some sewing machines when there is no thunder storm.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Johns, N. F., May 19.—It is reported that the Sardinian Government has seized all the Austrian ships at Genoa.

The French troops are entering Piedmont in great numbers, and they will soon number 100,000.

Napoleon was to leave about the 12th to take command of the army.

It is whispered that martial law will be proclaimed in Paris.

The Emperor of Austria is preparing to take the field.

[illegible] failed for two millions.

Marshal Vaillant and Count Walewski are appointed members of the Privy Council. M. Bandon succeeds to the French Ministry. M. Rayer becomes President of the Senate. M. De Langle returns from Minister of the Interior to Minister of Justice. Duke [illegible] becomes Minister of the Interior.

Saturday—Noon.—Cotton quiet but steady. Provisions quiet; all qualities considerably advanced. Market closed quiet.

Liverpool.—Breadstuffs generally quiet at a slight decline. Richardson & Spence's circular reports the wheat market opened excited, being a large speculative inquiry. Prices advanced 9d, but market closed quiet; quotations nominal; red 9s@11s 3d; white 10s@11s 6d; Southern 10s 9d@13s 6d. Flour dull and offered at a decline of 6d. Corn dull and 3d@6d lower; yellow 7s 2d@7s 3d; white 8s 3d@8s 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Buoyant, and at the opening advanced 10s@20s, but closed quiet. Pork also opened buoyant and advanced 5s@10s, but closed quiet. Lard firm at 60s@63s.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Sugar steady. Rosin firm. Spirits of Turpentine firm and slightly advanced. Linseed Oil is quoted at 31s to 33s. Corn dull at [illegible]. Coffee heavy and declining. Rice firm.

Liverpool Cotton Market, May 7.—Sales of cotton for the week, amount to 29,000 bales, including 12,000 bales to speculators, and 2,000 bales for export. The quotations are nominal, and have suffered a decline of ½d@⅝d in one week. Sales on yesterday, Friday, estimated at 4,000 bales. Market closing dull at following prices. Orleans fair 7¾; middlings 6⅞; Mobile fair 7; middling 6½; uplands fair 6¾. The stock in port amounts to 403,000 bales, including 314,500 bales American.

Manchester advices were unfavorable.

Havre Market, May 6.—Cotton declined 3f; Orleans tres ordinaire is quoted at 104f. Market very dull, and all quotations have declined; only 1,000 bales have been sold during the week.

Railway bonds declined considerably; but few sales have been made.

Bank rates have been advanced to 4½ per cent. and the demand is active. The bullion in the bank has decreased £436,000.

On the 7th intelligence was hourly expected of a serious battle between the contending forces, but nothing of importance had occurred up to that time. The Austrians had crossed the Po near Cambrio and advanced towards Sala, they had also made an unsuccessful effort to cross the same river near Trassenelto on the 3d of May. The Sardinian account of the latter effort says that the cannonading lasted 16 hours, it re-commenced at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, and was kept up during the remainder of the day. The Piedmontese troops had but few wounded while the Austrians suffered considerably.

The Austrians on the 3d commenced a cannonade from the direction of Valenzia, without much effect.

The official Bulletin issued at Turin on the 4th says, that the Austrians have increased their force at Vercelli, and constructed defensive works. They have also occupied Trino and Tabiatto, having their vanguard at Tronsano. They withdrew last night from Tortona and yesterday burned seven arches of the bridge of the Scrivia at Picecanza. The [illegible] of the houses erected on the fortification have also been ordered.

A Hamburg dispatch says that England has officially notified the government that she will not be able to protect commercial vessels in case of a war between Germany and France.

The London *Globe's* Paris correspondent says that Queen Victoria has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon, expressing confidence in his strict honor and that he would not go a step farther than he assured her some months since.

The London *News* looks for the first great battle to occur at Novi.

The Turin correspondent of the London *News* asserts positively that France is about to mobilize between seven and eight hundred thousand men and that the French army on the Rhine will amount to 500,000. The same correspondent also asserts that on the day the Emperor leaves Paris for the army he will address a solemn manifesto to Europe, espousing the cause of Nationalities.

The Paris *Moniteur* states that Austrian vessels in French ports or those entering in ignorance of the war are to have a delay of six weeks. It also states that the Emperor has decided that Austrian subjects may continue to reside in France and the French colonies as long as their conduct furnishes no reason for complaint.

Steamers are being chartered at Havre to convey stores and troops to Genoa.

The Austrian ambassador before quitting Paris confided the protection of Austrian subjects to the Dutch ambassador.

It was reported that the French government was endeavoring to secure the neutrality of Prussia, and had promised on their side, not to form an army of observation on the Rhine, and that the war shall be confined to Italy.

The French subjects in Austria have placed themselves under the protection of the Spanish Minister.

An Austrian corps of observation will be posted near Cracow to watch the Russians who were gathering on the Austrian frontier.

The citizens of Milan had been ordered to deliver up all the arms in their possession.

General Wimper has been entrusted with the defense of the Trieste and the Illyrian coast.

The Russian consul at Venice had undertaken the protection of the Sardinian subjects in that country.

The King of Sardinia had issued a decree giving a forced currency to the notes of the National bank at Turin. The bank has moreover authorized the issue of additional notes to the amount of six millions of francs, and engages to lend the government 30,000,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

Arnstein and Eskles is the name of the house which failed at Vienna. Money was so scarce at Vienna that the discount on first rate paper was 10@12 per cent.

THE LATEST.

Vienna, May 6.—The official bulletin of Gen. Giulay reports that on Wednesday we made a demonstration near Candia and Trassinetta. On our side we had twenty wounded. Near Cagnolo we have thrown a bridge over the Po river, and the troops have crossed and fortified the head of the bridge. Yesterday on our Railroad near Verona, a train filled with troops came in collision with the ammunition wagons, some of which exploded. 22 of the men were killed and 124 wounded.

Great Britain.—An election riot took place at Limerick, the military were called out and fired on the mob, killing two and wounding five.

At the Chester Cup races Leamington won, the American mare Prioress coming in fourth. Twenty-three horses ran.

Dr. Lardner is dead.

The Prince of Wales had embarked at Civita Vecchia on a British man-of-war for Gibraltar.

The Duke of Leeds, not Lewes, is dead.

It was said that Persigny will certainly be the French Ambassador to London.

It was reported in military circles that the Ministers of Great Britain intended to call out the whole militia, fifty new battalions to be added to the line.

Lord Cowley reached London on Friday, and had a protracted interview with Lord Malmesbury.

St. Johns, N. F., May 19.—The Archbishop of Vienna had issued a pastoral letter, attacking the armies of Piedmont, and the ambition of Napoleon.

A counter revolution by the troops had taken place in Parma in favor of the Ducal government, and the reigning Duchess had re-entered her territory.

Great activity prevailed in the English naval department. More vessels are placed in commission, and recruiting was active. At last advices the Austrians appeared to be retreating, but nothing was known as to the object of their manoeuvers.

Rome was tranquil. The French troops will not leave at present. 6,000 Austrians provisioned for six months had arrived at Ancona.

Sir Moses Montefiore has failed in his mission to the Pope respecting the boy Mortara.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Times*, says, European Turkey is on the eve of rising; great agitation in the southern provinces. The Porte has 120,000 troops concentrated at Shumla, and Omer Pasha was hastening from Bagdad. The writer thinks that the days of the Musselman in Europe are numbered.

St. Johns, May 20.—The Steamship City of Baltimore has been intercepted off Cape Race by the News Yacht of the Associated Press, and European advices to the 11th inst obtained. This is four days later than received by the Canada.

The papers furnish no political news of special importance.

The Cotton market closed on the 10th with a declining tendency, though there had been a slight improvement on the quotations by the Canada.

All qualities of Breadstuffs had considerably declined. Provisions closed quiet.

London, May 10.—Consols 91½@91¾.

The latest intelligence state that no battle had yet occurred.

The London press views the movements of the Austrian troops as inexplicable, except on the supposition that they are waiting for more favorable weather before commencing the actual plans for the campaign.

The Emperor Napoleon and the Prince had quitted Paris on their route to Genoa.

The steamer Europa arrived out on the 8th inst.

Liverpool, May 10th.—Sales of cotton for the past three days 27,000 bales, at an advance of 1-16@⅛d. Prices show a declining tendency at the close. Flour was very dull and prices were tending downwards. Corn was very dull and materially lower.

The Austrians are exhibiting much indecision in their movements, occupying and abandoning positions apparently without motive. There has been material change in the state of affairs in Italy since the sailing of the Canada.

A Vienna bulletin says that the Austrian troops are awaiting better weather before assuming offensive operations.

On the departure of Napoleon, Princess Eugenie was proclaimed Regent.

The Sardinian General Marmora has made the river Dora the strategical line. The Austrians are fortifying positions on the river Sesia.

The French General Canrobert directs the operations of the allies from Alessandria.

Much sickness prevails among the Austrians.

The Sardinians are preparing a magnificent reception for the Emperor Napoleon, on his arrival at Genoa. It is reported that Austria will soon have 750,000 men under arms. Austria had declared the Papal port on the Adriatic in a state of seige. The Pope had protested, and Austria has promised to reconsider.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson, Spence & Co., report flour as very dull at 11s@14s 6d. Wheat dull and declined 6d@9d. Sales of Western red at 7s 6d@10s 6d; Western white 10s@11s; Corn dull and 6d lower; mixed at 6s 3d@6s 6d; yellow at 6s 6d@8s; white at 7s 9d@8s 4d.

London Markets.—Wheat has a declining tendency, all qualities are 2s lower. Sugar is dull and 6d lower.

St. Johns—Noon—May 21.—The City of Baltimore passed Cork on the 12th, she brings dispatches from London and Liverpool to Thursday noon.

Turin, May 11.—The Austrians are recrossing the river Sesia in haste.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO CORK.

London, Thursday.—The Daily *News* city article of last evening says the price of consols improved one-eighth to one-quarter per cent. over Tuesday. This favorable effect had been produced by checking the drain of gold to the Continent.

At Paris the subscription to the French loan of twenty millions already exceed forty millions, including a very large number for only ten francs of annual income. All parties connected with the government were expected to take part in the new national demonstration.

The Bank of Belgium had raised its rate of discount from three to four per cent.

Marseilles, Wednesday evening.—The Emperor arrived here at midday en route. He embarked on board the Hortense, where he received the city authorities and left in the afternoon.

It was said in Paris that the Emperor expects to be at Milan by the end of May or the beginning of June.

London, Thursday.—In the London *Times* it is said that the continued suspense between the hostile forces in Italy excites daily new conjectures. The condition of Turkey has also been a subject of comment.

At Mark Lane, yesterday, wheat met with a slow sale at a reduction of from six to eight shillings per quarter.

There was much buoyancy on the Paris Bourse, owing to the enthusiastic demonstration attending the Emperor's departure for Italy, being considered as a security for the maintainance of order at home.

A dispatch from Rome has been sent to the Pope's Nuncio to leave Florence.

The Austrian war brig Trifon has been accidentally blown up while the commander of the vessel was on shore. The number of deaths and missing is estimated at about eighty. Another report says that part of the crew were ashore when the explosion took place, and the number killed was only four.

Turin, May 11th—10 o'clock P. M.—On reaching Vercelli the Austrians ceased their retrograde movement. To-day they made an excursion towards Pomaro. Count Cavour leaves to-day to meet the Emperor Napoleon at Genoa.

Paris, May 12.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegraph:

Rome May, 10.—According to orders from Vienna the state of seige has been raised at Ancona and the light-house is again lit.

Vienna, May 10.—The Arch Duke is dead.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, Wednesday P. M.—Wheat has an advancing tendency. French wheat has slightly advanced. The other markets are generally without change.

Liverpool, Thursday—Noon.—Cotton quiet, there is little inquiry and prices are slow, sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Breadstuffs quiet with weaker prices than were obtained yesterday, quotations are however unchanged.

The Provision market is dull, the quotations for Produce are generally unchanged.

New York, May 21.—The arrival of the steamship Vanderbilt from Havre and Southampton furnishes files the 11th inst. Though not so late as those by the City of Baltimore, there are some items of interest.

The British steam frigate Curacoa with Lord Napier on board arrived at Plymouth from Annapolis on the 7th.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

Piedmont has laid an embargo on all Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports, but neutral property is to be respected.

A revolution is expected to occur at Ferno.

Lombardy.—The tricolor flag having been hoisted by the people before the castle the commander imposed a contribution of 300,000 francs on the town of Vercelli.

The subscription to the new French loan opened on the 7th, 500,000,000 francs are already subscribed.

The French Garrison at Rome is to be maintained entire.

Bavaria has raised a loan of four million francs at 5-12 per cent.

New York, May 21.—The London correspondent of the *Commercial* says, preparations are going on at every arsenal and dockyard throughout the country. Supplies of cannon are still being sent to Gibraltar and other important stations. The manning of the navy is also making progress. Every day furnishes new proofs of the fact of a secret agreement, menacing to England, having been concluded between France and Russia; the correspondent says no one ought to feel surprised if we wake up some morning to a coincidence that we may spare ourselves all further discussion on the neutrality question.

The *Independance Belge* contains a rumor that explanations have been asked of France by England, as to a phrase in the imperial manifesto, in anticipating the independence of Italy to the Adriatic, which implies the entire disregard of the treaties of 1815, and that the replies having appeared sufficient in London, a better understanding appeared between the two.

The *Le Nord* says the Cabinets of London and Berlin have resolved to maintain a strict neutrality.

The London *Times* says, it seems impossible that the Austrians can retire without fighting a battle, and it is equally impossible that the French can remain much longer without striking a blow at them.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, who is a colonel in the Austrian dragoons, is about to take active service with his regiment.

A secret address from Garibaldi, Vice President of the National Society of Italy, is published. It instructs immediate insurrection, the vanquishing and disorganization of the Austrian army; the interception of its communications; the appointment of provisional governments under King Victor Emmanuel; the abolition of taxes on bread, and carry the levy of troops by conscription, and the enrollment of volunteers, &c.

Mr. Ten Broeck's mare, Prioress, had won the Queen's plate for mares, at Newmarket, beating a second Polestar twenty lengths. The £2,000 Queen's stake was won by "Promised Land," the favorite.

A Turin letter says there is every appearance of an approaching great battle on the ground of Marengo.

A Berne dispatch says, advices from the frontiers of Lombardy state that the inhabitants of Valtellare are making great purchases of arms and ammunition, and a revolution appears imminent. A French squadron is in the advance. A new Ministry has been formed in Florence.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

Indianapolis, May 19.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, convened in this city to-day. In the absence of Dr. Scott, of California, the last moderator, Dr. Rice, of Chicago, preached the opening sermon, and presided till a new moderator was chosen. 312 delegates are already present from every part of the country, and some missionaries from Asia and Africa, Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was elected Moderator. Rev. Mr. Mann, of New York, temporary Clerk.

Wilmington, Del., May 19.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, commenced its session in this city to-day. About 175 delegates were in attendance. Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Buffalo, delivered the opening sermon. The Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Chicago, was elected Moderator, and Rev. H. R. Wilson, of New York, temporary Chairman. The city of Pittsburgh was selected as the next place of meeting.

Zanesville, May 19.—A portion of the County Infirmary was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $10,000. No insurance.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 20.—On motion of Mr. Harding, the Supreme Court awarded this morning a pre-emptory mandamus against the Commissioners of Allegheny county, in relation to the Steubenville bonds.

Louisville, May 20.—The two Democratic candidates for Congress in the sixth district, Rice (Independent) and Garrard (regular) had a difficulty at Booneville on Monday. Rice was badly shot twice, a man named Smith was killed. No further particulars.

New York, May 20.—At the tea sale to-day nearly all of the catalogue was sold at slightly easier prices. Some green were sold, but the prices for blacks were lower.

Washington, May 20.—Receipts into U. S. treasury for the week ending on Monday amounted to $1,261,000. The amount on hand subject to draft is $385,000.

The President has recognized Franz August Hersch as consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin at Boston.

New Orleans, May 20.—The steamship Coatzacoalcos, of the Tehuantepec line, is below, from Minatitlan, with San Francisco dates to the 5th inst. The trip was made in fifteen days, being the shortest time on record.

The steamships Golden Gate and Orizaba left San Francisco on the 5th, with $2,400,000 in gold dust, the portion consigned to New York being $2,000,000.

The markets at San Francisco were dull and quotations unchanged.

The ship Reindeer, from China for Boston, has been wrecked one hundred miles north of Manilla. The ship and cargo were a total loss.

The steamer Coatzacoalcos left Minatitlan on the 17th inst. Advices had been received there of the defeat of Gen. Mejia by the Constitutionalists. Both of the contending parties in Mexico were inactive for want of the necessary funds.

Wilmington, May 20.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States reassembled this morning. The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions was read. It showed that the body is second in the proportionate number of the foreign missionaries, and the amount of its contributions, to but one of the large denominations in the country, viz: the Congregationalists. The O. S. Presbyterians stand next in the list. The document, which is lengthy, was heard with interest.

The Rev. John W. Dulles, of Philadelphia, read the report of the Publication Committee, which shows an unprecedented progress in sales and contributions, as well as in new issues. Rev. F. A. Miller read the report of Education, showing great progress. No final action was taken on these reports.

St. Louis, May 20, via Leavenworth.—The first Overland Express from Denver City arrived this morning, ten days out, with seven hundred dollars in shot and scale gold, and four passengers. Advices from Denver City to the 9th report a large force employed in building ditches along Cherry Creek. One tom, with a limited supply of water, yielded an ounce the first day. The accounts from the mountains are conflicting. There are still too much snow and ice to operate with advantage. The general aspect is favorable. Miners value the dust at $20 per ounce. The route is 625 miles, and it is said to possess superior facilities, which is evidenced by the quickness of the first trip.

Pittsburgh, May 20.—Jacobi and Evans, convicted of the murder of their wives, were hung at 2 o'clock P. M. The execution was strictly private. No military were present, and but few were admitted. The crowd outside was not large. Jacobi declined making a speech. Evans spoke half an hour, declaring his innocence. Both died hard.

Indianapolis, May 20.—The names and number of more commissioners were reported. The whole number now present is about 250. The Board of Foreign Missions made their 22d annual report. Rochester, New York, was selected as the next place of meeting. A memorial from the Churches of Philadelphia on the subject of Church extension was received and referred.

New York, May 21.—The steamship Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton, with dates to Wednesday, the 11th inst., is signalled below. Her dates are not so late as received by the City of Baltimore.

Lucius O'Brien, who bore a notorious reputation as a pickpocket and burglar, was assaulted last night in the vicinity of Front and French streets, by a gang of men, and so cruelly beaten that he died this morning. He was to have been tried in a few days on a charge of being implicated in a burglarious operation.

Wilmington, Del., May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, N. S. held their third session to-day. Dr. Thurston delegate from the General Conference of Maine, was heard. The overture from the synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of Ohio was referred to Special Committee.

Dr. McLean read a report from the Church Erection fund, showing that the funds amount to nearly $68,000.

The whole number of churches aided by fund during the last year is 118, and these represented over $300,000 worth of property. The balance, subject to draft, was $67,000. The Board report adversely to the prayer of the Southern Synod, asking for a portion of the funds.

The Committee of Conference, with the American Home Missionary Society, report that the time has now come to secure the final adjustment of all difficulties or to separate from the Congregationalists. The reports were referred.

New York, May 23.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 12th inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning. A summary of her advices were obtained off Cape Race, but the papers furnish the following additional intelligence:

The number of volunteers to the English Navy offered at Woolwich was 200 daily.

It was stated confidentially in the London Clubs, that immediately on the meeting of Parliament Lord Palmerston will move and Mr. Russell second a vote of censure on the ministers for having dissolved Parliament under the critical circumstances of the times.

The *Moniteur Belge* gives notice to those Belgian subjects who may attempt privateering or act contrary to the duties of neutrality, that they will be considered as pirates abroad and be liable to prosecution by the Belgian tribunals.

Mrs. Sheridan Muspratt, a sister of Charlotte Cushman, died at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

London, Thursday Noon.—Consols are now quoted at 91½@92¼.

St. Louis, May 21.—A private letter dated Pacific City, Iowa, states that a report just reached that place that a party of starving Pike's Peak emigrants attacked and captured two eastward-bound trains near O'Fallon's Bluffs. During the melee D. C. Oaks, conductor of the trains, was killed, and Mr. Griffith, newly appointed Postmaster of Auraria, en route to take charge of his office, was hung by the desperadoes.

New Mexican mails of the 3d reached Independence last night. The Overland Mails from Stockton for February and March, which arrived at Santa Fe on the 1st, were driven back while crossing the Colorado by the Mohave Indians.

A letter dated Fort Yuma, May 6th, informs the *Republican* that Col. Hoffman had concluded a treaty with the Mohave Indians.

New Orleans, Saturday, May 21.—Tehuantepec advices of the 14th, received by the Coatzacoalcos, state that the passengers by the steamship Oregon, which makes the connection between Ventosa and Acapulco, report that Gen. Walker and three hundred men were on board the Vanderbilt steamship Orizaba, which had arrived at Acapulco from San Francisco. Their intentions were unknown, but it was supposed they were bound to Southern Mexico.

Indianapolis, May 24.—The General Assembly adopted the report on foreign missions. The day was occupied in consideration of the report of the Committee on Domestic Missions.

New York, May 24.—A report prevailed on Wall street this afternoon that Messrs. Hargous & Brothers had suspended on acceptances for the Tehuantepec Company.

May 24.—Attorney General Black to-day decided the questions submitted to him by the State Department on the claims of Capt. B. W. Perkins against the Russian Government. The decision settles the right of Capt. Perkins to recover under his contract to furnish one hundred and fifty tons of powder and thirty-five thousand stand of arms. Some unimportant questions have not been fully disposed of, but the integrity of such contracts is fully maintained. The entire amount involved is about $365,000, which will probably be paid on the return of the Russian Minister, who is daily expected from Europe.

The Patent Office to-day re-issued to Horace H. Day, assignee of Tyler & Helm, a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of India Rubber goods, by means of zinc compounds.

Washington, May 25.—The opinion of Attorney-General Black on the point submitted by the Secretary of State in the Perkins case alluded to yesterday did not discuss the claim against the Russian government, but merely shows how the subject is affected by the law of this country. It is, under this that the parties interested and not the Attorney-General conceive that the integrity of the contracts will be fully maintained and all things considered the matter promptly adjusted. The sufficiency of the proof however must be left to the conscience of the Emperor.

Washington, May 24.—In the session of the General Assembly to-day, the presbytery of Kansas was recognized and connected with the Synod of Iowa. A deeply interesting debate arose in regard to Church members of good moral character, who neglect the communion table. It was decided by a large vote that no new action on the subject is expedient. The entire judicial business of the Assembly was disposed of. The special report made on the foreign mission, without proposing a dissolution of relations with the American board, concludes that the time has come for bringing the work in the foreign field in close connection with the denomination, and two and a half per cent. on the Church erection fund was voted to Kansas.

St. Louis, May 24.—From Leavenworth we learn that the charges preferred against Capt. Van Vliet, by some mule contractors in the Utah campaign, is generally regarded here in the light of a persecution. It is understood by affidavits from parties represented as having paid Van Vliet a bonus, have gone to Washington, and that they will effectually crush the case of his accusers, and that Van Vliet will demand a court of inquiry into his official conduct.

Dreadful Suffering of Pike's Peak Emigrants.

St. Louis, May 24.—The regular correspondent of the *Democrat*, writing from Denver City, on the ninth, recounts the most deplorable condition of things on the plains. The emigrants are dying of starvation. Others are subsisting on prickly pears, wild onions, found along the road. The stage agent reports picking up a man named Blue, reduced to a skeleton from starvation. He started with two brothers, one died, the remaining one ate his body. Another died, and he in turn was nearly devoured by the survivor.

A man named Gibbs reached the mines in a starving condition; he expressed the opinion that his party, numbering nine, had all perished. Many graves are reported along the route, much property has been destroyed and abandoned on the road.

The writer of the letter says the departures from the mines are about equal to the arrivals. About five hundred returning emigrants had reached St. Joseph, Saturday, all of whom confirmed the previous accounts of suffering and privation.

St. Louis, May 25.—Much bad feeling existed between the Americans and Mexicans along the line of Sonora. Several Mexicans had been killed. Walker had an agent at the [illegible] mines, enrolling volunteers for the filibuster expedition.

Passengers from San Francisco deny the published statement that Walker and 300 men had sailed in the steamer Orizaba for Acapulco.

The treaty between Col. Hoffman and the Mojave Indians was confirmed.

Honolulu, April 16.—King Kamehameha addressed a message to the Legislature advising a change in the Constitution.

The French had abandoned the Marquesas Islands for military purposes. The design is to establish a strong military naval depot at New Caledonia Island, near Sidney. The plan embraces the restoration of Pomare as ruler of the Society Islands.

Edinburgh Review, No. 225, April, 1859.—This standard Quarterly has been forwarded us by the American publishers, Leonard Scott & Co. The present number is of unusual interest. The first article, "Female Industry," gives a sketch of the labors and employments of Females in Great Britain, from the days of King Alfred, when the surplus women and girls of England were sold into slavery in Ireland, down to the present time, when under the factory and other systems of labor, they are still scarcely *less* than slaves.

"Barth's Discoveries in Africa" is elaborately reviewed, and the author pronounced, among the first, if not the very first of African travellers. "Dr. Trench on English Dictionaries" forms the subject of an article favoring the proposed publication of a new Dictionary by the London Philological Society, and criticising, with some severity, Noah Webster and other distinguished Lexicographers. "The West Indies as they were and are" gives a hopeful view of the British W. I. Islands.

The article on "Montenegro" gives a graphic account of that Mountain Country and its brave people who have so long withstood the attempts of the Turks to subjugate them. "Rifled Guns and Modern Tactics" shows the giant strides which have recently been made in the improvement of implements of war—the Minie rifle carrying a ball with the greatest accuracy more than a mile and with as much effect as the old musket at twenty yards, and Armstrong's rifled cannon carrying an 18lb. ball with no larger bore than an old "four-pounder," and with almost the accuracy of a rifle proper, to the incredible distance of more than *five miles!*

"Sir F. Palgrave's Normandy and England," "Major Hodson's Life" in India, and a very interesting article on the political relations of "Austria, France, and Italy," to which countries all eyes are now turned with the most intense anxiety, complete this very able number of the Review.

Republished by Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York. Price, $3 a year, or $5 when taken with Blackwood's Magazine or any of the other British Quarterlies republished by the same House.

Worcester's Quarto Dictionary.—The following extracts from the *Democratic Age* relate to a work of eighteen hundred pages, beautifully stereotyped, and illustrated by twelve hundred finely executed engravings. The library edition, now being published for subscribers only, will be furnished at the same price that the common edition will cost.

"We are not disposed to depreciate the merits or high service rendered to his country, and to the literature of its language, by the late Noah Webster. His name is associated with our earliest recollection of books or letters. His work still lies at our right hand, whenever we write English; and none but the most pleasant reminiscences connected with his illustrious name will ever come back to us when that name occurs to our memory. But it is not to be supposed, nor did Webster himself so assume, that he had passed to the grand climateric of learning beyond which there was to be no progress. Webster's labors ceased about twenty years ago, and during that period we have had the full development of the daguerreotype, the electrotype, sailing, and ocean steam navigation. These are only fair indications that have marked the progress of the world during the last quarter of a century. The ramifications of progress have penetrated every continent and shot up every river, they have scaled every mountain top, and shook the dust from every library. We are therefore prepared to look into the future with the inspiration of better hopes and higher aspirations, and we, therefore, hail the advent of Worcester's great Lexicon of the English Language with enthusiasm and delight, while we leave Webster with the regard with which we part from an ancestor, to go forward into the future with an earnestness and a joy with which we greet advancing generations.

"In examining the advance sheets of the forthcoming work of Dr Worcester, we have been struck with the conciseness and clearness of the definitions, the logical order, and the absence of repetition or redundancy, and the excellent treatment of synonymes."

☞ At Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, about noon, a man named William Wright, aged forty-five, was fatally injured by a bank of clay falling on him. He was still living when extricated, but died shortly afterwards. The ribs on both sides of his chest were broken, the lungs lacerated, and the right upper arm near the elbow broken, the bone piercing the skin.

Markets.

New York, May 25.—Flour continues to have a declining tendency; sales of 4,000 bbls to-day at prices 15c lower, State is quoted at $6 20@6 60, Ohio $7 15@7 40. Wheat heavy; sales 6,000 bush at $1 60@1 85 for red and $2 00 for white. Corn had a declining tendency, the quotations are nominal, mixed 91c, yellow 93c. Oats dull and lower at 50@60c. Pork at $17 50 for mess and $13 50 for prime. Lard quiet at 11½@12½. Whisky dull at 28c. [illegible] firm.

Philadelphia, May 25.—Flour dull to-day and prices again declined 12c, sales 2,000 bbls at $5 for superfine, $7 25@7 50 for extras and $7 75 for extra family. The receipts continue very small and the stock is gradually becoming reduced. Rye flour continues to command $4 75 and cornmeal $4. The supply of wheat although small is in excess of the demand and prices are drooping, sales of 2,500 bu at $1 75@1 80 for red and $1 85@1 95 for white. 4,000 bu barley malt sold at 90c. Corn is arriving very freely and has declined 2c per bu; 7,000 bu yellow sold at 97@98c. Oats also lower, 5,000 bu Pennsylvania sold at 52@53c. Coffee is less firm, 2,000 bags rio sold at 10½@12½c. Sugar dull and drooping, about 400 hhds Cuba and New Orleans sold at 5½@7½c. In provisions there is a firmer feeling but the transactions have been limited. Whisky declined 3c, sales of Ohio at 30c.

Napoleon, Henry Co., O., June 5, 1858.—Dr. C. W. Roback.—*Dear Sir:*—For the benefit of suffering humanity, permit us to announce, through the columns of your Circular, the surprising properties of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, which is a sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaints. We have several persons in town, who have been suffering with Liver Complaint and Indigestion, and notwithstanding that we have as good physicians as can be found in Northern Ohio, yet the disease baffled their skill. Consequently as were in a state of despondency until we commenced using your Pills, through and by the advice of our friend, Mr. [illegible]. We used the medicine according to directions and are now full of life and hilarity, and our gratitude is equal to our improvement in health and spirits. When we take into consideration what we have been, and what we are at present, we feel like charging ourselves of the sin of ingratitude, if we did not try to announce to the public the great benefits of your Medicine. Therefore, we recommend to the public at large, the expediency of having recourse to your Medicine, and consequently, as in duty bound, discharge what we feel to be our duty, in advising persons who are suffering as we have suffered, to make use of the very true and sure cure for the diseases already mentioned.

[illegible]

See advertisement.

CITY NOTICES.

Soda Fountain.—The most beautiful [illegible] we have seen any where is at Kitts & Lippincott's and the Soda and Syrups are all [illegible].

☞ Hats [illegible] of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others [illegible] variety. Call at [illegible].

☞ [illegible] establishment at the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to [illegible]. They have made [illegible] for the last two or three years.

"If music be the food of love, play on, Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakespeare to the humblest wight [illegible]

C. A. Wagner, [illegible] Fruits, Preserves, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. [illegible] Wagner's Restaurant, [illegible] may 19

Great Dry Goods [illegible]

☞ [illegible]

☞ [illegible] Knoss & Co.'s [illegible] if equaled.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital $200,000. [illegible] Offices 757 Broadway, 50 Wall Street N. Y. [illegible]

M. SCHLESSINGER,

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

No 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.

CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF [illegible]

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Announcement of the Proprietor for the season of 1859.

THE OHIO WHITE SULPHUR [illegible]

ON THE 1st DAY OF JUNE.

THE WHITE SULPHUR.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

THE WHITE SULPHUR WATER.

THE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

THE MAGNESIAN WATER.

BATHS.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

Spring Among the Hills.

We take the following beautiful lines from a volume of poems by Fields, recently printed "for a few friends." The lyric is just as fresh as the May-dew. One can hear the rush of foliage in it.

[illegible] and talk with the mountain streams
In the beautiful spring of the year,
When the violet gleams through the [illegible]
And whispers, "Come look for me here"
In the beautiful spring of the year.

I will show you a glorious world
Where the cataracts of morning are swung;
Nature will lead you her [illegible]
Where the chimes of the forest are hung—
And the [illegible] of morning are swung.

Come and breathe in this honeysuckle air—
The [illegible] that the wild bird [illegible]
Come and forget that life has a care,
In these [illegible] mountain [illegible]
[illegible] that the wild bird [illegible].

O, [illegible] of God! O, Beautiful and Good!
We feel that your presence is here—
That Thine infinite voice is abroad in the wood
In the beautiful spring of the year.
And we know that our Father is here.

A Texas Ranger's Best Shot.

Wilson and Cameron stood apart from their companions. With folded arms and thoughtful faces, they watched the shadows of night stealing over lake and chapparal.

"An hour like this casts a spell upon my spirit," said Cameron. "I love to see the glare of day fade, and give place to the dim, placid twilight."

"I have similar feelings," replied Wilson, "but I like night best when more advanced towards the small hours and the moon and stars are brightly beaming."

Cameron made no reply, and the parties remained silent. Wilson was the first to speak.

"That is a heavy rifle of yours," he said, glancing at the weapon upon which Cameron was leaning. "I dare say it has been of service to you in its time."

"No money could induce me to part with it, because I have proved its metal on many occasions. Did I ever tell you of an adventure that I once had near the Red River?"

"You never did; I should like to hear it," said Wilson.

"Several years ago," resumed Cameron, "I was hunting near Cross Timbers, not far from Red River. The Indians were then troublesome, and frequently committed their depredations on the frontier settlements; but I was fond of hunting and cared little for them, willing to trust to my own courage and ingenuity in any emergency that might occur. I carried this same rifle, and was called one of the best shots in the country.

"Many people said it was too heavy for common use; but I was accustomed to it, and it didn't feel burdensome to me—and when I fired, it was sure to do the right thing, for what animal could carry off an ounce and a half of lead, skilfully sped on its errand?

"Having discovered Indian signs one day, I thought it best to change my hunting ground, and so put a considerable distance between me and the spot, and encamped on a wide prairie bounded on the east by Cross Timbers. Not long after this event, I was sitting on the bank of a small stream resting my weary limbs, after a long and fatiguing hunt, when I was fired upon and slightly wounded.

"I was fortunate enough to discover the marksman, who proved to be an Indian, of what tribe I do not remember. I instantly shot him dead, and then perceived he was not alone, for one of his brethren was with him, who made good his escape. Time passed on, and I was undisturbed in my amusements for a long time.

"One day, not feeling very well, I returned to my camp sooner than usual.—I laid down to sleep, but could not. I felt very uneasy and nervous, and so arose and went to the prairie. The grass was not very tall, and the hot suns of the season had dried it until it was crispy and rattled as I walked through it. I ascended a gentle swell and looked around me. The scene was a grand one. On one hand were the Cross Timbers dimly seen in the distance, resembling a dense wall of wood built of human hands, while in every direction the prairie stretched away until lost in the distance. The sun was getting low, and looked like a sunset on the sea. As my eyes wandered from point to point, they were suddenly fixed upon a solitary figure several hundred yards distant, at the foot of the long swell or roll upon which I was standing.

"He stood in the open space, and I at first wondered how that could be, as the grass was so high in every other place, but the affair soon explained itself. More careful examination showed me that the solitary object was an Indian, and his object in picking up the dry grass was evident—he was going to fire the prairie! It was doubtless the same fellow that had escaped at the time I had been fired on.—He had discovered my retreat, and was about to revenge himself in a singular manner."

"The wind was blowing fresh toward me, and if the grass had been set on fire, no power on earth could have saved me, for the fleetest horse could not run fast enough to escape its devouring flames. A terrible dread of that kind of death came over me, I stood like one fascinated, and gazed at the preparations of the savage. He stood in the middle of the open space he had made, with a blazing torch in his hand.—Innumerable thoughts rushed to my mind in an instant of time. I was never so completely paralyzed and stupefied before in my life. The power of thought seemed to be the only power left me, and that was stimulated to an unnatural degree.—The past, present and the future were reviewed and speculated upon in that brief broken fragment of time which the savage stood watching for the brand to burn more brightly before he thrust it into the grass.

"Yes, my destiny was to be burned!—Some hunter or traveler would find my body charred or blackened; and others, after a time, would pass my bones bleaching in the sun.

"I shuddered, my eyes felt hot, my throat dry, and I imagined that I felt the flames creeping over me. If it had been a danger that I could have battled with, or if I could have seen any chance of escape depending upon my own exertions, it would have been different; now all I could do was to stand and but stare the most dreadful of all deaths in the face.

You must remember that all these ideas and reflections ran through my mind in the shortest appreciable space of time; for you must know that the sudden prospect of great danger, from which there is no apparent mode of escape, imparts to the brain a horrible faculty of thought of which the mind at ease can form no possible conception.

I closed my eyes in prayer, and commended my soul to God; but it was impossible for me to close my eyes against the one great and absorbing idea in my mind—that of being burnt up like a vile reptile that crawls in the weeds.

"My lids unclosed, and as they did so, my eyes rested upon my trusty rifle; it was the first time I had thought of it, for the distance was great between me and the enemy; but now it looked like an old friend, the only one that had power to save me.

"I embraced the thought that the sight of my rifle called up, with a species of joy which was nearly overpowered by an agonizing feeling.

"One chance remained; a small chance it was true, and still a chance; and despair cannot paralyze and subdue the heart, while one faint hope remains. I lifted the instrument upon which hung my destiny. As my glance ran over the intervening distance, I felt how desperate indeed was my prospect of life, for a hundred good marksmen might try their skill in vain at an object so far off. Then I remembered that my weapon was of uncommon calibre and weight, and would throw a ball farther than any I had ever seen. I recollected also that I had loaded it that very day with uncommon care, and for a long shot.

"The Indian moved the torch, and was about to apply the combustible material; there was no time to lose. The rifle came to my shoulder quick and firm, and I braced up my nerves for a steady aim with a strong effort of the will. I looked through the double sights, and the muzzle covered the Indian's head. My heart seemed to stop beating, held in the grasp of that terrible suspense. It was but an instant—then the rifle sent an ounce and a half of lead on its mission, with a crack that was unusually loud and sharp, and a recoil which threw me back a few paces.

"The smoke curled away, but I dared not look. I passed my hand slowly across my forehead, for my brain was throbbing painfully. Every moment I expected to be greeted by a dense smoke from the burning prairie, and to hear the hissing of the burning flame; but nothing of the kind occurred, and I looked towards the spot where the savage had stood with his torch; I took courage, re-loaded my rifle, and hastily advanced towards the place.

"I reached it—the Indian lay upon his back, the brand, half extinguished, beside him; an ounce and a half of lead had passed through his head. I sank down overpowered with gratitude, and the various emotions which such an incident was calculated to inspire.

"This was the greatest shot I ever made, and probably I shall never equal it again. Can you wonder that I am attached to my rifle?"

"Not at all!" said the Captain earnestly. "I should never part with it if it were mine!"

Modes of Death.

A recent Quarterly Review contained the following article, which will be read with interest:

"To be shot dead is one of the easiest modes of terminating life; rapid as it is, the body has leisure to feel and reflect.—On the first attempt by one of the frantic adherents of Spain to assassinate William, Prince of Orange, who took the lead in the revolt of the Netherlands, the ball passed through the bones in the face, and brought him to the ground. In the instant that preceded stupefaction, he was able to form the notion that the ceiling of the room had fallen and crushed him. The cannon shot which plunged into the brain of Charles XII. did not prevent him from seizing his sword by the hilt. The idea of attack and the necessity for defense was pressed on him by a blow which we would suppose too tremendous to leave an interval for thought. But it by no means follows that the inflicting of fatal wounds is accompanied by a pang. From what is known of the first effects of gunshot wounds, it is probable the impression is rather stunning than acute. Unless death be immediate, the pain is varied as to the nature of the injuries, and these are past counting up.

But there is nothing singular in the dying sensation, though Lord Byron remarked the physiological peculiarity that the expression is invariably that of languor, while in death from a stab, the countenance reflects the natural character of gentleness or ferocity, to the last gasp.

Some of these cases are of interest to show with what slight disturbance life may go on under a mortal wound, till it comes to a full stop. A foot soldier at Waterloo, pierced by a musket ball in the hip, begged water of a soldier who chanced to possess a canteen of beer. The wounded man drank, returned his heartiest thanks, mentioned that his regiment was nearly exterminated, and having proceeded a dozen yards on his way to the rear, fell to the earth, and with one convulsive movement of the limbs, concluded his career. "His voice," said the trooper, who himself tells the story, "gave scarcely the slightest sound of weakness."

Captain Basil Hall, who, in his early youth, was present at the battle of Corunna, has singled out, from the conclusion that consigns to oblivion the woes and gallantry of war, another instance, extremely similar, which occurred on that occasion. An old officer, who was shot in the head, arrived pale and faint, at the temporary hospital, and begged the surgeon to look at his wound, which was pronounced mortal.

"Indeed, I feared so," he responded, with impeded utterance, and I yet should wish very much to live a little longer, if it were possible."

He laid the sword upon the stone at his side, as gently, says Hall, as if the steel had been turned into glass, and almost immediately sank senseless upon the turf.

Singular Illusions.

The strange illusions with which hypochondriacs and insane persons are oftentimes affected are not a little amusing to the unconcerned spectator, however uncomfortable they may be to the patient himself. There are many anecdotes respecting these illusions related by medical authors.

Marcus Donatus informs us that a baker of Ferrara believed he was made of butter, and on that account would not approach the oven, lest he should melt.

The same author relates that a person by the name of Vicentinus [illegible] was of such an enormous size that he could not go through the door of his apartment. His physician gave orders that he should be forcibly led through it, which was done accordingly, but not without a fatal effect for Vicentinus cried out, as he was forced along, that the flesh was torn from his bones, and that his limbs were broken off, of which terrible impression he died in a few days, accusing those who conducted him of being his murderers.

Tulpius tells us that the wife of one Solomon Galmus fancied she had been dead, but that God had sent her back to the world without a heart, for He had kept it in Heaven. On this account she was extremely unhappy, and more miserable than any creature on earth.

Gruner relates the case of a German student of theology, by the name of Bau. Imagining himself the subject of a Divine call without waiting for holy orders, he commenced preaching. The following is the conclusion of one of his discourses:—"He who believeth not in witches does not believe in the devil; he who does believe in the devil does not believe in God; he who believes not in God must be damned."

Hypochondriacs have sometimes imagined themselves a frail article of China, and of course, have been in constant fear of being dashed to pieces, by the carelessness of servants or the forgetfulness of friends. Pope, in "The cave of spleen," thus represents these same breathing articles of brittleware:

"Here living tea-pots stand, one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout;
A pipkin there, like Homer's tripod walks;
Here sighs a jar." &c.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs.

For a brief time past, we have had premonitions of the long, sultry summer days now at hand. Not many weeks hence, the customary "sittings" of the season will commence among the dwellers in the city, and it is already agreeable to think of the pleasant country retreats and comfortable watering-places whither the tides of travel ere long turn. Such resorts, whether for health or pleasure, have become indispensable, and those who have been at the expense and pains to provide acceptable places of the kind, within a convenient distance, are public benefactors.

It is but recently that efforts have been made in this state, on an extensive scale, to supply this want. Decidedly the most successful and promising undertaking of this sort, is that projected by Andrew Wilson, of this city, and fully demonstrated to be feasible, last season of the Ohio White Sulpur Springs. This year, numerous ample fications have been made, greatly enlarging and otherwise improving the buildings and grounds at that beautiful location. About twice as many can now be accommodated there as at the last season. New walks and drives have been laid out many additional buildings erected, the former ones enlarged, the barns reconstructed, and a variety of changes made for the better, which will undoubtedly render the place a point of attraction for crowds of summer sojourners during the coming "hot term."

For invalids, every facility is provided for the use of the mineral waters, in bathing or otherwise. The medicinal properties of several springs (four or five in number, and all essentially different from each other,) have been minutely set forth by Dr. Moorman, of the Virginia White Sulpur, and by Dr. W. W. Dawson, of this city, both of whom have given the subject careful and continued attention. A pamphlet containing full particulars on this head—including a scientific analysis of the waters by Prof. E. S. Wayne, of this city—together with a variety of general intelligence in regard to this excellent summer resort, in the centre of our State, has been published by Messrs. Anderson, Gates and Wright, and will be read with much interest by those desiring fuller information on the subject.

Some of the most important improvements made by Mr. Wilson for this year are worthy of more particular mention, in this connection. A Telegraph Office, to be kept open during the season, has been established at the Springs,—a convenience that will be duly appreciated by all. In the way of buildings, a large hotel, new cottages, bowling alleys, bath houses, a steam laundry, &c, have been added.—The new hotel is more than two hundred feet in length, containing elegant parlors, suites of rooms, reception-room, and a commodious dining hall. A large room for evening amusements has also been provided.

A method has been adopted for heating the water, for bathing, in the bath-tub, avoiding the loss of important mineral ingredients as under the old system of using a boiler or tank.

The grounds have been extended and much improved in their appearance. The beautiful grove of about one hundred acres, belonging to the premises, has been laid out in attractive walks and drives. The lawn has been enlarged and further beautified by trees, walks, summer-houses, &c. A drive, two miles in length, has been graded, around the estate. The surrounding country also, which presents rare and varied scenery, is traversed by good roads, affording ample inducements for more extended airings, in the carriage, or on horseback.

No pains will be spared, we are sure, to make the sojourn of visitors at the Ohio White Sulphur Springs agreeable. The hotel will be under the superintendence of Mr. Swayzie, a gentleman of experience and of special fitness for the position.—Excellent fare, containing the peculiar luxuries of the country no less than of the city, may be expected, as well as polite and assiduous attentions.

We have spoken thus freely of this enterprise, not only because we believe it to be intrinsically all we have claimed for it, but also because it is emphatically a *home interest*, and as such we desire to see it encouraged. All the advantages sought in traveling to distant places may be secured within our own borders, and at comparatively a moderate cost. Our citizens, we doubt not, when they rightly understand the merits of this (or any other similar) endeavor to serve them, *in their own State*, will see that such enterprises are sustained and maintained upon a first class footing.—[*Cin. Gaz.*

A good name is above all price. Have you not found it so, young man; you whose well-known virtues have placed you in a position which you occupy with feelings of commendable pride? And you whose fame has been the target of envious tongues, have not you seen a good name to be the only breast-plate that is impervious to the poisoned shafts of calumny? Gold and talent, what are these without character? A light to render darkness visible; a gilding, which, by contrast, makes the substance more revolting! Cherish it, then, all ye who possess it, guard it carefully; for depend on this, its purity once tarnished, the most unwearying effort will hardly restore it to its prime lustre. Let it attend you through the journey of life, crowning your days with peace and happiness. The rectitude which won it will engrave it upon your face, a letter of recommendation to people of every nation and tongue; and when the treasure is no longer needful to you, it shall descend to your posterity, a legacy with which millions on millions would not bear to be compared.

ANECDOTE OF AN EX-PRESIDENT.—When M—ll—d F—lm—re was practising law in the Buffalo courts, he was a pretty formidable antagonist even in that city of bars and benches. Upon one occasion a witty lawyer by the name of Falcott was his opponent, and the latter, wishing to show to the jury how strongly the rival case was fortified, made use of a phrase which he presumed would come home to their feelings. "Not only," said he "have my client's rights been thus invaded, but also in order to sustain that inroad, you find arrayed against him the best talent in the country—I may say, *the right bower* of the profession!"

"When does the gentleman on the opposite side mean by the right bower?" said Mr. M. F., who had never played a game of euchre in his life.

"Why," said Palcott, with a sly wink at the jury, "I thought everybody knew what that meant—the biggest knave in the pack!"—*Commons' Wine Press.*

An Irishman being called to testify in court as a witness, was told by the clerk to hold up his left hand. The man immediately held up his right hand. "Hold up your right hand!" said the clerk.—"Please your honor," said the witness, still keeping up his left hand. "Please your honor, I am left handed."

There is dew in one flower and not in another, because one opens its cup and takes it in, while the other closes itself, and the drop runs off. God rains his goodness and mercy as wide spread as the dew, and if we lack them, it is because we will not open our hearts to receive them.

The Irish Abroad.

The army list of Austria is naturally an object of scrutiny just now. It appears that over one hundred principal officers are Hanoverians, and nearly as many born Bavarians; numbers also from Saxony and the minor States have taken service under the two-necked bird of dark omen. There are few, if any, Prussians in Austrian pay, though many Irish, as this list will show:—First Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, Maximilian, Count O'Donnell; Field Marshal Lavel, Count Nugent; Field Marshal's Lieutenant, Simon Fitzgerald, Colonel 6th Chasseurs; Felix, Count Meynes, Colonel 4th Regiment Uhlans; Constantine, Baron Herbert of Rathkeale.—Major-Generals, Peter Von Mulholl, and Ambrose O'Ferall; Count Albert Nugent, Daniel O'Connor, of Kerry, Count Charles Taafe, Baron Brady, Oliver Wallis, Count Carrick Mayne, Major of the 8th Uhlans; Maximilian, Count M'Gaffrey, Rittmeister, 9th Uhlans; O'Hanlon, Frank, Baron O Byrne, 39th Infantry; Maurice Piers, Baron Charles M'Sherry, 8th Uhlans; Baron Julius Wallis, of Carrick Mayne; Tim O'Mahony, 4th Dragoons; Aloysius M'Cullen, 23d Infantry; Antony Adler Mulholland, 44th Infantry; Edward, Baron Herbert, Rathkeale, 45th Infantry; Joseph Hickey, Register of Military Archives. Should France cross the Alps, a far more numerous array of fighting Irish will be marshalled against their Austrian kinsmen, about two hundred officers appearing on the French roll. The Paris garrison counts many; the 73d of the Line, now quartered at the Chateau d'Eau, on the Boulevards, is commanded by Colonel H. C. O'Mallery; and the Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard, quartered at St. Germain's by Lucius O'Brien; not to mention General P. McMahon, who is likely to guide the whole campaign. Tom Moore's son died a lieutenant in Algeria, or that minstrel boy to the wars would have gone.

CUSTOMS OF THE TURKS.—Here is a whole volume concerning the customs, manners, and habits of the Turks, contained in a single paragraph;

"The Turks abhor the hat; but uncovering the head, which with us is an expression of respect, is considered by them disrespectful and indecent; no offense is given by keeping on a hat in a mosque, but shoes must be left on the threshold; the slipper, and not the turban, is removed in token of respect. The Turks turn in their toes; they write from right to left; they mount on the right side of a horse; they follow their guests to a room, and precede them on leaving it; the left hand is the place of honor; they do the honors of a table by serving themselves first; they are great smokers and coffee drinkers; they take the wall and walk hastily in respect; they beckon by throwing back the hand, instead of throwing it toward them; they cut the hair from the head, but leave it on the chin; they sleep in their clothes; they look on beheading as a more disgraceful punishment than strangling; they deem our short and close dresses indecent, our shaven chins a mark of effeminacy and servitude; they resent an inquiry after wives as an insult; they commence their wooden houses at the top, and their upper apartments are frequently finished before the lower ones are closed up; they eschew pork as an abomination; they regard dancing as a theatrical performance, only to be looked at, and not mingled in, except by slaves; their mourning habit is white; their sacred color is green; their Sabbath day is Friday, and interment follows immediately on death. The death of their women are not registered—those of the men are. Marriages are registered, and with the marriage the woman is virtually struck from existence, so far as government is concerned. She is not known officially to the government of Turkey. Her 'lord' or husband does with her as pleases him best."

SPREADING A SECRET.—Stuart, the painter, had, as he supposed, discovered a secret art of coloring, very valuable. He told it to a friend. His friend valued it highly, and came a time afterwards to ask permission to communicate it under oath of eternal secrecy to a friend of his who needed every possible aid to enable him to rise.

"Let me see," said Stuart, making a chalk mark on a board at hand, "I know the art and that is—"

"One," said his friend.

"You know it," continued Stuart, making another mark by the side of the one already made, "and that is—"

"Two," cried the other.

"Well, and I tell your friend, and that will be—" making a mark.

"Three, only," said the other.

"No," said Stuart, "it is one hundred and eleven!" (III.)

"LAST OF THE HUGGERMUGGERS."—A sprightly school-girl, who attends the Central High School, where the teachers have a way of inciting the pupils to understand what they say to the class, was reading the "Last of the Huggermuggers," and stirred by the spirit of inquiry stimulated by her teachers, if not by natural feminine curiosity asked a boy cousin of her's the meaning of Huggermugger.—John looked thoughtful for a moment, and then said: "I'll show you!" and before the incipient woman had time to make any further remark, John had his arms around her waist and subjected it to a gentle pressure—"That's a *hugger*, and this (putting his lips to hers in affectionate collision) is *mugger*." "Yes," said the not more than half displeased Sarah Ann, "and this is the last of the huggermuggers; for if ever you attempt to give me another such definition, I'll box your ears."

TO MAKE EXCELLENT BREAD.—Take eight quarts of wheat flour, spread it in your mixing dish, so as to leave a large cavity in the center; pour a sufficient quantity of boiling milk, or water, over two quarts of sifted white corn meal to scald it thoroughly, and let it stand till it is only lukewarm, turn into the flour, add a teacupful of good hop yeast and a little warm milk or water; stir it well, mixing in a portion of the flour, and let it stand ten or twelve hours in a warm place; knead it well; make it into loaves which will rise, near the fire, in less than an hour. When baked well, this bread is light, sweet, and nutritious; quite as good as bread made of potato yeast, and it keeps moist longer, besides being a saving of labor.

A FAMILY PUZZLE.—The family of Mrs. Lucinda Burr, of North Wilbraham, according to the Palmer *Journal*, consists of one father, three mothers, two grandmothers, one great-grandmother, two widows, three children, one husband, one wife, two daughters, one grand daughter, one son, one grandson, one great-grandson, one mother-in-law and son-in-law; yet the family numbers but five persons, who all live under the same roof.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—Troubled with hot whisky and cold weather, Nat came "hump on the ice," and remarked to a bystander, "ve-very sing'lar! I allers observe, "at when-e-ever water fr-freezes, it's sur-sure to freeze with the sl-slipp'y side up!"

A gentleman who had a scolding wife, in answer to an inquiry after her health, said she was pretty well, only subject at times, to a breaking out in the mouth."

A DEATH-BED AT ROME, 1859.

[illegible]

Could I pass them hanging curtains, through the silk-bordered entries, up the sweep of squalid stair.
On through chamber after chamber, where the [illegible] gold and amber turn decay to beauty rare;
I should reach a guarded portal, where for [illegible] mortal, face to face two Kings are met—
One the grisly King of terrors, one a Bourbon, with his errors, late to conscience-clearing set;
Well his favored palace many flatter, and his [illegible] may smatter with such fervor as they may;
Cross and chrysm, and genuflexion, mop and mow, and interjection, will not frighten Death away.
By the dying despot sitting, at the hard heart's portals hitting, shocking the dull brain to work,
Death makes clear what life has hidden, chides what life has left unchidden, quickens truth life tried to burke.
He has ruled within his councils, after Holy Church's orders; did what Austria bade him do;
By their guidance, flogged and tortured; high-born men and gently nurtured chained with crime's [illegible] crew.
What if summer fevers gripped them, what if winter frostings nipped them, till they rotted in their chains?
He had word of Pope and Kaiser; none could make him wiser or wheel; them the contrast, his the gains;
So he pleads careless [illegible], clutching with his fingers meagre, at the bed-clothes as he speaks;
But King Death sits grimly grinning, at the Bourbon's cobweb-spinning—as each cobweb-cable breaks,
And the poor soul, from life's eyelet, rudderless, without a pilot, driftless slowly down the dark:
While mid rolling incense vapor, chaunted dirge and flaming taper, lies the body stiff and stark.
[*Punch.*

A Rich Scene.

In the Canadian House of Assembly, lately, they had quite a spirited debate on the bill to prohibit the use of hoops and crinoline, introduced by Aiken. We publish a few of the most brilliant passages:

Mr. Drummond was an ardent admirer of hoops from childhood. He was born with a love of hoops. When he was a child of tender growth, he used to trundle his hoop, all unconscious of the fate that was in store for him. Later in life he had swallowed a ring, which resulted in a hoop-in-cough; and even now the sight of an empty hogshead brought tears into his eyes.

Mr. Brown complained that it was impossible now to choose a wife, since her defects were so hid by hoops, and enveloped in crinoline, that the naked—

Speaker—Order.

Mr. Brown—Mr. Speaker—

Speaker—The honorable gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Brown—But, Mr. Speaker, the naked—

Speaker—Hold your tongue, sir.

Mr. Brown—The naked—

Speaker—Upon my soul, Mr. Brown, cork up, or I'll have you arrested.

Mr. Brown—Permit me to explain, Mr. Speaker. When I said naked—

Speaker—(yelling)—Clear the galleries of ladies, Mr. Sergeant.

Mr. Brown—in the name of the seventeen graces and the fifteen muses, Mr. Speaker—dearly beloved Smith—let me apologies, then. I only meant to say that hoops and crinoline had reached to such a rotundancy, that it was impossible to arrive at the naked—

Speaker—(frantically)—Death and blue devils! Stop, or I'll brain you with the mace. Consider the impropriety of—

Mr. Brown(wildly)—Truth! truth! truth!—naked truth, was what I was going to say.

Mr. Dunbar Ross understood his honorable friend to say that people cannot pass along the streets without being assaulted by highwaymen.—Now, surely, the honorable member from Lake Ontario could not but be aware that the character of every member in the House was affected by such dam—

Mr. Talbot objected to such unparliamentary language.

Mr. Ross protested against interruption. He was going to say, by such a dam—

Mr. J. Cameron—The honorable member should not swear in that dreadful manner.

Mr. Ross—Wasn't doing anything of the kind, but would tempted to do so, if not allowed to finish his sentence—but such a dam (order, order,) a dam—(confusion) he would repeat it—by such a dam—(tremendous uproar.)

Mr. Wright stood up and moved, amidst the wildest confusion, that Mr. be expelled from the House for such awful language.

Mr. Ross—(black in the face)—exclaimed that damaging statements was all he meant to say when he was interrupted by the fool—

Mr. Talbot—Who's a fool—

Mr. Ross—Foolish ass—

Mr. Cameron—Who's an ass—

Mr. Ross—(wildly)—foolish assertion of profanity.

"My Son," said a doating father, who was about taking his son into business, "what shall be the style of the new firm?" "Well, governor" said the one and twenty youth, looking up to find an answer, "I don't know; but suppose we call it John H. Samplin and father?"

In the anatomy of the hand, we find that the muscle by which we shut it is much stronger than the one by which we open it; and this holds true as to giving and receiving.

An eminent divine preached one Sunday morning from the text—"Ye are children of the devil," and in the afternoon by a funny coincidence from the words: "Children, obey your parents."

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the County Auditor's Office, Franklin county, Ohio, until 12 o'clock M. THURSDAY, JUNE 9th, 1859, for furnishing the materials and building a Bridge over Big Walnut Creek, at Lockbourne, in said county. The distance between the abutments to be 155 feet, and the entire length of the superstructure to be 258 feet; to be a single track bridge of two spans, and to be 12 feet wide from out to out; and 18 feet 9 inches high in the clear, between the floor and the bed, or 18 feet 3 inches from top to top of lower and upper chords.

Estimated amount of work and materials:
300 yards excavation the foundation of abutments.
[illegible] do grading road at end of bridge.
146 perch stone work (25 cubic feet to the perch) in abutments and wings.
[illegible] perch stone work (25 cubic feet to the perch) in pier.
[illegible] feet Bridge or Superstructure.

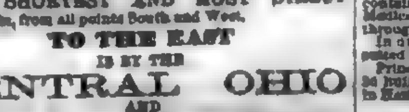
Separate bids will be received for the above 4 sets of work, or for the whole job, and will be let on the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the County Auditor's Office.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
ISAAC WHITE,
D. L. BOLTON,
Commissioners.

Columbus, May 19, 1859—[illegible]

TWO DAILY TRAINS
FROM COLUMBUS VIA THE GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE
TO
Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.



THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT Route, from all points South and West.

TO THE EAST
IS BY THE
CENTRAL OHIO
AND
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROADS!
VIA
Columbus, Newark, Zanesville and Wheeling,

Forming one great consolidated line of travel from Columbus, Ohio, to Baltimore, connecting at Washington Junction nine miles from Baltimore, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Branch Road to WASHINGTON CITY, affording the only direct communication between the cities of the West and the National Capital, connecting also at the Station in Baltimore with the railroads to PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BOSTON, being the only route by which merchants and travelers can purchase tickets that will enable them to visit the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York at the cost of a ticket to New York by other lines, an advantage that is afforded by this route only.

TWO DAILY TRAINS FROM COLUMBUS.

At 4:05 a. m. and 12:05 p. m.

Through Tickets to the Eastern Cities can be procured via Washington city, at an additional charge of $1.50.

Be sure to ask for tickets by the Wheeling route and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baggage checked through from Cincinnati to Baltimore and New York.

Fare to New York and Boston, $1.00 less than via any other route.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS

and all information please apply at the office of the Union Depot. R. L. DOHERTY, Agent.
[illegible], General Ticket Agent, C. O. R. R.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation, Baltimore.
E. P. FULLER, General Western Agent B. & O. R. R.

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

Cheap Dry Goods.
(Silks and Dress Goods.)

NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not excelled in this market.

Silks, Satins, Lawns, Robes, Challis, Bareges, Calicoes,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles,
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.

J. O. CHITTENDEN.

may 12.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads



To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

FIRST TRAIN.
(EXCEPT.)

NIGHT EXPRESS—At 2:15 A. M., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:50 A. M. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c., &c. At Loveland for Chillicothe, Athens and all stations on M. & C. R. R. and at Cincinnati with morning trains on Ohio & Mississippi R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and all points South and West, and mail line steamers for Louisville.

SECOND TRAIN.
(Daily except Sundays.)

NO. 1 EXPRESS—[illegible] A. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Loveland, (and on signal at Alton, Sel[illegible], Claysville and Deerfield) arriving at Cincinnati at 1:30 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c., &c.

THIRD TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

NO. 2 EXPRESS—At 2:40 P. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Deerfield, Fosters, Loveland, Milford and Plainville, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:45 P. M., connecting at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c., &c., and at Cincinnati with evening train on O. & M. R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c., &c.

FOURTH TRAIN.
(Daily except Sundays.)

MAIL—At 3:00 P. M., stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charlestown, Selma, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Morrow, Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 10:00 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, &c., &c.

RETURNING.

Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express 4:30 A. M.; No. 1 Express 10:31 a. m.; No. 2 Express 12:35 p. m.; Accommodation 9:56 p. m.

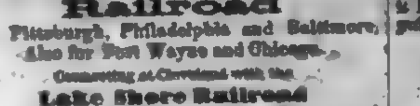
For further information and Through Tickets apply to R. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.

J. DURAND, Superintendent, Cincinnati.
P. W. STRADER, General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY, Agent, Columbus, O.

Columbus, April 12, 1859.

Summer Arrangement.—Time Changed.

Great Northern & Eastern Route.
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati



RAILROAD.

Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad

For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad

For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) FROM COLUMBUS, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 4:50 a. m. Will leave passengers at all stations, south of Galion, stop for passengers at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington, Gilead and all stations North of Galion, connecting at Crestline with the 7:00 a. m. mail train for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 2:15 p. m. also with same road at Crestline, with the 8:05 a. m. Express for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 6:45 p. m. Also at Grafton with Toledo road for Toledo. Arrive at Cleveland at 10:30 a. m.

SECOND TRAIN.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—Leaves Columbus at 10:30 a. m., stopping only at Delaware, North Switch, Cardington, Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London, and Grafton, connecting at Crestline with the 12:35 p. m. Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburg, arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 p. m.; arriving at Cleveland 3:30 p. m., connecting at 3:30 p. m. with a fast Express on Lake Shore road for the East arriving at Erie at 6:45 p. m., Dunkirk 8:50 p. m., Buffalo 10:30 p. m., New York 1:30 p. m. next day, two hours ahead of any other line, Boston [illegible] p. m., eight hours quicker than any other line.

THIRD TRAIN.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at 3:00 p. m., stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7:30 p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline, for Chicago arriving at Chicago at 8:47 a. m. at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston; arriving at Erie 2:15 a. m., Dunkirk 3:45 a. m., Buffalo 6:40 a. m.

Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.

RETURNING.

Night Express, arrives at Columbus 1:35 a. m.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 2:00 p. m.
Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at 6:50 p. m.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.

For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty, Ticket Agent, in the Passenger Depot of the C. C. & C. and L. M. C. & X. Railroads.

E. S. FLINT, Supt., Cleveland, Ohio.
E. C. MARSHALL, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, April 12, 1859.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.
DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN Dr. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and Ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferer.—The

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in hopeless weakness, and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual Debilitance removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,

however they may have been tried with and also That their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That operating directly upon the poison of disease in the Blood, they

Cause sores to Heal,

and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief and, (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and to expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, as it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notice and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No 6 East Fourth St. 3d building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY
Roberts & Samuel, Columbus
Amos J. Schueller, Columbus
[illegible] & Son, Columbus.
A. Algire, Canal Winchester.
Isaac Thompson, Worthington.
[illegible] Johnston, Reynoldsburg.
[illegible] Buckley, Clintonville.
[illegible] Seiter, Westerville.
Henry Miller, Harrisburg.
John Malott, Grove City.
Geo. W. Evans, Dublin.

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.
[illegible]

5000 Agents Wanted—

To sell four new Inventions. Agents have made over $5 000 on one,—better than all other similar agencies. Send four stamps and get 80 pages particulars, gratis.
EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

mr 1 y.

1000 Agents Wanted—

For particulars send stamp.
C. P. WHITTIER, Lowell, Mass.

mr 1 y.

DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, & INDIGESTION, by which persons are more or less afflicted, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, an hour before each meal.

CHOICE SEEDS.

APPLE PIE MELON.—Seeds of this delicious substitute for pies, 5 cents package.

MAMMOTH PROLIFIC LIMA BEANS.—These grow only six feet high and are completely covered with bunches of from 15 to 40 pods to the bunch, 5 cents package.

LARGE CHEESE SQUASH.—That for pies or as a substitute for the Sweet Potato cannot be excelled, and keeps well through the winter, 13 cents.

The three Packages for [illegible] [illegible]

Address, C. T. HARALE, Care of editor "Horticultural Monthly," [illegible]

N. B.—Editors of Country Newspapers inserting the above with this notice, twice, appropriately displayed, before the 15th of May, will receive eight packages of each kind of, the seeds.

April 21, '59—6w.

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid, and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflictive disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS, AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given: with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Roberts & Samuels, No. 34 N. High St., Columbus O., Suire Eckstine & Co., Cincinnati O., Mr. Fiske Cleveland O., W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O., and by all druggists, and dealers in medicines.

Consumptives do not Dispare

CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED.

BY AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR, UNCAS BRANT, while a Missionary among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, discovered a RARE PLANT, that proves to be a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c. Having now made his fortune and retired from business, he will send the prescription and directions for preparing the medicine FREE OF CHARGE to all who desire it, and will send to his agent, enclosing two stamps (6 cents), to pay the return letter, with a description of their symptoms. The Old Doctor has cured more than 3000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION alone, and hopes all afflicted people will avail themselves of this opportunity, as the Doctor wishes to do all the good he can before he dies. Address at once to

DANIEL ADEE,
Box 3531 P. O. New York,
Who is his sole agent.

[illegible]

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea proceeding from COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & *Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c. are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

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CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
EXTRA CHARGE OF $5 FOR HEMMERS.

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These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than any seamstress can, even if she works for one cent an hour, and are, unquestionably, the best Machines in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT COLUMBUS, OHIO
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that to the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a publication devoted truly and solely to their interests, uninfluenced by personal ambition or the desire of gain, will be acceptable, I have determined (on or about the 1st of May next) to establish in the city of Columbus, ONE, THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the variety of political, miscellaneous and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor in every home.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will inculcate Democratic Truths, and its columns shall be characterized by frankness and honesty; its statements relied on for their undeviating veracity. Nor shall it be used for cliques or factions, but consistently pursue the object for which it is founded,—that of preventing the misdirection of public opinion, and contributing all in its power to the perpetuity of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the cause of the Democratic Party, and resist everything like schism, or Convention—whilst it will support every Democratic measure with all the ability it can bring to the task, it[illegible] must know that it is a Democratic one, [illegible] to bear—and it will support the present Administration, in all that is deemed consistent with true Democracy and the best interests of the party. THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will present the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the first choice for the Presidency in 1860, and use every effort consistent with duty to the Democratic Party and the country, to procure his nomination and election.

As a Prospectus cannot be expected to enter into minute details, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. [illegible]

Terms and Inducements.

Single copy per year, in advance, [illegible] $2. A discount of ten per cent on clubs of ten, [illegible] per cent on clubs of twenty, fifteen per cent on clubs of thirty, and twenty per cent on clubs of fifty and upwards sent to a single address.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

Columbus, March 22, 1859.

N. B.—Our friends of the press will confer an obligation, which will not only be appreciated but reciprocated, by giving this Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

Spring Among the Hills.

We take the following beautiful lines from a volume of poems by Fields, recently printed "for a few friends." The lyric is met as freely [illegible]

Go and talk with the mountain [illegible]
In the beautiful spring of the year,
When the violet gleams through the golden [illegible]
And whispers, "Come look for me here"—
In the beautiful spring of the year.

I will show you a glorious nook
Where the cataracts of morning are [illegible]
Nature will lend you her [illegible]
Where the [illegible]
And the [illegible]

Come and breathe in this [illegible]
The breeze that the wild bird inhales,
Come and forget that life has a care,
In the [illegible] mountain [illegible]
The breeze that the wild bird inhales.

O, wonders of God! O, Boundless and Good!
We feel that your presence is here—
That Thine and His voice is abroad in this wood
In the beautiful spring of the year—
And we know that our Father is here.

A Texas Ranger's Best Shot.

Wilson and Cameron stood apart from their companions. With folded arms and thoughtful faces, they watched the shadows of night stealing over lake and chapparal.

"An hour like this casts a spell upon my spirit," said Cameron. "I love to see the glare of day fade, and give place to the dim, placid twilight."

"I have similar feelings," replied Wilson, "but I like night best when more advanced towards the small hours and the moon and stars are brightly beaming."

Cameron made no reply, and the parties remained silent. Wilson was the first to speak.

"That's a heavy rifle of yours," he said, glancing at the weapon upon which Cameron was leaning. "I dare say it has been of service to you in its time."

"No money could induce me to part with it, because I have proved its metal on many occasions. Did I ever tell you of an adventure that I once had near the Red River?"

"You never did; I should like to hear it," said Wilson.

"Several years ago," resumed Cameron, "I was hunting near Cross Timbers, not far from Red River. The Indians were then troublesome, and frequently committed their depredations on the frontier settlements; but I was fond of hunting and cared little for them, willing to trust to my own courage and ingenuity in any emergency that might occur. I carried this same rifle, and was called one of the best shots in the country.

"Many people said it was too heavy for common use; but I was accustomed to it, and it don't feel burdensome to me—and when I fired, it was sure to do the right thing, for what animal could carry off an ounce and a half of lead, skilfully sped on its errand?

"Having discovered Indian signs one day, I thought it best to change my hunting ground, and so put a considerable distance between me and the spot, and encamped on a wide prairie bounded on the east by Cross Timbers. Not long after this event, I was sitting on the bank of a small stream resting my weary limbs, after a long and fatiguing hunt, when I was fired upon and slightly wounded.

"I was fortunate enough to discover the marksman, who proved to be an Indian, of what tribe I do not remember. I instantly shot him dead, and then perceived he was not alone, for one of his brethren was with him, who made good his escape. Time passed on, and I was undisturbed in my amusements for a long time.

"One day, not feeling very well, I returned to my camp sooner than usual.—I laid down to sleep, but could not. I felt very uneasy and nervous, and so arose and went to the prairie. The grass was not very tall, and the hot suns of the season had dried it until it was crispy and rattled as I walked through it. I ascended a gentle swell and looked around me. The scene was a grand one. On one hand were the Cross Timbers dimly seen in the distance, resembling a dense wall of wood built of human hands, while in every direction the prairie stretched away until lost in the distance. The sun was getting low, and looked like a sunset on the sea. As my eyes wandered from point to point, they were suddenly fixed upon a solitary figure several hundred yards distant, at the foot of the long swell or roll upon which I was standing.

"He stood in the open space, and I at first wondered how that could be, as the grass was so high in every other place, but the affair soon explained itself. More careful examination showed me that the solitary object was an Indian, and his object in picking up the dry grass was evident—he was going to fire the prairie! It was doubtless the same fellow that had escaped at the time I had been fired on.—He had discovered my retreat, and was about to revenge himself in a singular manner.

"The wind was blowing fresh toward me, and if the grass had been set on fire, no power on earth could have saved me, for the fleetest horse could not run fast enough to escape its devouring flames. A terrible dread of that kind of death came over me, I stood like one fascinated, and gazed at the preparations of the savage. He stood in the middle of the open space he had made, with a blazing torch in his hand.—Innumerable thoughts rushed to my mind in an instant of time. I was never so completely paralyzed and stupefied before in my life. The power of thought seemed to be the only power left me, and that was stimulated to an unnatural degree.—The past, present and the future were reviewed and speculated upon in that brief broken fragment of time which the savage stood watching for the brand to burn more brightly before he thrust it into the grass.

"Yes, my destiny was to be burned!—Some hunter or traveler would find my body charred or blackened; and others, after a time, would pass my bones bleaching in the sun.

"I shuddered, my eyes felt hot, my throat dry, and I imagined that I felt the flames creeping over me. If it had been a danger that I could have battled with, or if I could have seen any chance of escape depending upon my own exertions, it would have been different; now all I could do was to stand and but stare the most dreadful of all deaths in the face.

You must remember that all these ideas and reflections ran through my mind in the shortest appreciable space of time; for you must know that the sudden prospect of great danger, from which there is no apparent mode of escape, imparts to the brain a horrible faculty of thought of which the mind at ease can form no possible conception.

I closed my eyes in prayer, and commended my soul to God; but it was impossible for me to close my eyes against the one great and absorbing idea in my mind—that of being burnt up like a vile reptile that crawls in the weeds.

"My lids unclosed, and as they did so, my eyes rested upon my trusty rifle; it was the first time I had thought of it, for the distance was great between me and the enemy; but now it looked like an old friend, the only one that had power to save me.

"I embraced the thought that the sight of my rifle called up, with a species of joy which was nearly overpowered by an agonizing feeling.

"One chance remained; a small chance it was true, and still a chance; and despair cannot paralyze and subdue the heart, while one faint hope remains. I lifted the instrument upon which hung my destiny. As my glance ran over the intervening distance, I felt how desperate indeed was my prospect of life, for a hundred good marksmen might try their skill in vain at an object so far off. Then I remembered that my weapon was of uncommon calibre and weight, and would throw a ball farther than any I had ever seen. I recollected also that I had loaded it that very day with uncommon care, and for a long shot.

"The Indian moved the torch, and was about to apply the combustible material; there was no time to lose. The rifle came to my shoulder quick and firm, and I braced up my nerves for a steady aim with a strong effort of the will. I looked through the double sights, and the muzzle covered the Indian's head. My heart seemed to stop beating, held in the grasp of that terrible suspense. It was but an instant—then the rifle sent an ounce and a half of lead on its mission, with a crack that was unusually loud and sharp, and a recoil which threw me back a few paces.

"The smoke curled away, but I dared not look. I passed my hand slowly across my forehead, for my brain was throbbing painfully. Every moment I expected to be greeted by a dense smoke from the burning prairie, and to hear the hissing of the burning flame; but nothing of the kind occurred, and I looked towards the spot where the savage had stood with his torch; I took courage, re-loaded my rifle, and hastily advanced towards the place.

"I reached it—the Indian lay upon his back, the brand, half extinguished, beside him; an ounce and a half of lead had passed through his head. I sank down overpowered with gratitude, and the various emotions which such an incident was calculated to inspire.

"This was the greatest shot I ever made, and probably I shall never equal it again. Can you wonder that I am attached to my rifle?"

"Not at all!" said the Captain earnestly. "I should never part with it if it were mine!"

Modes of Death.

A recent Quarterly Review contained the following article, which will be read with interest:

"To be shot dead is one of the easiest modes of terminating life; rapid as it is, the body has leisure to feel and reflect.—On the first attempt by one of the frantic adherents of Spain to assassinate William, Prince of Orange, who took the lead in the revolt of the Netherlands, the ball passed through the bones in the face, and brought him to the ground. In the instant that preceded stupefaction, he was able to form the notion that the ceiling of the room had fallen and crushed him. The cannon shot which plunged into the brain of Charles XII. did not prevent him from seizing his sword by the hilt. The idea of attack and the necessity for defence was pressed on him by a blow which we would suppose too tremendous to leave an interval for thought. But it by no means follows that the inflicting of fatal wounds is accompanied by a pang. From what is known of the first effects of gunshot wounds, it is probable the impression is rather stunning than acute. Unless death be immediate, the pain is varied as to the nature of the injuries, and these are past counting up.

But there is nothing singular in the dying sensation, though Lord Byron remarked the physiological peculiarity that the expression is invariably that of languor, while in death from a stab, the countenance reflects the natural character of gentleness or ferocity, to the last gasp.

Some of these cases are of interest to show with what slight disturbance life may go on under a mortal wound, till it comes to a full stop. A foot soldier at Waterloo, pierced by a musket ball in the hip, begged water of a soldier who chanced to possess a canteen of beer. The wounded man drank, returned his heartiest thanks, mentioned that his regiment was nearly exterminated, and having proceeded a dozen yards on his way to the rear, fell to the earth, and with one convulsive movement of the limbs, concluded his career. "His voice," said the trooper, who himself tells the story, "gave scarcely the slightest sound of weakness."

Captain Basil Hall, who, in his early youth, was present at the battle of Corunna, has singled out, from the conclusion that consigns to oblivion the woes and gallantry of war, another instance, extremely similar, which occurred on that occasion. An old officer, who was shot in the head, arrived pale and faint, at the temporary hospital, and begged the surgeon to look at his wound, which was pronounced mortal.

"Indeed, I feared so," he responded, with impeded utterance, and I yet should wish very much to live a little longer, if it were possible."

He laid the sword upon the stone at his side, as gently, says Hall, as if the steel had been turned into glass, and almost immediately sank senseless upon the turf.

Singular Illusions.

The strange illusions with which hypochondriacs and insane persons are oftentimes affected are not a little amusing to the unconcerned spectator, however uncomfortable they may be to the patient himself. There are many anecdotes respecting these illusions related by medical authors.

Marcus Donatus informs us that a baker of Ferrara believed he was made of butter, and on that account would not approach the oven, lest he should melt.

The same author relates that a person by the name of Vicentinus imagined he was of such an enormous size that he could not go through the door of his apartment. His physician gave orders that he should be forcibly led through it, which was done accordingly, but not without a fatal effect for Vicentinus cried out, as he was forced along, that the flesh was torn from his bones, and that his limbs were broken off, of which terrible impression he died in a few days, accusing those who conducted him of being his murderers.

Tulpius tells us that the wife of one Solomon Galmus fancied she had been dead, but that God had sent her back to the world without a heart, for He had kept it in Heaven. On this account she was extremely unhappy, and more miserable than any creature on earth.

Gruner relates the case of a German student of theology, by the name of Rau. Imagining himself the subject of a Divine call without waiting for holy orders, he commenced preaching. The following is the conclusion of one of his discourses:—"He who believeth not in witches does not believe in the devil; he who does believe in the devil does not believe in God; he who believes not in God must be damned."

Hypochondriacs have sometimes imagined themselves a frail article of China, and of course, have been in constant fear of being dashed to pieces, by the carelessness of servants or the forgetfulness of friends. Pope, in "The cave of spleen," thus represents these same breathing articles of brittleware:

"Here living tea-pots stand, one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout;
A pipkin there, like Homer's tripod walks;
Here sighs a jar." &c.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs.

For a brief time past, we have had premonitions of the long, sultry summer days now at hand. Not many weeks hence, the customary "flittings" of the season will commence among the dwellers in the city, and it is already agreeable to think of the pleasant country retreats and comfortable watering-places whither the tides of travel ere long turn. Such resorts, whether for health or pleasure, have become indispensable, and those who have been at the expense and pains to provide acceptable places of the kind, within a convenient distance, are public benefactors.

It is but recently that efforts have been made in this state, on an extensive scale, to supply this want. Decidedly the most successful and promising undertaking of this sort, is that projected by Andrew Wilson, of this city, and fully demonstrated to be feasible last season of the Ohio White Sulpur Springs. This year, numerous ample ficiations have been made, greatly enlarging and otherwise improving the buildings and grounds at that beautiful location. About twice as many can now be accommodated there as at the last season. New walks and drives have been laid out many additional buildings erected, the former ones enlarged, the barns reconstructed, and a variety of changes made for the better, which will undoubtedly render the place a point of attraction for crowds of summer sojourners during the coming "hot term."

For invalids, every facility is provided for the use of the mineral waters, in bathing or otherwise. The medicinal properties of several springs (four or five in number, and all essentially different from each other,) have been minutely set forth by Dr. Moorman, of the Virginia White Sulpur, and by Dr. W. W. Dawson, of this city, both of whom have given the subject careful and continued attention. A pamphlet containing full particulars on this head—including a scientific analysis of the waters by Prof. E. S. Wayne, of this city—together with a variety of general intelligence in regard to this excellent summer resort, in the centre of our State, has been published by Messrs. Anderson, Gates and Wright, and will be read with much interest by those desiring fuller information on the subject.

Some of the most important improvements made by Mr. Wilson for this year are worthy of more particular mention, in this connection. A Telegraph Office, to be kept open during the season, has been established at the Springs,—a convenience that will be duly appreciated by all. In the way of buildings, a large hotel, new cottages, bowling alleys, bath houses, a steam laundry, &c, have been added.—The new hotel is more than two hundred feet in length, containing elegant parlors, suites of rooms, reception-room, and a commodious dining hall. A large room for evening amusements has also been provided.

A method has been adopted for heating the water, for bathing, in the bath-tub, avoiding the loss of important mineral ingredients as under the old system of using a boiler or tank.

The grounds have been extended and much improved in their appearance. The beautiful grove of about one hundred acres, belonging to the premises, has been laid out in attractive walks and drives. The lawn has been enlarged and further beautified by trees, walks, summer-houses, &c. A drive, two miles in length, has been graded, around the estate. The surrounding country also, which presents rare and varied scenery, is traversed by good roads, affording ample inducements for more extended airings, in the carriage, or on horseback.

No pains will be spared, we are sure, to make the sojourn of visitors at the Ohio White Sulphur Springs agreeable. The hotel will be under the superintendence of Mr. Swaynie, a gentleman of experience and of special fitness for the position.—Excellent fare, containing the peculiar luxuries of the country no less than of the city, may be expected, as well as polite and assiduous attentions.

We have spoken thus freely of this enterprise, not only because we believe it to be intrinsically all we have claimed for it, but also because it is emphatically a *home interest*, and as such we desire to see it encouraged. All the advantages sought in traveling to distant places may be secured within our own borders, and at comparatively a moderate cost. Our citizens, we doubt not, when they rightly understand the merits of this (or any other similar) endeavor to serve them, *in their own State*, will see that such enterprises are sustained and maintained upon a first class footing.—[*Cin. Gaz.*

A good name is above all price. Have you not found it so, young man; you whose well-known virtues have placed you in a position which you occupy with feelings of commendable pride? And you whose fame has been the target of envious tongues, have not you seen a good name to be the only breast-plate that is impervious to the poisoned shafts of calumny? Gold and talent, what are these without character? A light to render darkness visible; a gilding, which, by contrast, makes the substance more revolting! Cherish it, then, all ye who possess it, guard it carefully; for depend on this, its purity once tarnished, the most unwearying effort will hardly restore it to its prime lustre. Let it attend you through the journey of life, crowning your days with peace and happiness. The rectitude which won it will engrave it upon your face, a letter of recommendation to people of every nation and tongue; and when the treasure is no longer needful to you, it shall descend to your posterity, a legacy with which millions on millions would not bear to be compared.

ANECDOTE OF AN EX-PRESIDENT.—When M—— F——re was practising law in the Buffalo courts, he was a pretty formidable antagonist even in that city of bars and benches. Upon one occasion a witty lawyer by the name of Falcott was his opponent, and the latter, wishing to show to the jury how strongly the rival case was fortified, made use of a phrase which he presumed would come home to their feelings. "Not only," said he "have my client's rights been thus invaded, but also in order to sustain that inroad, you find arrayed against him the best talent in the country—I may say, *the right bower* of the profession!"

"When does the gentleman on the opposite side mean by the right bower?" said Mr. M. F., who had never played a game of euchre in his life.

"Why," said Falcott, with a sly wink at the jury, "I thought everybody knew what that meant—the biggest knave in the pack!"—*Cozzens' Wine Press.*

An Irishman being called to testify in court as a witness, was told by the clerk to hold up his left hand. The man immediately held up his right hand. "Hold up your right hand!" said the clerk.—"Please your honor," said the witness, still keeping up his left hand. "Please your honor, I am left handed."

There is dew in one flower and not in another, because one opens its cup and takes it in, while the other closes itself, and the drop runs off. God rains his goodness and mercy as wide spread as the dew, and if we lack them, it is because we will not open our hearts to receive them.

The Irish abroad.

The army list of Austria is naturally an object of scrutiny just now. It appears that over one hundred principal officers are Hanoverians, and nearly as many born Bavarians; numbers also from Saxony and the minor States have taken service under the two-necked bird of dark omen. There are few, if any, Prussians in Austrian pay, though many Irish, as this list will show;—First Aid-de-Camp to the Emperor, Maximilian, Count O'Donnell; Field Marshal Lavel, Count Nugent; Field Marshal's Lieutenant, Simon Fitzgerald, Colonel 6th Chasseurs; Felix, Count Moyna, Colonel 4th Regiment Uhlans; Constantine, Baron Herbert of Rathkeale.—Major-Generals, Peter Von Mulholl, and Ambrose O'Ferall; Count Albert Nugent, Danial O'Connor, of Kerry, Count Charles Taafe, Baron Brady, Oliver Wallis, Count Carrick Mayne, Major of the 8th Uhlans; Maximilian, Count M'Gaffrey, Rittmeister, 9th Uhlans; O'Hanlon, Frank, Baron O Byrne, 39th Infantry; Maurice Piers, Baron Charles M'Sherry, 8th Uhlans; Baron Julius Wallis, of Carrick Mayne; Tim O'Mahony, 4th Dragoons; Aloysius M'Cullen, 23d Infantry; Antony Adler Mulholland, 44th Infantry; Edward, Baron Herbert, Rathkeale, 45th Infantry; Joseph Hickey, Register of Military Archives. Should France cross the Alps, a far more numerous array of fighting Irish will be marshalled against their Austrian kinsmen, about two hundred officers appearing on the French roll. The Paris garrison counts many; the 73d of the Line, now quartered at the Chateau d'Eau, on the Boulevards, is commanded by Colonel H. O. O'Malley; and the Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard, quartered at St. Germain's by Lucius O'Brien; not to mention General P. McMahon, who is likely to guide the whole campaign. Tom Moore's son died a lieutenant in Algeria, or that minstrel boy to the wars would have gone.

CUSTOMS OF THE TURKS.— Here is a whole volume concerning the customs, manners, and habits of the Turks, contained in a single paragraph;

"The Turks abhor the hat; but uncovering the head, which with us is an expression of respect, is considered by them disrespectful and indecent; no offense is given by keeping on a hat in a mosque, but shoes must be left on the threshold; the slipper, and not the turban, is removed in token of respect. The Turks turn in their toes; they write from right to left; they mount on the right side of a horse; they follow their guests to a room, and precede them on leaving it; the left hand is the place of honor; they do the honors of a table by serving themselves first; they are great smokers and coffee drinkers; they take the wall and walk hastily in respect; they beckon by throwing back the hand, instead of throwing it toward them; they cut the hair from the head, but leave it on the chin; they sleep in their clothes; they look on beheading as a more disgraceful punishment than strangling; they deem our short and close dresses indecent, our shaven chins a mark of effeminacy and servitude; they resent an inquiry after wives as an insult; they commence their wooden houses at the top, and their upper apartments are frequently finished before the lower ones are closed up; they eschew pork as an abomination; they regard dancing as a theatrical performance, only to be looked at, and not mingled in, except by slaves; their mourning habit is white; their sacred color is green; their Sabbath day is Friday, and interment follows immediately on death. The death of their women are not registered—those of the men are. Marriages are registered, and with the marriage the woman is virtually struck from existence, so far as government is concerned. She is not known officially to the government of Turkey. Her 'lord' or husband does with her as pleases him best."

SPREADING A SECRET.—Stuart, the painter, had, as he supposed, discovered a secret art of coloring, very valuable. He told it to a friend. His friend valued it highly, and came a time afterwards to ask permission to communicate it under oath of eternal secrecy to a friend of his who needed every possible aid to enable him to rise.

"Let me see," said Stuart, making a chalk mark on a board at hand, "I know the art and that is—"

"One," said his friend.

"You know it," continued Stuart, making another mark by the side of the one already made, "and that is—"

"Two," cried the other.

"Well, and I tell your friend, and that will be—" making a mark.

"Three, only," said the other.

"No," said Stuart, "it is one hundred and eleven!" (III.)

"LAST OF THE HUGGERMUGGERS."—A sprightly school-girl, who attends the Central High School, where the teachers have a way of inciting the pupils to understand what they say to the class, was reading the "Last of the Huggermuggers," and stirred by the spirit of inquiry stimulated by her teachers, if not by natural feminine curiosity asked a boy cousin of her's the meaning of Huggermugger.—John looked thoughtful for a moment, and then said: "I'll show you!" and before the incipient woman had time to make any further remark, John had his arms around her waist and subjected it to a gentle pressure—"That's a *hugger*, and this (putting his lips to hers in affectionate collision) is *mugger*." "Yes," said the not more than half displeased Sarah Ann, "and this is the last of the huggermuggers; for if ever you attempt to give me another such definition, I'll box your ears."—

TO MAKE EXCELLENT BREAD.—Take eight quarts of wheat flour, spread it in your mixing dish, so as to leave a large cavity in the center; pour a sufficient quantity of boiling milk, or water, over two quarts of sifted white corn meal to scald it thoroughly, and let it stand till it is only lukewarm, turn into the flour, add a teacupful of good hop yeast and a little warm milk or water; stir it well, mixing in a portion of the flour, and let it stand ten or twelve hours in a warm place; knead it well; make it into loaves which will rise, near the fire, in less than an hour. When baked well, this bread is light, sweet, and nutritious; quite as good as bread made of potato yeast, and it keeps moist longer, besides being a saving of labor.

A FAMILY PUZZLE.—The family of Mrs. Lucinda Burr, of North Wilbraham, according to the Palmer *Journal*, consists of one father, three mothers, two grandmothers, one great-grandmother, two widows, three children, one husband, one wife, two daughters, one grand daughter, one son, one grandson, one great-grandson, one mother-in-law and son-in-law; yet the family numbers but five persons, who all live under the same roof.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—Troubled with hot whisky and cold weather, Nat came "home on the ice," and remarked to a bystander, "ve-very sing'lar! I allers observe, 'at whea-e-ever water fr-freezes, it's sur-sure to freeze with the sl-slipp'y side up!"

A gentleman who had a scolding wife, in answer to an inquiry after her health, said she was pretty well, only subject at times, to a breaking out in the mouth."

A DEATH-BED AT NAPLES, 1859.

Could I pass those lounging sentries, through the aloe-bordered entries, up the sweep of squalid stair,
On through chamber after chamber, where the sunshine gold and amber turn decay to beauty rare,
I should reach a guarded portal, where for strife of sense mortal, face to face two Kings are met—
One the grisly King of terrors, one a Bourbon, with his errors, late to conscience-clearing set;
Well his fevered pulse may flutter, and the priests their masses mutter with such fervor as they may;
Cross and chrism, and genuflexion, mass and mew, and interjection, will not frighten Death away.
By the dying despot sitting, at the hard heart's portals hitting, shocking the dull brain to work,
Death makes clear what life has hidden, chases what life has left unbidden, [illegible] births.
He had ruled within his borders, after Holy Church's orders; did what Austria bade him do;
By their guidance, flogged and tortured; high-born men and gently nurtured chained with crime's felonious crew.
What if summer fevers gripped them, what if winter freezings nipped them, till they rotted in their chains?
He had wealth of Pope and Kaiser; none could tell him better or wiser; theirs the counsel, his the reins;
So he pleads excuses eager, [illegible] with his finger meagre, at the bed-clothes as he speaks;
But King Death sits grimly grinning, at the Bourbon's cobweb-spinning—as each cobweb-cable breaks,
And the poor soul, from life's [illegible], pilot, drifteth slowly down the dark;
While [illegible] the body stiff and stark.

[Punch.

A Rich Scene.

In the Canadian House of Assembly, lately, they had quite a spirited debate on the bill to prohibit the use of hoops and crinoline, introduced by Aiken. We publish a few of the most brilliant passages:

Mr. Drummond was an ardent admirer of hoops from childhood. He was born with a love of hoops. When he was a child of tender growth, he used to trundle his hoop, all unconscious of the fate that was in store for him. Later in life he had swallowed a ring, which resulted in a hoop-in-cough; and even now the sight of an empty hogshead brought tears into his eyes.

Mr. Brown complained that it was impossible now to choose a wife, since her defects were so hid by hoops, and enveloped in crinoline, that the naked—

Speaker—Order.

Mr. Brown—Mr. Speaker—

Speaker—The honorable gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Brown—But, Mr. Speaker, the naked—

Speaker—Hold your tongue, sir.

Mr. Brown—The naked—

Speaker—Upon my soul, Mr. Brown, cork up, or I'll have you arrested.

Mr. Brown—Permit me to explain, Mr. Speaker. When I said naked—

Speaker—(yelling)—Clear the galleries of ladies, Mr. Sergeant.

Mr. Brown—In the name of the seventeen graces and the fifteen muses, Mr. Speaker—dearly beloved Smith—let me apologise, then. I only meant to say that hoops and crinoline had reached to such a rotundensy, that it was impossible to arrive at the naked—

Speaker—(frantically)—Death and blue devils! Stop, or I'll brain you with the mace. Consider the impropriety of—

Mr. Brown (wildly)—Truth! truth! truth!—naked truth, was what I was going to say.

Mr. Dunbar Ross understood his honorable friend to say that people cannot pass along the streets without being assaulted by highwaymen.—Now, surely, the honorable member from Lake Ontario could not but be aware that the character of every member in the House was affected by such dam—

Mr. Talbot objected to such unparliamentary language.

Mr. Ross protested against interruption. He was going to say, by such a dam—

Mr. J. Cameron—The honorable member should not swear in that dreadful manner.

Mr. Ross—Wasn't doing anything of the kind, but would tempted to do so, if not allowed to finish his sentence—but such a dam (order, order,) a dam—(confusion) he would repeat it—by such a dam—(tremendous uproar.)

Mr. Wright stood up and moved, amidst the wildest confusion, that Mr. be expelled from the House for such awful language.

Mr. Ross—(black in the face)—exclaimed that damaging statements was all he meant to say when he was interrupted by the fool—

Mr. Talbot—Who's a fool—

Mr. Ross—Foolish ass—

Mr. Cameron—Who's an ass—

Mr. Ross—(wildly)—foolish assertion of profanity.

"My Son," said a doting father, who was about taking his son into business, "what shall be the style of the new firm?" "Well, governor" said the one and twenty youth, looking up to find an answer, "I don't know; but suppose we call it John H. Samplin and father?"

In the anatomy of the hand, we find that the muscle by which we shut it is much stronger than the one by which we open it; and this holds true as to giving and receiving.

An eminent divine preached one Sunday morning from the text—"Ye are children of the devil," and in the afternoon by a funny coincidence from the words: "Children, obey your parents."

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the County Auditor's Office, Franklin county, Ohio, until 12 o'clock M. THURSDAY, JUNE 9th, 1859, for furnishing the materials and building a Bridge over Big Walnut Creek, at Lockbourne, in said county. The distance between the abutments to be [illegible] feet, and the entire length of the superstructure [illegible] feet: to be a single track bridge of two spans, and to be [illegible] feet wide from out to out; and [illegible] feet [illegible] inches high in the clear, between the floor and tie band, or [illegible] feet 3 inches from top to top of lower and upper chords.

Estimated amount of work and materials.
[illegible] yards excavation for foundation of abutments.
[illegible] do grading road at end of bridge.
[illegible] perch stone work (25 cubic feet to the perch) in abutments and wings.
[illegible] perch stone work (25 cubic feet to the perch) in pier.
[illegible] feet Bridge or Superstructure.

Separate bids will be received for the above [illegible] of work, or for the whole job, and will be let to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the County Auditor's Office.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
ISAAC WHITE,
D. L. HOLTON,
Commissioners.

Columbus, May 12, 1859—[illegible]

TWO DAILY TRAINS
FROM COLUMBUS VIA THE
GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE
TO
Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.



THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT Route, from all points South and West,
TO THE EAST
IS BY THE
CENTRAL OHIO
AND
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROADS!
VIA
Columbus, Newark, Zanesville and Wheeling,

Forming one great consolidated line of travel from Columbus, Ohio, to Baltimore, connecting at Washington Junction, nine miles from Baltimore, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Branch Road to WASHINGTON CITY, affording the exclusive and only through Ticket and Baggage Check arrangement between the cities of the West and the National Capital; connecting also at the Station in Baltimore with the railroads to PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BOSTON, being the only route by which merchants and travelers can purchase through tickets that will enable them to visit the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York at the cost of a ticket to New York by other lines, an advantage that is afforded by this route only.

TWO DAILY TRAINS FROM COLUMBUS.
At 4:05 a. m., and 12:50 p. m.

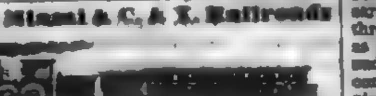
Through Tickets to the Eastern Cities can be procured via Washington city, at an additional charge of $1.50.
Be sure to ask for tickets by the Wheeling route and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Baggage checked through from Cincinnati to Baltimore and New York.
Fare to New York and Boston, $1.00 less than via any other route.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS
and all information please apply at the office of the Union Depot.
E. L. DOHERTY, General Ticket Agent, C. O. R. R.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation, Baltimore.
E. V. FULLER, General Western Agent B. & O. R. R.
april 28

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

Cheap Dry Goods.
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market.
Silks, Satins, Lawns, Calicoes, Cloths, Delaines, Robes, Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles, Cloaks, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.
J. C. CHITTENDEN.
may 12.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads



To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 4th, 1859, Four Trains Daily (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

FIRST TRAIN. (Daily.)
NIGHT EXPRESS—At 2:15 A. M. stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:30 A. M. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c. &c. At Loveland for Chillicothe, Athens and all points on M. & C. R. R., and at Cincinnati with morning trains on Ohio & Mississippi R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and all points South and West, and mail line steamers for Louisville.

SECOND TRAIN. (Daily except Sundays.)
NO. 1 EXPRESS—At 6 A. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Loveland, (and on signal at Alton, Selma, Claysville and Deerfield) arriving at Cincinnati at 1:25 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c. &c.

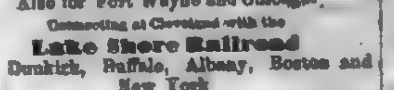
THIRD TRAIN. (Daily except Sundays.)
NO. 2 EXPRESS—At 2 P. M. stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Deerfield, Foster's, Loveland, Milford and Plainville, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:30 P. M., connecting at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c. &c., and at Cincinnati with evening trains on O. & M. R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c. &c.

FOURTH TRAIN. (Daily except Sundays.)
MAIL—At 3:30 P. M. stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charlestown, Selma, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin Freeport, Morrow, Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 10:15 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, &c. &c.

RETURNING.
Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express 4:30 A. M.; No. 1 Express 10:20 a. m.; No. 2 Express 12:55 p. m.; accommodation 7:55 p. m.

For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.
J. DURAND, Superintendent, Cincinnati.
P. W. STRADER, General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY, Agent, Columbus, O.
Columbus, April 12, 1859.

Summer Arrangement.—Time Changed.
Great Northern & Eastern Route.
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati



RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.
Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) FROM COLUMBUS, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 4:00 a. m. Will leave passengers at all stations, and at Galion, stop for passengers at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington, Gilead and all stations North of Galion, connecting at Crestline with the 7:00 a. m. mail train for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 2:10 p. m. also with same road at Crestline, with the 8:00 a. m. Express for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 6:47 p. m. Also at Grafton with Toledo road for Toledo. Arrives at Cleveland at 10:00 a. m.

SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 11:30 a. m., stopping only at Delaware, North Lewis, Cardington, Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London and Grafton; connecting at Crestline with the 12:25 p. m. Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:10 p. m.; arriving at Cleveland 3:40 p. m., connecting at 3:20 p. m. with the fast Express on Lake Shore road for the East, arriving at Erie at 8:45 p. m., Dunkirk 11:00 p. m., Buffalo 12:20 a. m., New York 2:00 p. m. next day, two hours ahead of any other line, Boston 6:00 p. m., eight hours quicker than any other line.

THIRD TRAIN.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at 1:20 p. m.; stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7:20 p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline, for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 6:17 a. m., at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston; arriving at Erie 1:55 a. m., Dunkirk 3:15 a. m.

Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.

RETURNING.
Night Express, arrives at Columbus 1:30 a. m.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 3:00 p. m.
Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at 3:30 p. m.

Fare as Low as by any other Route.
For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty, Ticket Agent, in the Passenger Depot of the C. C. & C. and L. M. C. & X. Railroads.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. C. MARSHALL, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent, Columbus, Ohio.
Columbus, April 12, 1859.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills,
DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. The

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in hopeless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. Thus all sexual Disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently [illegible] properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,

however they may have been trifled with and abused. That their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly upon the poison of disease in the blood, they

Cause soon to Heal,

and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief and, (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

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And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.

5000 Agents Wanted—
To sell four new inventions. Agents have made over $2500 on one,—better than all other similar agencies. Send four stamps and get 80 pages particulars, gratis.
EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.
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For particulars send stamp.
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DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, & INDIGESTION, by which persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, an hour before each meal.

CHOICE SEEDS.

APPLE PIE MELON.—Seeds of this delicious substitute for pies, 6 cents [illegible] package.
MAMMOTH PROLIFIC LIMA BEANS.—These grow only six feet high and are completely covered with bunches of from 10 to 20 pods to the bunch, 6 cents package.
LARGE CHEESE SQUASH—That for pies or as a substitute for the Sweet Potato cannot be excelled, and keeps well through the winter, 12 cents.
The three Packages for 21 cents mailed.
Address, C. T. [illegible],
Care of editor "Horticultural Monthly," [illegible]
Editors of Country Newspapers inserting the above with this notice, twice, appropriately displayed, before the 15th of May, will receive eight packages of each kind of the seeds.
April 28, '59—2w.

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflictive disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habitual to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term acclimation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

For Costiveness;
For the Cure of Dyspepsia;
For Jaundice;
For the Cure of Indigestion;
For Headache;
For the Cure of Dysentery;
For a Foul Stomach;
For the Cure of Erysipelas;
For the Piles;
For the Cure of Scrofula;
For all Scrofulous Complaints;
For the Cure of Rheumatism;
For Diseases of the Skin;
For the Cure of Liver Complaint;
For Dropsy;
For the Cure of Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum;
For Worms;
For the Cure of Gout;
For a Dinner Pill;
For the Cure of Neuralgia;
For Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by
Roberts & Samuels, No. 34 N. High St., Columbus O., Suire Eckstine & Co., Cincinnati O., Mr. Fisher Cleveland O., W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O., and by all druggists, and dealers in medicines.

Consumptives do not Dispare

CONSUMPTION CURED.
CONSUMPTION CURED.
CONSUMPTION CURED.
CONSUMPTION CURED.
CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR, UNCAS BRANT, while a Missionary among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, discovered a RARE PLANT, that proves to be a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c. Having now made his fortune and retired from business, he will send the prescription and directions for preparing the medicine FREE OF CHARGE to all who desire it, and will send to his agent, enclosing two stamps (6 cents), to pay the return letter, with a description of their symptoms. The Old Doctor has cured more than 3000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION alone, and hopes all afflicted people will avail themselves of this opportunity, as the Doctor wishes to do all the good he can before he dies. Address all letters to

DANIEL ADEE,
Box 3331 P. O. New York.
Who is his Sole agent.
Sept 1-1m.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea proceeding from COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
dec 12 1y

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.
EXTRA CHARGE OF $5 FOR HEMMERS.

495 Broadway, - - - New York
77 Town Street, - - - Columbus
58 West Fourth Street, - - Cincinnati

These Machines sew from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no re-winding of thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than any seamstress can, even if she works for one cent an hour, and are, unquestionably, the best Machines in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sewing—executing either heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment.

As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY beg leave to respectfully refer to the following

TESTIMONIALS.

"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Machines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I take pleasure in commending it as every way reliable for the purpose for which it is designed—Family Sewing."—*Mrs. Joshua Leavitt, wife of Rev. Dr. Leavitt, Editor of N. Y. Independent.*

"I confess myself delighted with your Sewing Machine, which has been in my family for many months. It has always been ready for duty, requiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to every variety of family sewing, by simply changing the spools of thread."—*Mrs. Elizabeth Strickland, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

"After trying several different good machines, I preferred yours, on account of its simplicity, and the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well as the strength and durability of the seam. After long experience, I feel competent to speak in this manner, and to confidently recommend it for every variety of family sewing."—*Mrs. E. B. Spooner, wife of the Editor of Brooklyn Star.*

"I have used a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for two years, and have found it adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from Cambric to Broadcloth. Garments have been worn out without the giving way of a stitch. The Machine is easily kept in order, and easily used."—*Mrs. A. B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Geo. Whipple, New York.*

"Your Sewing Machine has been in use in my family the past two years, and the ladies request me to give you their testimonials to its perfect adaptedness, as well as labor-saving qualities in the performance of family and household sewing."—*Robert Boorman, New York.*

"For several months we have used Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and have come to the conclusion that every lady who desires her sewing beautifully and quickly done, would be most fortunate in possessing one of these reliable and indefatigable 'iron needle-women,' whose combined qualities of beauty, strength and simplicity, are invaluable."—*J. W. Morris, daughter of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor of the Home Journal.*

Extract of a letter from Thos. R. Leavitt, Esq., an American gentleman, now resident in Sydney, New South Wales, dated January 12, 1858: "I had a tent made in Melbourne, in 1853, in which there were over three thousand yards of sewing done with one of Grover & Baker's Machines, and a single seam of that has outstood all the double seams sewed by sailors with a needle and twine."

"If Homer could be called up from his murky Hades, he would sing the advent of Grover & Baker as a more benignant miracle of art than was ever Vulcan's smithy. He would denounce midnight shirt-making as 'the direful spring of woes unnumbered.'"—*Prof. North.*

"I take pleasure in saying that the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have more than sustained my expectation. After trying and returning others, I have three of them in operation in my different places, and, after four years' trial, have no fault to find."—*J. H. Hammond, Senator of South Carolina.*

"My wife has had one of Grover & Baker's Family Sewing Machines for some time, and I am satisfied it is one of the best labor-saving machines that has been invented. I take much pleasure in recommending it to the public."—*J. G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee.*

"It is a beautiful thing, and puts everybody into a state of excitement of good humor. Were I a Catholic, I should insist upon Saints Grover and Baker having an eternal holiday in commemoration of their good deeds for humanity."—*Cassius M. Clay.*

"I think it by far the best patent in use. This Machine can be adapted from the finest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. It sews stronger, faster, and more beautifully than one can imagine. If mine could not be replaced, money could not buy it."—*Mrs. J. G. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.*

"It is speedy, very neat, and durable in its work; is easily understood and kept in repair. I earnestly recommend this Machine to all my acquaintances and others."—*Mrs. M. A. Forrest, Memphis, Tenn.*

"We find this machine to work to our satisfaction, and with pleasure recommend it to the public, as we believe the Grover & Baker to be the best Sewing Machine in use."—*Deary Brothers, Allisonia, Tenn.*

"If used exclusively for family purposes, with ordinary care, I will wager they will last one 'three score years and ten,' and never get out of fix."—*John Erskine, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have had your Machine for several weeks, and am perfectly satisfied that the work it does is the best and most beautiful that ever was made."—*Maggie Aimison, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I use my Machine on coats, dressmaking, and fine linen stitching, and the work is admirable—far better than the best hand-sewing, or any other machine I have ever seen."—*Lucy B. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I find the work the strongest and most beautiful I have ever seen, made either by hand or machine, and regard the Grover & Baker Machine as one of the greatest blessings to our sex."—*Mrs. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I have one of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines in use in my family, and find it invaluable. I can confidently recommend it to all persons in want of a machine."—*G. T. Thompson, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I take pleasure in certifying to the utility of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. I have used one on almost every description of work for months, and find it much stronger and better in every respect than work done by hand."—*Mrs. D. W. Wheeler, Nashville, Tenn.*

"I would be unwilling to dispose of my Grover & Baker Machine for a large amount, could I not replace it again at pleasure."—*Mrs. H. G. Scovel, Nashville, Tenn.*

"Our two Machines, purchased from you, do the work of twenty young ladies. We with pleasure recommend the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine to be the best in use."—*N. Stillman & Co., Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine works admirably. I think the stitch and work far superior to that of any Sewing Machine I ever saw. On fine work, I think the Machine would be hard to beat."—*W. J. Davie, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I find the Machine easily managed, very durable, and take pleasure in recommending it to all who wish convenience, economy, and pleasure."—*Mrs. F. Titus, Memphis, Tenn.*

"The Grover & Baker Sewing Machines have given such satisfaction that we cheerfully recommend them to all who wish a good and substantial Sewing Machine. It executes work with much care and speed, and more finely than any other Machine I have seen."—*Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Memphis, Tenn.*

"I am happy to give my testimony in favor of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and of the perfect satisfaction it gives in every respect. It sews neatly, and is by no means complicated, and I prefer it to all others I have seen."—*Mrs. Bryan, wife of Rev. A. M. Bryan, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It affords me much pleasure to say, that the Machine works well, and I do not hesitate to recommend it as possessing all the advantages you claim. My wife is very much pleased with it, and we take pleasure in certifying to this effect."—*R. C. Brinkley, Memphis, Tenn.*

"It gives me pleasure to find the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine is giving so much satisfaction. I have it in constant use, and find it all that could be desired. It is the most simple and durable machine in use, and I heartily recommend it."—*F. W. White, Memphis, Tenn.*

"Having used, examined, and seen some other Sewing Machines, I feel free to say, that the Grover & Baker Machines are far superior to all others in use."—*[illegible], Nashville, Tenn.*

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that to the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a publication devoted truly and wholly to their interests, untrammeled by personal ambition or the desire of gain, will be acceptable, I have determined (on or about the 1st of May next) to establish in the city of Columbus, THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the variety of political, miscellaneous and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor to every home.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will inculcate Democratic doctrine, and its columns shall be characterized by frankness and honesty. Its sentiments will be [illegible] veracity. Nor shall it be used for cliques or factions, but will consistently pursue the object for which it is established—that of perpetuating the institutions of public opinion, and contributing all in its power to the perpetuity of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the nominee of the Democratic Party, and resist everything like division, or dissension—while it will support every Democratic measure with all the ability it can bring to the duty, [illegible]—while it will support the present Administration, in all that is deemed consistent with true Democracy, and the best interests of the party, THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will present the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as its first choice for the Presidency in 1860, and use every effort consistent with duty to the Democratic Party and the country, to procure his nomination and election.

This Prospectus cannot be expected to enter into minute detail, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. Relying confidently on a generous and liberal support, I respectfully offer the following

Terms and Inducements.

Single copy per year, [illegible] $2
A discount of ten per cent. on clubs of ten, fifteen per cent. on clubs of twenty, and twenty per cent on those of fifty and upwards sent to a single address.
J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.
Columbus, March 22, 1859.

N. B.—Our friends of the press will confer an obligation, which will not only be appreciated but reciprocated, by giving this Prospectus an insertion in their respective papers.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859. NUMBER 4.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - - Editor.

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people North and South, to the Constitution and the Union.

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exercise of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

CLEVELAND MASS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The telegraph dispatches of the 24th, say: The mass convention of the foes of the fugitive slave act, to-day, was well attended by very large numbers from the Reserve counties. Everything was orderly. A declaration was read, denouncing the fugitive slave law and the Dred Scott decision. Resolutions were also read of the same tenor, declaring the fugitive act unconstitutional and void. The Supreme Court, as designed, was subservient to party politics, and the life tenure should be abolished—the judicial circuit should be remodeled. The conviction of the Oberlin men was disgraceful and unparalleled. The prisoners were entitled to liberty and freedom. The salvation of the country rests on the great Republican party. Speeches were made by Giddings, Chase, Wade, and others.

In this connection we give the letter of WM. DENNISON, Esq., in answer to the invitation to be present and explaining his unavoidable absence, which as he will probably be the nominee of the Republican convention on the 2d, has peculiar significance at this time, and may have some influence in the future.

COLUMBUS, May 20, 1859.

S. O. GRISWOLD, Esq., and others:

GENTS—A prior engagement to attend a meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee, at Albany, New York, on the 25th inst., will prevent me complying with your kind invitation to attend the Convention you have called, to be held at Cleveland the preceding day:

Let me express my ardent hope that the proceedings of your Convention may be such as will permanently contribute to the advancement of the sacred principles of freedom, justice and humanity, which have been so violently assailed by the imprisonment in your County Jail of Plumb and Peck, and their devoted colleagues, under the insulting provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act, and that in the contest between the antagonisms of freedom and slavery, forced upon us by the Southern oligarchy and its Northern allies, we may at all times prove ourselves worthy descendants of the heroic founders of the Republic, who declared one of the greatest purposes of the Federal Constitution to be, the securing to themselves and their posterity "the blessings of liberty."

Accept the assurance of my sincere regard personally, and of my uncompromising hostility to slavery and despotism in every form.

Truly yours,

W. DENNISON, Jr.

Appendix to the Speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas.

In the Senate of the United States, February 23d, 1859, in reply to Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, in opposition to the passage of a Code of Laws by Congress to protect slavery in the territories, and in favor of banishing from the halls of Congress all questions touching domestic slavery in the territories, and remanding them to the people of the territories, to be disposed of as they may see proper, subject to an appeal to the judicial tribunals, to test the validity of the territorial enactments under the Constitution of the United States, together with an appendix showing the position of distinguished public men on this question in the great contests of 1854 and 1856.

NOTE BY MR. DOUGLAS.

The debate was continued at considerable length by several Senators, some of whom emphatically repudiated the idea that it was the intention of the Kansas-Nebraska act to affirm the principle of NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES, [illegible] by all questions pertaining to African slavery, as well as all other matters of [illegible], [illegible] from the halls of Congress, and [illegible] to the people of the Territories respectively, to be disposed of as they should see proper, subject only to the constitution, with the right of appeal to [illegible] the decision of the territorial legislation, to the judicial tribunals to determine the validity of such enactments under the Constitution of the United States.

They went farther, and insisted that it is the duty of Congress to [illegible] and enact [illegible] laws to protect slavery in the Territories whenever the Territorial Legislature [illegible].

One Senator (Mr. [illegible]) [illegible], that if he had understood the Kansas-Nebraska bill at the time of its passage as I now construe it, he never would have voted for it.

Inasmuch as I was deprived from the position of (leadership) of the [illegible] Territories, which I had held for eleven years in the Senate and two years in the House of Representatives, because of my firm adherence to the principle of NON-INTERVENTION AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY in the Territories, as defined in the Kansas-Nebraska act, I should have referred to the debates in 1854, when that act was passed, and in 1856 when Mr. Buchanan was elected President on the distinct issue of "NON-INTERVENTION AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY," to show, by extracts from speeches and the public records, what was the true construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act, had not the debate been sprung upon the Senate suddenly, without affording opportunity for an examination of the debates and public records. But an intelligent and esteemed friend has since made a thorough examination into the whole subject, and has submitted to me his report, which I believe to be fair and impartial, and which I [illegible].

"The record legislation of Congress, respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

APPENDIX.

Extracts from the speech of Hon. S. A. Smith, of Tennessee, delivered in the House of Representatives, June 25, 1856:

"The controlling minds in that hour (1850) which tried the strength of the band which binds us (Cass, Clay and Webster,) found no solution of the problem which they were compelled to solve, but in the great fundamental principle which relieved our fathers from like difficulties in the formation and adoption of the Constitution itself.

"For twenty years this question had agitated Congress and the country without a single beneficial result. They resolved that it should be transferred from these halls, that all unconstitutional restrictions should be removed, and that the people should determine for themselves the charters of their local and domestic institutions under which they were to live, with precisely the same rights, but no greater than those which were enjoyed by the old Thirteen States.

"Excitement was intense and clamor loud, but the sober judgment of the people ratified the constitutional action of their representatives.

"In 1854 the same question was presented when the necessity arose for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the identical principle was applied for its solution. I, for one, as a Southern man, did not accept it with reference to the result which it might probably produce. I accepted it because it was constitutional, just, and safe. I accepted it because I believed it to be the only principle which could secure the legitimate rights of all sections of the Union. It had not merely the convictions of my own judgment to sustain it, but it had the sanction of the patriotism and wisdom of the Revolutionary fathers. If this great principle of popular sovereignty be justly carried out and sacredly maintained, it will give in time to come what we have enjoyed in the past—union, strength, prosperity and happiness. If it be struck down by passion, fanaticism or sectional prejudice, in either section of the Confederation, I will not [illegible].

"I say here, as a Southern man, and I believe the [illegible] are representative on this floor, that if a bill were introduced in Congress to establish slavery in Kansas or any other Territory of the United States, I should unhesitatingly vote against it. And this I would do notwithstanding I honestly believe African slavery to be a moral, a social, and a political blessing, applicable alike to the master and to the slave. Why, then, cannot the North meet us upon this common ground, and declare that they would not prohibit slavery by congressional enactment in any of the Territories of the United States? This would leave the people to be affected by the institution to determine the question for themselves in their own way, 'subject only to the Constitution of the United States.'"—(See Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 34th Congress, part 2, p. 1471.)

Extracts from a speech of the Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, in the United States Senate, February 25, 1854:

"With this digression upon points wholly unlooked for in the discussion, and being a sincere believer in the doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty' in its fullest, broadest, deepest sense, I propose now, in my humble way, to offer some arguments in support of the bill for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas—it being in its present shape, as its friends propose to make it, the noblest tribute which has ever yet been offered by the Congress of the United States to the sovereignty of the people."

"The addresses, resolutions, and petitions of the fathers of the Revolution, both in matter and spirit, touching the extent of the power of the Parliament of England to legislate for the colonies, are thoroughly imbued with the principles for which the advocates of non-intervention are to-day contending—The Continental Congress of 1774 declared that—

"'The English colonists are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial Legislatures, where their rights of representation can alone be preserved in all cases of taxation and internal polity.'

"The same principle seems to have governed the wise patriotic men who framed our Constitution after the independence of the Republic was secured."

* * * * * * * * *

"And, sir, honesty and consistency, with ourselves in 1850, demand that those of us who supported the Compromise measures, should zealously support this bill, because it is a return to the sound principle of leaving to the people of the Territories the right of determining for themselves their domestic institutions."—Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess., 33d Cong., vol. 29, pages 376, 377, 378.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. T. F. Bowie, of Maryland, in the House of Representatives, January 28, 1856:

"If this be so—and I scarcely think it can admit of a doubt—it follows clearly that the rules and regulations which Congress is empowered to make respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, relate exclusively themselves to such rules and regulations only as may be needful for Congress to make in reference to the disposition, preservation and management of such territory as the common property of all the States, and not to a class of powers entirely political in their nature, which have for their end only the establishment of forms of government for the protection and enjoyment of civil and religious freedom. This latter class of of powers, sir, it seems to me, will more appropriately be found among those which were reserved for the people, and which the framers of the Constitution never intended should be surrendered to the Federal Government by any portion of the people of this country, whether living in the States or after-acquired territories. The great struggle between the British crown, under the administration of Lord North, and the United Colonies, as to the right of the colonies to govern themselves in all cases whatever, had been finally closed by the establishment of that great fundamental political truth, that man is capable of self-goverment, and had the framers of our Constitution inserted in that instrument any provisions inconsistent with that great truth, to be afterwards applied or enforced against the people of any of the States or after-acquired territories of the Union, they would, in my judgment, sir, have falsified every principle which induced the colonies to take up arms in defense of their own rights to separate and independent sovereignty. But, sir, I have not time to pursue these reflections further, in the present condition of the House. I will take the opportunity of doing so at some other time."—See Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Session 34th Con., vol. 33, page 56.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, delivered in the House of Representatives, December 28, 1855:

"Then, sir, you may call it by what name you please—non-intervention, squatter sovereignty, or popular sovereignty. It is, sir, the power of the people to govern themselves, and they, and they alone, should exercise it, in my opinion, as well while in a territorial condition as in the position of a State. I would ask those who deny this doctrine, whether they are of my party or of any other party—whether they are from the North or from the South—to reconcile another provision of that act with the doctrine that neither this Government nor the people of the Territory have any power over this isolated question while in a territorial condition. Look to the Kansas and Nebraska act and you will there find prescribed the qualifications of voters. How long to continue, sir? Until the first election. And the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections, shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly. Which is the higher prerogative of sovereignty, to prescribe the rights of property, or to prescribe the qualification of voters? I hold that the highest prerogative of sovereignty is to prescribe the qualification of voters—to draw the line between the citizen, the coequal constituent of sovereignty in a country, and the subject, vassal or serf.

"I believe that the great principle—the right of the people in the Territories, as well as in the States, to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way—is clearly and unequivocally embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and if it is not, it should have been. Believing that it was the living, vital principle of the act, I voted for it.—Those are my views, honestly entertained, and will be defended."—(Cong. Globe, 1st Session 34th Congress, part 1, page 99.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. J. M. Elliott, of Kentucky, delivered in the House of Representatives, August 4th, 1856:

"In 1854, the Democratic party, in order to carry out the spirit of the Compromise of 1850, declared that the line in prohibition of slavery north of 36 deg 30 min., known as the Missouri Compromise line, was inoperative and void; and in forming Territorial Governments for Kansas and Nebraska, they inserted a provision leaving the question of slavery, as well as all other domestic questions, to be settled by the people of said Territories, just as has been done in the formation of the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, by the Compromise measures of 1850.—(See Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Session 34th Congress, vol. 36.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. John S. Caskie, of Virginia, delivered in the House of Representatives, May 19, 1854:

"Now comes the question, is there any sufficient reason in the difference between myself and some of the friends of the Nebraska-Kansas bill in regard to the opinions I have just expressed, for division between us in reference to it, a hesitation on their part or mine in its support? I answer at once there is none. The bill gives the inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska all the rights which they possess under the Constitution, and none other, and leaves the decision of what those rights are to the Courts. That is the agreement as to Territorial powers, plain as a pike staff on the face of the bill, and fair and honorable as it is plain. What says the bill?

"'It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.'

"I have heard objections to the strength of the word 'form' in this connection. But it will be observed that the clause in which it is used embraces the power of the people of Nebraska and Kansas over the institution of slavery not only while they are in the territorial germ, but when they reach the State of development—a period at which their jurisdiction becomes exclusive and complete. The Constitution is made the measure of their power in both stages of their advancement. The language used in its definition is brief, plain, and not, while the rule by which it is gauged is unerring.

"In other sections, (sections six and twenty-four,) the bill limits the legislative power of these Territories to 'all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act.'

"Now, is it not clear, that territorial sovereignty can be in the bill only, if it is in the Constitution—if not in the Constitution, it is not in the bill? We make the judiciary the umpire of our difference on this point. This is a ground, and the only ground on which just men united against the Missouri restriction, but divided as to an incidental question connected with it can meet and stand together. If territorial sovereignty be in the Constitution, I hope I am patriot enough to yield my opposition to it. If it be not, I am sure my friends who differ from me about it are patriots enough to yield their advocacy of it. And so we go hand in hand to break down that disunion, 'middle wall of partition,' which now separates sections, and to re-establish that broad brotherhood, under which our Independence was achieved, and on which our Government is based.—Can I object to the arbitrament to which the bill submits the question of territorial authority to exclude slavery? Never, while I retain the confidence I now have, in the position I now hold; never, until I can believe that the illustrious Carolinian—my political morning star—was no herald of the day; and that the whole host of Southern men were dolts, when, in 1848, they proposed upon far less inducement, to submit equally grave issues to the same tribunal."—See Appendix Cong. Globe, vol. 38, page 1104.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. A. G. Brown of Mississippi, delivered in the United States Senate, July 2d 1856:

"I learn now, for the first time, that the people of a Territory have not the competence to regulate their own domestic and police matters in their own way, but that it belongs to Congress; that it is only in the higher branches that they have the right to regulate their own affairs in their own way. Am I to understand by this that the people of a Territory have the right, if they choose, to exclude or abolish slavery; and that if I believe, as a southern man, such an abolition to be unconstitutional, I must go to the courts for the maintenance of my rights; and yet, if other measures of less importance, mere matters of police regulation, are adopted, they may come to Congress and beseech legislation to put it all right? If the major proposition includes the minor, as I suppose it does, and the people of the Territory have the right to legislate on these great questions for themselves, independent of the action of Congress, I apprehend they have an equal right to legislate for themselves on smaller questions. I [illegible] tell me where the line is; to what particular question is it applicable?

"Under the general phraseology of the Kansas bill, he admits the people of the Territory have the exclusive right to legislate. I suppose, when we passed the bill, that we intended by it to give them a right to legislate on all subjects touching their domestic policy; and that if anybody was dissatisfied he should go to the courts, and not come to Congress for his remedy. This has been my understanding, and I have endeavored to live up to it. My friend from Michigan and myself differ very widely as to what are the powers of a Territorial Legislature—he believing that they can exercise sovereign rights, and I believing no such thing; he contending that they have a right to exclude slavery, and I not admitting the proposition; but both of us concurring in the opinion that it is a question to be decided by the courts, and not by Congress. If we are agreed on that, let us agree on this other proposition. If I had been the party aggrieved by the laws of Kansas, I know the place to which I was pointed to seek my remedy. If others are aggrieved, let them go to the same place.—(Appendix to Congressional Globe, 34th Congress, 1st sess., p. 801.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia, in the Senate of the United States, March 3, 1854:

"Is there any other object as to the organization of these two Territories? I do not know of any other which was sufficiently strong to make an impression on my mind. I have disposed, therefore, of the objections to the organization.

"Now, sir, the next question is, how are these Territories to be organized? There seems to be a division of sentiment upon this point. Some wish to have a governor and a few other gentlemen compose a council and govern them. This bill provides for a legislative body, to be chosen by the people. I have one observation to make upon this matter, which I think will cover a great deal of the argument. The people who settle there are American citizens, entitled, under the Constitution of the United States, to the same privileges and immunities which you and I possess and enjoy. They are entitled to the right of voting for those who are to govern them. Those of us who are friendly to this bill, let the people elect to their Legislature; they know whom to choose to govern them, and control and manage their rights better than we do. Where is the man who, at this day, would rise up and say that there is anybody known to the Constitution of this country, or any part of the organization of this Government, which can take away the representative right of citizens of the United States? However we may differ on other matters, all of us will yield that point.

"The next question is, should that legislative council, thus chosen by the people, have the right of making laws to govern all the domestic concerns of that people—plenary power like the States? We impose one limitation upon the exercise of their power. What is that limitation? It is that they shall legislate, subject to the Constitution of the United States. That Constitution limits them as well as it does us, and we propose to confer upon them all the powers of self-government which any other people in this country have under the limitations of the Constitution.—(Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 33d Cong., vol. 29, p. 299.)

Extracts from the speech of the Hon. T. L. Clingman, at present a Senator of the United States from North Carolina, in the House of Representatives, April 4, 1854:

"This, in my judgment, is the best species of non-intervention. We say that the people of the Territory may legislate as the Constitution of the United States permits them to do, without the intervention of Congressional law, French law, Spanish law, Mexican law, or Indian law. It makes the Territory like a sheet of blank paper, on which our citizens may write American constitutional law."

* * * * * * * *

"It has been well said that there is a great resemblance between this issue and that involved in the struggle between the colonies and Great Britain at the Declaration of Independence. There is, however, one great striking difference between the two cases. The colonies in 1776 denied the right of Great Britain to tax them to the smallest extent; but the people of Kansas and Nebraska say to Congress, you may impose any amount of taxation upon us and we will cheerfully pay it; you may make your own disposition of the public lands, lay off your military roads and post roads, and establish your forts and arsenals; you may subject us to the action of every law of Congress that the citizens of any State in this Union is subject to; but when you have done all that, when you have exhausted all your powers under the Constitution of the United States, then we ask the poor privilege of managing our local affairs according to our own wishes. And why should they not have it? Why should Massachusetts or North Carolina control the people of those Territories? Sir, the question stands upon the great republican right of every community to legislate for itself."—(Appen. Cong. Globe, 1st Sess 33d Cong., vol. 29, p. 469.)

Extract from the speech of the Hon. E. Kidwell, of Virginia, [illegible] the House of Representatives, August 11, 1856:

"The people of Kansas and Nebraska are allowed by organic act, to pass such laws as they please, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. If a majority of the people of either of the Territories named are opposed to establishing slavery, and they pass an act prohibiting the introduction of additional slaves, many Southern statesmen believe such an act would be unconstitutional, while many Northern statesmen think it would not be. Which is right and which is wrong, the Supreme Court, under the Kansas-Nebraska act, would decide. This law does not take sides with either North or South, but leaves the question open for the decision of the Court, to which it rightfully belongs."—Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 34th Congress, vol. 33, pages 1267.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, delivered in the House of Representatives, April 10, 1854:

"But, sir, it may be that slavery will seek its expansion in Kansas and Nebraska, and if so, who, here has the right to complain? It will be their own act—the act of the people of those Territories, and they surely are competent to determine for themselves, whether their social and political condition will be most advanced by its toleration or exclusion. They will not be without the most ample experience to guide them to a proper conclusion; and it is rank arrogance and folly for this Government to seek to control them upon a point which their own interests and instincts can far more safely instruct them, than they can be by the gratuitous advice of those who will never partake of the good or the evil of their institutions.

"Sir, much obloquy has been cast upon the distinguished Senator from Illinois, for his agency in bringing forward this great measure. For one, I take this occasion to say that I honor him for it; and when the passion and the excitement of the hour have passed away, the country will do justice to the motives and to the wisdom and sagacity of his act. Distinguished as he has been throughout his whole public career, for enlarged, liberal, and comprehensive views, this act places him upon the highest pedestal of national statesmanship. The principles of this bill belong neither to the North nor to the South, but to the whole country. They are promulgated with no view to advance the interests of any one section, but to promote the peace and tranquility of all. They embody the vital principle of the Constitution; they reflect the recorded wisdom of the sages of the Revolution. They are the principles of justice, of equality, of free government, of popular sovereignty, of perpetual union, every departure from which has filled the country with commotion, and left behind it the scars of fraternal strife."—(Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 33d Congress, vol. 29, page 482.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, of Georgia, delivered in the House of Representatives, August 2, 1856:

"It became necessary, in 1854, to provide a government for the Territories west of Missouri; and the Democratic party of the Senate and House of Representatives faithful to their pledges and to the Constitution of the United States, did, in framing Governments for Kansas and Nebraska, incorporate the same principle, even to the very letter, of the language employed in the bill organizing Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, and thus manifested their willingness to perpetuate the principles of non-intervention by any Congressional legislation on the purely domestic institution of negro slavery."—(See Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Session 34th Congress, vol. 33, page 1126.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. A. G. Talbott, of Kentucky, delivered in the House of Representatives, July 28, 1856:

"Well, sir, the slavery agitation ceased, the country was quiet, the measures of 1850 were approved by everybody and by every section; the more the principle of non-intervention was investigated, the more popular and acceptable it seemed to be. Every one who looked at it and investigated it saw at once that it was only carrying out the great principle upon which our Government is based—man's right and capability of self-government. They saw at once that it was only extending to the Territories precisely the same privileges which are now, and have been since the Government was first organized, enjoyed by every State in the Union. And in 1852, the Whig party and the Democratic party both met in national convention, and endorsed the principle of non-intervention, which had been so adopted in lieu of the Missouri restriction, in spirit and in substance."

"Now, sir, I say that in view of all these facts, Congress could not have done otherwise than pass the Kansas-Nebraska bill, just as it is. It is just, constitutional and right; it neither legislates slavery into nor excludes it from the Territories, but leaves the people thereof perfectly free to organize their own governments, and regulate their own domestic institutions for themselves. If, Mr. Chairman, the people are capable of self-government, who, in our country, will say they ought not to do it? If they have the right, who will say they shall not do it?—If, then, they have both the capacity and the right, in reason's name, in the name of justice and our glorious Constitution, let them do it."—(See Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Session 34th Congress, vol. 33, page 1249.)

[illegible]

☞ A report from San. Antonio, Texas, states that Gen. Twiggs is lying dangerously ill there, and is not expected to live.

THE STORM.—Several beautiful shade trees on State street were blown down by the storm Sunday afternoon.

☞ The statement that the New York and Erie Railroad had suspended payments is confirmed. Coupons noted for payment Thursday and Friday are unpaid.

☞ PAUL MORPHY arrived at Boston on Saturday, and was received at the depot by a Committee of the Boston Chess Club and escorted to the Revere House.

DIOCESAN CONVENTIONS.—The following are the places and times of meetings of the Diocesan Conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Western States:

Ohio—Columbus, June 2; Kentucky—Louisville, May 2, Indiana—Indianapolis, June 1; Illinois—Chicago, September 21; Michigan—Detroit, June 14; Iowa—Davenport, May 25; Wisconsin—Fond du Lac, June 8; Missouri—Booneville, May 27. The General Convention is to be held at Richmond, Virginia, on the 5th of October.

PREPARING FOR WALKER.—The Administration is considerably puzzled and taken aback at the sudden turning up of WALKER. They have all along been assured by the filibuster leaders at Washington and elsewhere that he had given up all intention of interfering further with Nicaraguan affairs. Our squadron in those waters, however, have full instructions what to do with him in case they catch him. It is believed at Washington that he contemplated landing at Sonora.

Democratic State Convention—Armory Hall—Thursday, May 26.

The delegates did not meet at the appointed hour it being thought advisable on the part of the Committee having the matter in charge to postpone the time until 11 o'clock A. M. Early in the morning it was generally understood that H. B. PAYNE, Esq., of Cuyahoga Co., had withdrawn his name as candidate for Governor; this was probably the result of a caucus held last evening.

The number of delegates in attendance was unusually large, and it was obvious at an early hour, that there were many conflicting elements among the delegates.

DISPATCH FROM JUDGE RANNEY.

The following dispatch was received in the morning from Judge RANNEY.

RAVENNA, O., May 26, 1859.

Messrs. Chas. Thomas, J. B. Egley, [illegible] and Wm. Myers, Columbus, O.

I do not wish to compete for a nomination, but if pretty unanimously desired, I will not refuse.

R. P. RANNEY.

At 11 o'clock precisely the convention came to order by the nomination of WM. B. WOODS of Licking, by Mr. DURBIN of Lawrence, temporary chairman.

Mr. WOODS, on taking the chair, made a few pertinent remarks.

SECRETARIES.

C B Flood, of Cuyahoga;
W C Hood, of Scioto;
L E Critchfield, of Holmes;
S Browne, of Cuyahoga;
W C Hall, of Brown.

A motion to appoint temporary secretaries met with decided objections.

Colonel Manypenny moved that the delegates come forward and present their credentials—Tabled.

A motion to appoint Committees on Credentials, Rules, Resolutions, Permanent Organization, and by calling the districts, allowing one from each district, was carried.

The following is the list of committees:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

For	1st District—	S B McGinness
"	2d "	B Smith
"	3d "	G W Houck
"	4th "	J Counts
"	5th "	O D Wilson
"	6th "	M Devoe
"	7th "	D B Warner
"	8th "	J B Burnett
"	9th "	R Wilson
"	10th "	Ralph Leete
"	11th "	G Leans
"	12th "	W Griswold
"	13th "	Jno M Brown
"	14th "	J J Bootman
"	15th "	Col Mungen
"	16th "	A W McCormick
"	17th "	T W Peacock
"	18th "	H E Smith
"	19th "	J W Fitch
"	20th "	T J Carlin
"	21st "	Jas Means

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

For	1st District—	Geo E Pugh
"	2d "	J M Armstrong
"	3d "	C L Vallandigham
"	4th "	G V Dorsey
"	5th "	A J Taylor
"	6th "	M Patterson
"	7th "	Durbin Ward
"	8th "	J S Ludlow
"	9th "	J W Payne
"	10th "	E B Eshelman
"	11th "	Judge Cheney
"	12th "	S W Sellypenny
"	13th "	B C Brumback
"	14th "	William Givens
"	15th "	Chas Johnston
"	16th "	D A Bell
"	17th "	J H Heaton
"	18th "	S S Tyler
"	19th "	H B Payne
"	20th "	Wm Russell
"	21st "	Chas N Allen

ON RULES AND ORGANIZATION.

For	1st District—	G W C Johnson
"	2d "	C W Hendrickson
"	3d "	R H Hendrickson
"	4th "	W B Kelly
"	5th "	C P Edson
"	6th "	R S Clement
"	7th "	G V Baldwin
"	8th "	G F Stayman
"	9th "	Judge Bell
"	10th "	J Vallery
"	11th "	Judge Hutchinson
"	12th "	C Follett
"	13th "	H Wildman
"	14th "	A P Dayton
"	15th "	Dr Perkey
"	16th "	J S Roberts
"	17th "	J Williams
"	18th "	R H Hammond
"	19th "	M Johnston
"	20th "	J M Nash
"	21st "	B F Potts

Motions were made and carried, appointing meeting places for the several committees, when on motion the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock, P. M. [illegible]

During the recess the Committee on Credentials met at the Hall to arrange matters pertaining to the presentation and reception of credentials. Several counties entitled to two or three delegates had a representation in attendance of from five to nine, and much discussion took place as to the manner of receiving the proper delegates, and debarring from participating in the Convention those who had no right to a vote.

Mr. Griswold, from [illegible], stated that he thought the former rules adopted by State Conventions the most applicable to the case,—i. e., that each county should cast her proper number of votes through one delegate, that is, that each delegation should elect one of their number to cast the entire vote, he being subject to the will of his delegation. The matter was finally settled by the passage of a resolution, to the effect that each county delegation immediately inform the Committee on Credentials how many votes they were entitled to, and also the name of each delegate.

[It was here discovered that Perry Co., had in convention two sets of delegates, one from Somerset, and one from New Lexington, both vehemently claiming their rights. The Somerset delegates were represented by Mr. Cox of the late House of Representatives and the New Lexington delegates by Mr. Vanatta late Senator. The contest for the honor was warm, and prolonged, and finally concluded by the New Lexington delegation gaining the day, much to the dissatisfaction of Somerset.]

AFTERNOON SESSION—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The Convention convened at the appointed hour, and was called to order by pro tem President Woods. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity and was distressingly hot, so much, so that it was almost impossible to keep any order, which added to the want of seats to accommodate the delegates, put the convention to considerable inconvenience.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The Committee on credentials made their report; they stated that there were many delegates in attendance, who were not entitled to seats in Convention, and they had taken the responsibility of selecting such delegates from the number as were necessary to fill the delegations. A motion to adopt the report of the Committee without reading, met with serious objections and opened an animated discussion.

Mr. McKenzie moved that the report be referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report to the Convention the lists of delegates from each county, as they had received them. He did not think it was Democratic for any committee to strike from the list of delegates any names without the consent of the Convention, it was unprecedented, and he for one would not allow it. Many other objections were urged, and great confusion prevailed.—(Cries of "order," "go on," "question," "sit down," &c. [illegible]

A delegate from Brown Co., got the floor, he was one of the Committee on Credentials, and considered it within their province to strike from overfilled lists any names they thought proper. It was the only way in which business could be got through with.

Here several delegates rose to the floor, amid loud cries of "Mr. Chairman," "question," "sit down," and the knocking of the Speaker's hammer reigned supreme for the time being.

A delegate in front, made some remark about the scarcity of seats, when some one near the door stated that there was plenty of room over him.

Another turmoil took place, when the Speaker decided that both gentlemen were out of order, and quiet was once more restored. The question now turned on the motion to refer the report of the Committee on Credentials back with instructions.

A member of the committee stated that if the report was referred back to them, they should have to ask until to-morrow to report, as some of the names handed them were so badly written that they could not decypher them.

A voice—Get some one to help you that can read.

Judge Parker offered an amendment to the motion of Mr. McKenzie, that, the motion be voted upon by counties,—carried.

A vote was then taken by counties, which resulted—yeas 101, nays 211. So the motion to refer back was lost.

Mr. McKenzie moved that the Committee on Credentials give the counties that are over represented the privilege of selecting their own delegates, and not allow the committee to dictate to them. [illegible]

The chairman stated that, that motion was provided for in their report, if the Convention was ready to hear it read. [illegible]

The motion to accept the report without reading, was withdrawn, and the reading of the report commenced.

Another motion was here made to dispense with the reading, which, after some debate, was carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION, RULES AND BUSINESS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization, Rules and Business reported the following officers:

For President—Barnabas Burns, [illegible]

Vice Presidents

1st district—		G W C Johnson
2nd	"	W M Robb
3d	"	D Morts
4th	"	S Scott
5th	"	H J Boesner
6th	"	W Roudebush
7th	"	G B Gardner
8th	"	J S Robb
9th	"	D Riblett
10th	"	Thos McNelly
11th	"	E Vanatta
12th	"	J R Stansbery
13th	"	G S Patterson
14th	"	J Larwell
15th	"	J Burns
16th	"	A Taggart
17th	"	W Spriggs
18th	"	D O'Brien
19th	"	D R Page
20th	"	John R Wood
21st	"	J S Wood

Secretary—E D Kinsman, of Cuyahoga

Assistant Secretaries.

1st district—		S S McGinness
2nd	"	C W Hendrickson
3d	"	T Thrasher
4th	"	P Dumbaugh
5th	"	G Roberts
6th	"	W Hall
7th	"	L Smith
8th	"	G S Lincoln
9th	"	J A Estell
10th	"	W C Hood
11th	"	S Pennebaker
12th	"	A L Perrill
13th	"	H C Brumback
14th	"	A P Dayton
15th	"	L Harper
16th	"	F Snell
17th	"	J R Mitchell
18th	"	W H Burke
19th	"	None reported
20th	"	J M Nash
21st	"	W M Clark

[illegible] RULES OF ORDER.

Resolved, That the Convention select candidates for the several State offices in the following order:

1st Governor
2d Lieut Governor
3d Judge of Supreme Court
4th Auditor of State
5th Treasurer of State
6th Secretary of State
7th Member of Board of Public Works
8th Commissioner of Common Schools.

Resolved, That the vote shall be taken by counties in alphabetical order and viva voce, and a majority of [illegible] necessary to a choice.

Resolved, That the ordinary Parliamentary Rules shall be the rules for the government of this Convention.

The President on taking the chair addressed the Convention, advising order, harmony and united action during the approaching campaign and promised the party a glorious victory. On taking his seat the report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States, and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we affirm, immovably, to the principle of "Non-Intervention, by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal government; after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted; and our Union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those practices which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population. For these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor; is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure rendition, in 1793 and 1850 ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress, to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully [illegible] hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together, under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we should hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice, and that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the dangers of War rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah, in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commends our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right, desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the late Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to the people of Ohio at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of mere violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

The reading of the resolutions were loudly applauded. A tremendous round following the reading of each. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

GOVERNOR.

The nomination of State offices being next in order Henry C. Payne, of Cuyahoga co. moved that Rufus P. Ranney, of Portage co., be the unanimous nominee of the Convention. Carried.

LT. GOVERNOR.

The following named gentlemen were brought before the Convention as candidates of this office: Chas. W. Blair, of Clinton, Genl. W. T. Lytle, of Hamilton, T. J. Gallagher, of Hamilton, W. H. Safford, of Ross, Daniel Leadbetter of Holmes, Jas. G. Egley, of Hamilton, Wm. Dunbar, of Knox, Jos. Burns, of Coshocton, G. W. Andrews, of Auglaize, G. W. Hough, of Columbiana, and Henry West, of Belmont. The name of Genl. W. T. Lytle was withdrawn by his friends.

FIRST BALLOT.—Total No. of votes cast 316, necessary to a choice 159.—Blair 72, Gallagher 39, Safford 48, Egley 63, Leadbetter 6, Dunbar 36, Burns 17, Andrews 30, Hough 2, West 18.

SECOND BALLOT—Total No. of votes 313, necessary to a choice 157.—Blair 81, Gallagher 35, Safford 67, Egley (withdrawn) Leadbetter 0, Dunbar 60, Burns 5, Andrews 60, Hough 0, West 24.

THIRD BALLOT.—Total number of votes 314, necessary to a choice 158.—Blair, 70; Gallagher, 31; Safford 67, Leadbetter, 0, Dunbar, 40, Burns, 0; West 18; Hough, 0 Andrews, 68.

A motion was made and carried, to drop the candidate having the least number of votes on the fourth and each successive ballot, until a choice was made.

No choice being made on the third ballot, the friends of Mr. Gallagher withdrew his name. Leadbetter, Burns and Hough having received no votes were dropped and Mr. West's name was dropped in accordance with the above motion.

FOURTH BALLOT.—Total No. of votes 199, necessary to a choice 160.—Blair 116, Safford 130, Dunbar 4, Andrews 63. No choice having been made, and Mr. Dunbar having received no votes, his name was dropped. Mr. Andrews' name was dropped in accordance with the resolution.

FIFTH BALLOT—Total number of votes 317 necessary to a choice 159—Blair 133, Safford 184, Safford having received a majority of all votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Convention for Lieut Governor.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The following named were presented to the convention: [illegible]

Henry C. Whitman, of Fairfield Co., W H Baldwin, of Clinton; Geo. Sliter, of Wayne; Wm. Kennon, Jr., of Belmont; Edward Archbold, Monroe. [illegible]

A motion was made and adopted, that in the event of no one being made on the first ballot, the candidate receiving the least number of votes should be dropped on each successive ballot.

FIRST BALLOT—Whitman 130, Baldwin 68, Sliter 81, Kennon 26, Archbold 16. The name of Mr. Kennon was withdrawn and the name of Edward Archbold was dropped in accordance with the resolution.

SECOND BALLOT—Whitman 182½, Baldwin 25, Sliter 109½. Whitman having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the nominee.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

The following names were presented: A. H. Gale, of Erie; Edwin M Phelps, of Auglaize, G V Dorsey, of Miami, W H Woodrow, of of Crawford; James Lodwick, of Scioto

Mr. Dorsey wished his name withdrawn, as he was not a candidate for any office. His friends would not listen to the proposition.

FIRST BALLOT.—Dorsey 198, Woodrow 16, Gale 40, Kinsley 25, Lodwick 2.

Mr Dorsey having received a majority of all votes was declared the nominee.

TREASURER OF STATE.

The following names were presented: W Bushnell, of Richland; M B Davis, of Clermont; G W Holmes, of Hamilton, James Blake, of Knox. W Carey, of Hardin; — Harmount, of Tuscarawas.

FIRST BALLOT — Bushnell 135, Davis 53, Holmes 100, Blake 7, Harmount 21. No choice being made, Messrs. Harmount, Blake and Carey were either dropped or withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT—Bushnell 177, Davis 20, Holmes 121. Mr. Bushnell having received a majority of all votes cast was declared the nominee.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following names were presented: Jno G. Hunt, of Clark, Henry Pomeroy, of Belmont; Jacob Reinhard, of Franklin; John Sheridan, of Jefferson.

A motion to adjourn for an hour was lost during an uproarious contest.

FIRST BALLOT—Hunt, 60, Pomeroy 18, Reinhard 182, Sheridan 50.

Mr. Reinhard having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared nominated.

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The following named of candidates were presented: Ebenezer Rawson, of Portage, James Tomlinson, of Washington; Saml. G. Foster, of Franklin.

FIRST BALLOT.—Rawson 43, Tomlinson 178, Foster 105.

Mr. Tomlinson was nominated.

FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

The names presented were: Chas. N. Allen, of Harrison, Eli T. Tappan, of Jefferson, A. McGregor, of Crawford, Geo. W. Andrews, of Auglaize; H. Rice, of Clinton.

FIRST BALLOT—Allen 161, Tappan 66, McGregor 63, Andrews 6, Rice 13.

Allen was declared nominated.

On motion, the nominations were made unanimous.

The committee to appoint a State Central Committee reported

For	1st District—	L W Bishop, Cincinnati
"	2d "	W T Forrest
"	3d "	Geo W Houck, Dayton
"	4th "	Henry Miller, [illegible]
"	5th "	Ed Phelps, Defiance
"	6th "	Jas P Kyle, Georgetown
"	7th "	Lauren Smith, [illegible]
"	8th "	Wm D Hill, Springfield
"	9th "	A McGregor, Bucyrus
"	10th "	Jacob Vallery, Piketon
"	11th "	Geo Jos Lowly, [illegible]
"	12th "	Geo W Manypenny, [illegible]
"	13th "	J H Gale, Sandusky
"	14th "	J A Marchand, Wooster
"	15th "	H B Banning, Mt. Vernon
"	16th "	S B Hosmer, [illegible]
"	17th "	T W Peacock, Cambridge
"	18th "	H E Smith, Massillon
"	19th "	D P Rhodes, Cleveland
"	20th "	S D Dana, Jefferson
"	21st "	J McKinney, [illegible]

Mr. Leete, of Lawrence, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That no former legislature of Ohio could cripple and impair the sovereignty of the State by contracting away its power to [illegible] taxes upon banks or upon other property; and that the 60th section of the Bank Act of 1845 exempting the banks from the ordinary burdens of taxation, is utterly void as against the provisions of the new Constitution and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, to tax banks and other property in equal [illegible].

McKenzie, of Allen, offered the following, which was adopted with three cheers and a tiger:

Resolved, That the Report of the Treasury Investigating Committee in regard to the frauds in the State Treasury in connection with the Banking Institutions of the State, has developed a startling and alarming degree of abuse and corruption in the management of the finances of the State by the Republican party, demanding the earnest attention of the People, and vigilance in the execution of the Independent Treasury [illegible].

The following, offered by some person unknown, was adopted

Resolved, That to the support of our principles and the ticket this day nominated, [illegible] cordially invite every patriot to rally under our banner.

The following, by Mr. Leete, was adopted.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the Democratic Electors of the several Congressional Districts the election by conventions of Delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held at Charleston in 1860.

Upon motion of A. P. Miller, of Butler, Geo. E. Pugh, C. L. Vallandigham and the President of the Convention were appointed a Committee to inform the candidates not present of their nomination.

Capt. Ranney moved an adjournment sine die, which was unanimously carried.

Legal Opinions on the Habeas Corpus Case—Judge Warden's Letter.

In speaking of the Habeas Corpus case which is to be decided this afternoon, the Cleveland National Democrat of this morning says:

"The law of the case is so strong—the Constitutional objection so plain, [illegible], that we cannot believe that the Judges will dare do anything but refuse the writ, and remand the prisoners into custody.

"Without a single exception the Bar of Columbus declare that the Supreme Court of Ohio have no jurisdiction in the case, and even such men as John W. Andrews, P. B. Wilcox, Col. N. B. Swayne, Samuel Galloway, and Judge Warden of Columbus, aided by Thos. Ewing, Henry Stanbery, Hocking Hunter, Tom Corwin and John H. James, of Central and Southern Ohio, and Messrs. Kelly, Andrews and Mason, and Judges Bolton, Foote and Bishop, of this city, eminent as Lawyers, and all old Whigs, and with two exceptions (Messrs. Stanbery and James, Republicans.) It is not to be presumed that a Supreme Court will so far dare run counter to the Constitution, the law and public opinion, as to make a decision that must end in a conflict between the State and General Government, with not a shadow of a shade of right on the side of the State.

In that connection we publish part of the letter of B. B. WARDEN, Esq., to the Lawless and Disorganizing Convention, about which much has been said, as the managers of the Convention undertook the suppression of the letter as the Democrat suggests, "[illegible]" that their readers should hear the truth from a Republican lawyer of undoubted ability.

Judge WARDEN, in reference to that Mass Convention, called together by those who would involve the State with the Federal Government, remarks:

In all legal, just, and constitutional modes, I would endeavor to restore the present Government of the constitution and the true relations of the States.—But as I understand the making, the occasion and the purpose of the movement now begun, I cannot join in it. It contemplates, I think, a species of agitation which, however humble my position as a citizen, I cannot suffer myself to countenance. Its motive is, I fear, a resistance to the constituted powers, which, until the hour of revolution sounds, is not to be encouraged. Its tendency is, the issue of a trial, growing out of such resistance to the laws, no less certainly to regard as patriotic or consistent the teaching of the law, which all who live in the protection of the law should yield to its commandments. Its purpose, I have reason to believe, is such an agitation against slavery, as I have never learned to look upon as other than unwise and apt to hinder rather than advance the cause of human freedom.

The *Democrat*, in speaking of this letter of Judge WARDEN, says:

It is but an act of simple justice to Judge Warden and to the other Republican lawyers to say, that in the view he has taken, he is borne out by the ablest lawyers of his party, not only in Columbus and in other parts of the State, but in Cleveland.

This letter no doubt had its effect in leading the more prudent of the party to denounce Giddings, and his Sons of Liberty, who made their advent to this city, with clubs in hand and the lowest men, black and white, from Oberlin, who came here on the 25th inst., to commit violence, and succeeded so well, by the efforts of Ex-Governor Root, who came here as a special messenger from Gov. Chase, protesting against violence as ruinous to the Republican cause—the real leaders, with Giddings and Professor Monroe at their head were brought here and Cleveland was spared the disgrace of a mob, and the exposure of the plotting of these hair-brained fanatics.

☞ ROBERT MCCALLON, a well known citizen of West Troy, N. Y., and Deputy Sheriff of Albany county, was robbed and murdered on Friday night, and his body thrown into the Canal basin. The body of Mr. McCallon was recovered on Saturday.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.
TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

State Democratic Convention.

In the present number of the "PEOPLE'S PRESS" will be found the Proceedings of the State Democratic Convention, which assembled on Thursday, May 26th, 1859, and nominated a State ticket.

The Hall selected for the accommodation of the Convention, although the largest in the city, was close, sultry and very uncomfortable, and altogether too small for the number of delegates; consequently the heat was insufferable; at times, confusion was supreme; and the raps of the President, although heard above the din, were almost unavailable to preserve order. It was an oversight not to have secured the theater, which would have greatly added to the comfort and convenience of delegates in the transaction of business.

During the evening previous, it had been announced that Judge Ranney had peremptorily declined a nomination for Governor, and the same impression prevailed in the morning. A dispatch, however, relieved all anxiety, and the greatest unanimity prevailed among those who shaped the action of the Convention.

When the nomination was announced by Henry B. Payne, Esq., it was received with enthusiastic shouts, as if every voice in the hall joined in one loud, hearty, unbridled hurrah. No further ballot was necessary. It was made by ACCLAMATION.

The nomination of Judge RUFUS P. RANNEY has our unqualified approbation. There is no man in Ohio for whom we would sooner cast our suffrage. He has adorned and filled every station to which he has been called, and entitled himself to the largest confidence of the people by his strict and unbending integrity; his faithful observance of every trust; his just, discriminating mind, and his genial, amiable and unostentatious disposition. He is a worthy champion of a glorious cause, and will give additional strength to the ticket, respected by his opponents and admired by his friends.

Hon. WM. H. SAFFORD, the Senator from Ross in the last Legislature, was nominated for Lieut. Governor, over several competitors. The most formidable was Chas. W. Blair, Esq., of Clinton, a gallant and talented gentleman, who was deemed worthy last Fall to enter the lists for a seat in Congress, with Hon. Tom Corwin. Mr. Safford is a high-minded, honorable gentleman, of affable manners and dignified deportment.—A fluent speaker, and ardent politician he will make a thorough canvass of the State, and in his hands the cause of Democracy will have an able and eloquent advocate.

Judge H. C. WHITMAN is one of the most popular Common Pleas Judges in the State. He is a sound lawyer, a fine, forcible speaker, dignified and agreeable in his manners, and beloved by those who know him best for his amiable and excellent qualities. Firm, independent, industrious and energetic, he possesses the highest qualifications for the station to which he has been named.

Fairfield, (his own) county, will give him a majority of 1,800 to start with; and in his district he is so popular as a Common Pleas Judge, that even those of different political opinions will find it difficult to cast their suffrages against him.—He brings strength to the ticket in every way.

Of Dr. DORSEY it is unnecessary to speak. He is known to the Democracy of the State, as an untiring champion of Democratic principles. We were his class mate and friend at Miami University, long years ago, and it is with the greatest satisfaction we shall support him for Auditor of State, for which station he possesses such qualifications as entitle him to the fullest confidence of the people. We may say that he was born a Democrat, and had Democratic sentiments inculcated in his earliest youth. He has matured in life, a firm, consistent, unyielding Democrat, and it must have been a source of pride as well as gratification to him, to witness the unanimity by which he was forced, against his inclination, to yield to the acceptance of the important nomination for Auditor—an office not second to any in the State. Eloquent and impressive as a debator and thoroughly versed in political philosophy and history, the flash of his keen weapon will tell in the coming contest.

Dr. WM. BUSHNELL, the nominee for Treasurer of State, has a large experience, is a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, and is both widely known and universally respected. His vote over the most honorable and popular competitors, is an evidence of the estimation in which he is held; and the strength he will bring to the ticket.

For Secretary of State, our fellow-citizen, J. REINHARD, of the "Westbote," notwithstanding he had declined the honor of a nomination, was nominated on the first ballot. It was thought by some of the friends of other candidates, that he should have insisted on withdrawing his name, but he is too earnest in his Democracy to refuse anything to his party. He is a prudent politician, and without being showy—commands respect as a man. He is amiable and unobtrusive in his manners, and if elected would make a careful, vigilant and excellent officer.

Mr. TOMLINSON, who was nominated for member of the Board of Public Works is represented as capable of the position, and calculated to fill the office with credit and assiduity. The office is one of importance, whether the canals shall be leased or not, and requires judgment, industry and capacity which he is said to possess.

Mr. C. N. ALLEN, who was nominated for School Commissioner, is editor of the "Cadiz Sentinel;" and was Secretary of the last Democratic Central Committee. The vote he obtained on the first ballot must have been flattering, since he succeeded over such competitors as Geo. W. Andrews, J. McGregor and Eli T. Tappan. We have not heard Mr. A. as a speaker, but presume that he will make the "Sentinel" do double duty in the campaign.

The ticket, taken as a whole, is entitled to the cordial support of the party, and we hope to see it triumphantly sustained.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention fully sustain the great principles of the Cincinnati Platform, which they endorse. We should have preferred to see the first resolution divested of some of its verbosity and made more direct. That it was intended to be ambiguous we do not believe, although the ingenious critic may attempt to force upon it a construction which the looseness of the response by the Convention would not warrant. It was regarded in the reading, as a full endorsement of popular sovereignty and non-intervention by Congress in territorial affairs, and under that impression was confirmed with great enthusiasm.

The best feeling prevailed in the Convention; and there was a universal expression of confidence, and a determination to succeed. Never, since the coalition of Republicanism and Know-Nothingism have we seen the Democracy so united or so confident.

The Presidency.

A private dispatch from Washington says:

"Though efforts are made and continued by various leaders to reconcile differences in dispute, the President refuses to compromise with Douglas except upon humiliating (to the latter) conditions, which must be rejected.

"A movement is now making to unite the North and the South, irrespective of the Administration, with Hunter for President, and Douglas for Vice President, giving the latter the track for '64. If Douglas will give his support to this combination, it is easily made."

Such are the speculations of interested letter-writers, which, with others more absurd, are craftily distributed through the country. If the President continues his ill feeling towards Mr. DOUGLAS, it is solely upon the ground that the latter has been steadfast to his opinions, and will not forego the great principle of popular sovereignty, and Congressional non-intervention, to which the President himself was pledged. Mr. DOUGLAS can enter into no compromise which compromises that principle. To do so would not only be "humiliating" but disastrous. He has never thought of such a thing. Mr. Douglas is true to the country and to himself. He stands pledged to the principles enshrined in the Kansas-Nebraska act; of which and its author, C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, on the 10th of April, 1854, said in the Congress of the United States:

"For one, I take this occasion to say that I honor him for it; and when the passion and the excitement of the hour have passed away, the country will do justice to the purity of his motives and to the wisdom and sagacity of his act. Distinguished as he has been throughout his whole public career, for enlarged, liberal and comprehensive views, this act places him upon the highest pedestal of national statesmanship. The principles of this bill belong neither to the North nor to the South, but to the whole country!"

The expression of the recent State Convention leaves no doubt of the choice of the Democracy of Ohio. Interested office-holders pass it around in mysterious whispers, that nothing must be said of any individual in connection with the Presidency, that it will injure the cause, and that it will injure Mr. Douglas. Wise counsellors forsooth! Most excellent counsellors! A post office or a printing house may depend upon their silence, and like the fox deprived of his caudal extremity, they would have others follow the fashion.

It is said that a movement is making "irrespective of the Administration!" Has it become necessary for the American people to wait, in the formation of their opinions or the expression of their wishes, until they receive their cue from the Administration? Must the Administration dictate who shall have the succession? As well have a hereditary monarchy at once! Must we speak of the Administration only in praise?—Then should its acts be only worthy, elevated, and for its country's good. It should confine itself to its prescribed duties, and not aim to dictate the succession. This Administration stands pledged, and every administration should stand pledged to a single term; and non-intervention on its part with the succession should be demanded by the American people.

"Irrespective of the Administration!" There is a species of grovelling in the very expression unbecoming an American citizen. It would do for a serf, a vassal, but for a freeman, it involves a position of obedience which is beneath a freeman.

Mr. Douglas makes no bargains. He stands before the American people, upon his own merits; upon the measures with which his political life is identified; upon which he is content to stand or fall—"irrespective of the Administration."

Douglas and the African Slave Trade.

The Louisville "Journal" remarks that "the Washington States, understood to be the organ of Judge Douglas, favors the re-opening of the African Slave Trade in defiance of the laws. This, we suppose, is now to be considered as Mr. Douglas's ground. Having offended the Southern Democracy by his abolition doctrine of squatter sovereignty, he thinks to conciliate them by going for the Congo traffic. In other words, he expects to make amends for being an abolitionist by turning pirate."—[Scioto Gaz.

The efforts to misrepresent Mr. DOUGLAS are not confined to party or section. There seems to be a savage delight in creating false impressions concerning his position, and to confuse the public mind in relation to it. We have seen this attributed to the Louisville "Journal" before, a paper that not unfrequently indulges in imaginative flights, and is not over scrupulous and nice in regard to political opponents.

No politician in the Union has a cleaner or more consistent record than Mr. Douglas. As an illustration of the fact, it need only be pointed to that his speeches in Illinois, on the bases of them, were repeated at Memphis, New Orleans, New York and Baltimore, and were equally well received North and South, East and West.

Mr. Douglas has denounced the re-opening of the slave trade as alike obnoxious to American interests and the feelings of humanity.—He has pointed to it as a consequence of disturbing and agitating the question of slavery, and the re-opening of the African Slave Trade in defiance of the laws is not to be "considered as Mr. Douglas's ground." If Mr. Douglas have "offended the Southern Democracy," by holding unwaveringly to the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, he will be content to have so offended—for neither to catch a favorable Southern breeze, nor to propitiate Northern sentiment, would he change one single point of the political compass on that score. His opinion, so far as popular sovereignty is concerned, is as fixed as the pole-star in the heavens.

The Louisville "Journal" is but an indifferent exponent of Mr. Douglas's views. Besides, being willing to plunge into any absurdity or romance for the sake of antithesis, it was solicitous for the election of ABE LINCOLN to the U. S. Senate, and hallooed and shouted for him during the Illinois champaign. We should as soon accept the Ohio State Journal, or the Cleveland Leader or any other abolition sheet as an exponent of Mr. Douglas's views, as the Louisville Journal, which seems to have a life-long lease of opposition to the Democracy, on the principle that,

> "I do not like thee Doctor Fell,
> The reason why I cannot tell;
> But this I know, I know full well,
> I do not like thee Doctor Fell."

The Chicago "Times" in allusion to the subject very appropriately remarks:

"If the existing laws are not sufficient for the purpose for which they were framed, enact such laws as will secure the object sought. If the laws to suppress and prohibit the African slave trade are insufficient, enact others that will be sufficient. The Louisville Journal, which last year supported Lincoln,—the advocate of a perpetual war upon slavery until it had ceased to exist in the Union, and which now supports candidates who demand of the general government laws compelling the people of Kansas to have and to protect slavery against their will, is a very appropriate mouth-piece for the words "abolitionist and pirate." The editor knows the full meaning of both terms."

What benefit the Republicans expect to derive from quoting, with approbation, the Louisville Journal, we cannot imagine. That paper "out herods Herod" in its clamor for slave protection in the territories, and arraigns the Democracy of Kentucky for maintaining the Democratic doctrine that the people of the territories have the undoubted right to manage their domestic institutions in their own way without the intervention of Congress.

HEAVY SUIT.—In the United States District Court of New York on Thursday, the Jury in the case of GRAHAM v. MEYER, which has been on trial during the past ten days, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $242,000. The action was brought to recover the value of three steamships, alleged to have been illegally converted by the defendant.

☞ The Italians residing in Richmond, Va., are forming an association to raise funds for transmission to their brothers in Italy now about to engage in a war for freedom.

Mr. Douglas and the Presidency.

Senator Douglas is said to have stated that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency, in 1860, because, "the Opposition are sure to succeed." Stephens, of Georgia, it is reported, gives a similar reason for his retiring at present from public life. "As there is bound to be a smash up," he really says, "I am for getting off at the first station."—[Cin. Commercial.

It will at once occur to any one who is posted upon public men and measures, and who understands what he reads, that such statements as are made in the paragraph at the head of this article are untrue; that they are more: they are both simple and false. The veriest novice in political matters will feel very sure that Mr. Douglas never made the declaration that "the Opposition are sure to succeed" in 1860; the falsity of "is said" is apparent on the face of the saying; and the author of the statement is either a knave or a fool. Those who circulate it, by giving it the semblance of truth, are in the same category.

If any thing could be more thoroughly ridiculous than the "is said" about Senator Douglas, it is the "similar reason" offered for the Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. He is represented as saying the Democratic party is being disorganized, and that he has left it, "not wishing to go down with the wreck!" That it is a canard, gotten up without the slightest regard to truth, the authors of it know; and that they have the face to send it out to the reading world only proves that they have lost all decent regard for the truth. The opposition press must be exceeding hard run for capital upon which to work, when they stoop to such silly misrepresentation; it plainly shows the desperate condition into which they have fallen; and indicates that they are blindly grabbing at straws to keep above the waves that are now threatening to engulf them.—[Dayton Empire.

That Senator DOUGLAS should not covet the Charleston nomination, we can readily believe; but he never thought, much less said, that the "opposition are sure to succeed." If the Democratic party should continue inharmonious, and to delight in assailing members of its own organization, because they do not relinquish cardinal principles, or cease to support favorites, he might well think so. But a "second sober thought" seems to be taking place of frenzy and retaliation, and there is more harmony now than has existed for some time back, although the mischievous interpolations in the Democratic creed have not been thoroughly eradicated, and the impatient would-be directors of future movements have not been yet sent to the rear.

We can hear of reconciliations in the Democratic family occurring on every side, in our own State,—a most gratifying event and highly promising of the future. Men who since the winter and spring of 1858 have been embittered toward each other, and would have preferred the common enemy, have come together in harmonious action and agreed to bury by-gones. The endorsement of the Cincinnati Platform is unequivocal, by the State Convention, recently held. It may be considered just as unequivocal an endorsement of Mr. DOUGLAS. Although the question was not mooted, he was indisputably the favorite of the Convention. The special and limited approval of the acts of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, is in striking contrast, and conclusively shows that a full, free, and unrestricted approbation of all the acts was neither entertained nor expressed. We hope the Utah imbroglio may verify that part of the resolution referring to it, and that the clouds of rebellion may give way to peace and sunshine. We are fully convinced that less forcible demonstrations would have resulted in disaster, and believe it was prudent and wise to send and maintain there an army; but the wisdom of after events remains still to be confirmed, pending which we certainly do not object to complimenting the administration upon initiatory efforts to persuade a refractory population to obedience to law and order.

That Mr. STEPHENS of Georgia, should desire repose and retirement from the labors and toil of congressional life, is quite as natural as that Mr. Marshall of Kentucky should do the same thing. If a prospective "smash up" is the sole argument applicable in such a case, why may it not apply as well to the latter as to the former? Mr. MARSHALL declines the nomination for re-election in the Louisville district, because the complexion of the canvass does not suit him.—His opponent, Mr. HOLT is avowedly for the Douglas doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention. The Democratic press of the district are divided, one, at least, maintaining the doctrine of congressional intervention for protection, and assailing Mr. DOUGLAS as an abolitionist, while the other is openly for Mr. DOUGLAS and as openly and strenuously against congressional intervention in any shape. The "great gun" of the opposition, however, the Louisville Journal, which supported Mr. MARSHALL's nomination, as well as the opposition candidate for Governor, Mr. BELL, is urgent for a slave code for the territories, and denounces as abolitionists those who oppose it. Under these circumstances, then, Mr. MARSHALL withdraws from public life for the present, leaving his place, beyond all doubt, to be filled by Mr. HOLT, the Democratic candidate, who construes and supports the Cincinnati Platform as it is construed and supported by Mr. DOUGLAS. The "opposition" will lose considerably in the retirement of Mr. MARSHALL, who, beside his acknowledged ability and familiarity with the political history of the country, although unwilling to concert with the Republicans in Congress, was an implacable and formidable foe to the Democracy, and especially to the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, for whom he entertained the most cordial contempt.

It will be seen then, that the retirement of distinguished members of Congress is not all on one side, and in anticipation of a "smash up." It is an indifferent rule that will not work both ways, and whether the floating paragraphs be true or false relative to Mr. STEPHENS, he is not "solitary and alone" in his "motion."

Mr. DOUGLAS may not desire to be a candidate—probably does not; but his friends will place his name before the Charleston Convention, in connection with the Cincinnati Platform; and if he should be the nominee, more surely than any other, would he command the national vote for the Presidency.

Caught Kidnapping!

We must "spell it with a k," to address ourself to the "elephantine" perspicacity of our "senior;" but really we were not aware that we were poaching on anybody's manor—not having been favored before with a sight of our parental ancestor, who was a "healthy babe born on the 8th of March last," and talks so bravely of "fatherly eye" and "indiscretions." This exceedingly superannuated father like the generality of elderly gentlemen, directs that "fatherly eye" to the main chance, and seems particularly interested lest some Democrat or Republican, should make a mistake as to our identity and take the "chip" for the old "block"—head. For his comfort we may say to him that so far, nobody happened to do any such thing at the late Convention as would render the services of the Treasurer of State of the slightest importance. They were too much RAMMED in the hall to entertain a thought of paying for a PRESS outside.

The People's Press, Junior!

On Tuesday last, we received the first number of a large, neatly printed, and ably conducted paper, just started at Columbus, Ohio, by our friend and brother pioneer, J. Birney Marshall, Esq. Our first impressions were, that he who stole our "good name,"—suffice to say we swore inaudibly. Mr. M. apologises for using the title—"the People's Press"—because he wished something new, and at the same time an appropriate index as to the character of his paper.—He had read Forney's PRESS, and was knowing to the fact that there were some four PRESSES in Ohio, but believing the prefix, THE PEOPLE'S, would relieve him of trouble, he christened his babe as before stated, never dreaming that a healthy child, of the same name was born in Perrysburg, on the 8th of last March. We have no objection to the appropriation of "our property" when the public good requires it, and we will come into court and waive our right to revenue, on the condition that the People's Press, JUNIOR, shall so demean itself as not to make (or break) a jar in the Democratic family. By the way, should any subscriber, while attending our State Conventions, HAPPEN to pay you anything on subscription to "The People's Press," have it carefully locked up in the sub-treasury of the State, subject to our order. Send along your paper and we will keep a fatherly eye on it, and point out any indiscretions, should any occur.—Perrysburg People's Press.

The State Republican Convention.

This body will assemble at Armory Hall to-day. The delegates appear to be numerous, and it will be found that the hall will be insufficient to hold them comfortably and conveniently. It is thought that on the one side Mr. Dennison's Cleveland letter will injure him, while on the other the learned and unanswerable opinion of Judge Swan will create opposition to his nomination. Not being "in the family," we shall not attempt to foretell the action of the Convention, but shall report its proceedings accurately in our next.

Some difficulty may be found in the fact that three of the prominent candidates for State offices reside in Columbus—Mr. Dennison for Governor, J. R. Swan for Supreme Judge, and A. P. Stone for Treasurer. There was some talk of Hon. Samuel Galloway for Governor, and F. Wright, the present incumbent for Auditor.

During the day, yesterday, there was much canvassing going on with the delegates already arrived, and BOLTING was freely promised in case Swan be nominated, and be not. A caucus was held last night, but we are not apprised of the result. A strong effort may be made for Judge Gholson of Cincinnati, and it is conceded that Dennison is the favorite for Governor; although the friends of D. K. Carter are quite numerous and urgent.

The Northern part of the State is very largely represented, and it will take strenuous efforts to appease its delegates, unless their wishes are acceded to.

The Convention will be numerously attended; and its deliberations, (if its proceedings can be so styled,) will be animated, if not somewhat turbulent, unless it was resolved last night to move on harmoniously.

Another Instalment.

We present to our readers, on the first page of this paper, further extracts from the speeches of distinguished gentlemen, confirmatory of the impregnable position of Mr. DOUGLAS on the power of Congress in the territories. Those given to-day, embrace the opinions of Hon's. S. A. Smith of Tennessee, A. C. Dodge of Iowa, T. F. Bowie of Maryland, Geo. W. Jones of Tennessee, J. S. Caskie of Virginia, A. G. Brown of Mississippi, Wm. C. Dawson of Georgia, T. L. Clingman of North Carolina, Z. Kidwell of Virginia, C. J. Faulkner of Virginia, J. H. Lumpkin of Georgia, and A. G. Talbott of Kentucky.

Next week, we shall conclude these extracts, when the whole, with Mr. DOUGLAS's great speech may be had by addressing the publisher of this paper.

Col. Sam. Pike, of Ky., has just started a new paper at Mount Sterling, Ky., being the forty ninth paper he has had the honor of starting.—[Alliance Times.

Well, he has always started a good one, and has kept it a good one, as long as he had any thing to do with it. If he sold out or disposed of his concern, it was not because he saw failure ahead, but because he could sell advantageously, or did n't like the neighborhood. Pike's an odd fish, but he is a whole-souled Democrat, a most industrious, energetic and capable editor, a capital fellow, but of migratory propensities. He suits Kentucky and Kentucky suits him.—He should never leave it. We are in receipt of the "Ninth Legion," which is two weeks older than the "Press," and are not disappointed in its appearance or contents. It is a live paper, and we wish "Sam" a greater longevity and greater prosperity than his Know Nothing namesake, in Kentucky.

FOR GOVERNOR.—A special correspondent of ours, who has been watching the movements and "recording" the decrees of the Republican "Council of Ten" at Columbus, having got all things arranged in that quarter, undertakes to enlighten us somewhat upon the probabilities of the action of the approaching Democratic Convention. He avers, that, from present appearances, Col. Manypenny, of the Statesman, will be nominated for Governor. We will not venture to endorse the prophecy, but we do most certainly give the gallant Colonel credit for all the eminent qualifications claimed for him by our correspondent.—Toledo Herald.

As we are not in the secret, and a good many others are in the same category, would it not be well to account some of those "eminent qualifications," claimed for him by (?) our correspondent?

Arrival of Stephen A. Douglas in New Orleans.

Senator Douglas reached New Orleans on Thursday, the 24th ult. The following notice of his arrival there appeared in the *True Delta* the next day:

Yesterday morning the intrepid statesman of the glorious West reached our city, from the North, looking as hearty, vigorous, joyous and don't carish as his warmest admirers and most devoted friends could desire. There is no despondence in the glow of his healthy cheek, nor in the fire of his penetrating eye: on the contrary, everything about him indicates the composure of the well-poised mind and the daring resolution so befitting the American statesman. Confident of the maturely considered verdict of his countrymen, the little Prairie Giant tranquilly bides his time, conscious that no hawkings by the mousing owls of federal office, from the miserable Buchanan down, can, in the end, prevent the vindication of his claims to the respect, the gratitude and the honors of the republic. He laughs, as well he may, at the amusing fabrications of the Buchanan press, that a reconciliation had taken place between them, (Buchanan and himself,) merely to cover up the abandonment of the anti-Squatter Sovereignty doctrine which the former and his satellites had formerly maintained or affected to maintain at the North, and which they still pretend to uphold, by conspirators as Houma Slidell, in this region.

Judge Douglas will see his friends at the St. Charles, during his very brief stay here, before departing for his plantation in Mississippi, at present overflowed, and will satisfy any one curious in such matters that, so far as the outer man is an index of the placidity and happiness of the inner, no statesman in this or any other country is more at ease in regard to himself, or better pleased with all the world and the rest of mankind.

We extend a hearty welcome to the Little Giant, hope his time among us will be spent to his satisfaction and delight, and for an early realization of all the honors and appreciating distinctions a just country has in store for him and all others equally worthy whom it delights to honor.

PIKE'S PEAK.—This humbug has exploded. Criminal indeed are they who are guilty of luring the eager in their thirst for gold, to their own destruction. The accounts of suffering and starvation are horrible, but are far less so than the reality.

FASHION COURSE.—Purse $2,000, between Flora Temple and Ethan Allen, best three in five, with wagon. Flora won three straight heats. First, 2,25; second, 2,27; third, 2,271. About 15,000 persons were present.

He ought to have took it in homeopathic doses and we beseech him hereafter to do so.—Statesman.

That shows evidently that the schoolmaster was somewhere else. Where was TOBIAS DOG? Where was CHARLEY ALLEN? "Took" is a good word in its place. Why not say, at once, "he had ought to have took it?" Did not the Statesman "took" the grammar in "homeopathic doses."

THE N. Y. AND ERIE RAILROAD.—A report has obtained some currency that the Erie Road has suspended, but can be traced to no other source than the well-known fact that it has trouble to obtain money to meet its pressing payments. A meeting of the stockholders is to be called soon.

Before and After.

To those very fastidious Democrats who object to the "Press" supporting any single man for the Presidency, we commend the following paragraph from the Hocking Sentinel of the 26th. They would have a good time of it, reducing all the Democrats to their way of thinking. The Sentinel says:

"Before nominations are made, as democrats and freemen, we have, and enjoy our preferences and advocate with zeal the elevation of our favorite man, after the nominations are made, we should cheerfully acquiesce in the will of the majority, and give unto the nominee that hearty and zealous support we would expect them to give us, were positions reversed."

That's exactly it. That is the way to talk. We endorse the sentiment most cordially. Unless we have the liberty to investigate and examine—unless we are allowed to produce evidence of fitness or unfitness, how are selections to be made with any regard to merit and qualifications? If slaves, we might be willing to be silent until the master gave the word, but we are not reduced to that. Our master, in a case of that kind, is the Convention, but we have, or ought to have a voice in its proceedings.

The Prospect of Harmony.

The Toledo "Times," which is NATIONAL in sentiment, although not Democratic, gives good augury of future harmony in the Democratic party. It says, in speaking of the so-called frauds in Lucas county.

"The subdued and quiet passiveness with which the leaders of the two wings of the Democratic party in this city, bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace, bodes no good to the Republican party. It is said by those personally acquainted with all the members of the Democratic State Ticket, that it is the best one put in nomination by that party during the last twenty-five years—that not one of the men nominated have been political trimmers and tricksters, and that they have always and uniformly been straight out Democrats, and that there has been no figuring and log-rolling among them to secure the nomination. If such is the case, and the present action among the malcontents of the party is general, it looks as if they might succeed in this State at the October election, the Republican party having rendered themselves so utterly disgusting by their action in the rescue cases and other equally absurd matters.

It has been with great satisfaction, we learned from the Hocking Sentinel that the differences in that good old Democratic county, have all been adjusted, and that the Democracy there present an unbroken front, which will tell to the tune of some five or six hundred majority in October.

From every part of the State, we hear of confidence, union and harmony among Democrats. They may have their dislikes, but are determined not to permit private animosities to interfere with public duty.

FORNEY'S PRESS.—This paper has expressed its determination to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, provided that the Convention shall adopt the Cincinnati Platform, and shall not attempt to engraft new doctrines upon the Democratic creed. This is the determination, as we have heretofore shown, of the Chicago Times and the Springfield Register. Any other platform would be suicidal to the Democratic party, and it is to be hoped that there will be a grand reunion upon it. Even the Baltimore Clipper, identified with the Maryland American party, says that "if a candidate shall be nominated upon the intervention platform of the Southern Democracy, he will not get the electoral votes of a single Northern State, nor one-half of the Southern States."—From this may be estimated the force of the sine qua non, set up by Forney's Press.—[Seneca O. Democrat.

It is not the assumed or intended duty of this paper to defend "Forney's Press" from the studied effort to place it in a wrong category, by those who would divide the Democratic party, and avail themselves of every possible difference to attempt to create a schism. The Press has been bold, fearless, untiring, in its support of the great principle of Popular Sovereignty. It has not shrunk from its true mission to beat back all efforts to override or emasculate that great principle; and it has subjected itself to animadversion and misconstruction by its bold, determined course, from those who would weaken its influence and involve it in controversy with its friends. It is a watchful sentinel, and does not slumber. It is to be neither cajoled nor intimidated, but pursues its way unpersuaded by friends or a defiant of adversaries. Perhaps it is not a prudent leader, and gives way to temper or is restive under restraint; but we cannot regard it dishonest, or so vindictive as to be blind to duty in pursuit of revenge. The Democratic Party will support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, if he be a democrat, and to be a democrat he must stand squarely upon the Cincinnati Platform as it was understood in 1856, and not as some modern commentators pretend to understand it.

He must understand it as it was interpreted by Mr. Douglas, in his unequaled canvass in Illinois, and as he interpreted it at Memphis and New Orleans. He must understand it to mean that the people of a territory shall have the right to protect themselves and to appeal to the courts, but that Congress shall not intervene to protect slavery or pass any other territorial code.

☞ Our old friend, Gen. P. W. Strader, who is just a little cleverer than any body else, has resigned his connection with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and will now devote his great energies for the interest of the Little Miami Rail Road.—[Louisville Courier.

We thought to divide Gen. Strader from the Little Miami, was to separate soul and body, and are not at all surprised to find him relinquishing the important and responsible post he held in the Ohio and Mississippi, to return to his old love, which under the old regime prospered so flourishingly.

"SONS OF MALTA."—We have been frequently told there was such an organization in this place, and their ostensible object was to do good to the afflicted and unfortunate. This certainly is benevolent and praiseworthy. We thought to test their liberality by applying to them for one, who needed sympathy and aid. Their response was prompt. We received a very kind note from one of the order G. S. [this will answer for good Samaritan.] We have forgotten the characters—expressing a great deal of sympathy for the sufferer. A $5 00 bill fell from the note; and we involuntarily ejaculated: GOD BLESS THE SONS OF MALTA! They have lightened a sorrow-stricken heart, and relieved the pressing wants of the Orphan.
[Newark Times.

That is a way they have. We hope they may always entitle themselves at Newark to the outspoken gratitude of Mrs. Brister, who toils for her children and needs sympathy and "aid and comfort." The names of the ladies of Newark should be seen more frequently in the "receipts" column, which is generally exceedingly meager, and even at this distance would give one of the sterner sex the blues. But the "Sons of Malta" have got as far as Newark, and their object is to permit no suffering in their vicinity.

Last Thursday, they had a midnight procession here, which was very sombre, grave and imposing, and which was witnessed with great interest by thousands. Its simple though impenetrably vail of mystery is to cover its good deeds, and know that they are done.

We publish this morning on our outside form liberal extracts from the speech of the late Danial Webster, on the Fugitive Law, delivered at Buffalo, New York, on the 22d of May, 1851.—*Statesman.*

Who ever heard of another DANIEL WEBSTER? Neither early nor late "late" has there been more than one DANIEL WEBSTER, and it is altogether likely that there never will be another. WEBSTERS may be called DANIEL, but that will not render it necessary to designate the "God-like DANIEL," as his admirers were wont to call him, by any adjective or expletive. Who would think of saying "the late GEORGE WASHINGTON," or the late BENJAMIN FRANKLIN?"

The War.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

> There is a sound of thunder afar,
> Storm in the South that darkens the day,
> Storm of battle and thunder of war,
> Well if it do not roll our way.
> Storm! storm! Riflemen form!
> Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
> Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!
>
> Be not deaf to the sound that warns!
> Be not gull'd by a despot's plea!
> Are figs of thistles, or grapes of thorns?
> How should a despot set men free?
> Form! form! Riflemen form!
> Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
> Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!
>
> Let your Reforms for a moment go,
> Look to your butts and take good aims,
> Better a rotten borough or so,
> Than a rotten fleet or a city in flames!
> Form! form! Riflemen form!
> Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
> Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!
>
> Form, be ready to do or die!
> Form in Freedom's name and the Queen's!
> True that we have a faithful ally,
> But only the Devil knows what he means.
> Form! form! Riflemen form!
> Ready, be ready to meet the storm!
> Riflemen, riflemen, riflemen form!

To Alfred Tennyson.

> There's a little trash just oozed from your quill—
> A halting, wild, spasmodic display,
> Unsound, no doubt, from a rhyme making mill;
> Alfred, why do you write in this way?
> Don't! don't! Tennyson, don't!
> You'll really oblige us, sir, if you won't!
> Tennyson, Tennyson, Tennyson, don't!
>
> Be not deaf to the voice that warns,
> Your ears but Maud-lin lines indeed,
> Rather figs of thistles and grapes of thorns,
> Than laurel spring from roadside weed.
> Don't! don't! Tennyson, don't!
> You'll really oblige us, sir, if you won't!
> Tennyson, Tennyson, Tennyson, don't!
>
> Let such twaddle forever go;
> Swig at your butt of Malmsey wine,
> Better a jolly good drunk or so,
> Than lyrics drawn so devoid fine.
> Don't! don't! Tennyson, don't!
> You'll really oblige us, sir, if you won't!
> Tennyson, Tennyson, Tennyson, don't!
>
> Hold! until you've summat to say;
> Hold, my boy, in the name of the queen!
> Or somebody else should "take the butt"—
> The Malmsey butt of course, I mean.
> Don't! don't! Tennyson, don't!
> You'll really oblige us, sir, if you won't!
> Tennyson, Tennyson, Tennyson don't!

—Boston Post.

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—Some time since Captain CROWELL, of the Brig Rollerson, on the passage from Pensacola to Boston, discovered an escaped slave on board, who was forced from his hiding place by hunger. CROWELL put the brig into Hyannis and for fifty dollars induced Capt. BACON of the schooner Elizabeth to convey the fugitive, whose name is COLUMBUS JONES, to Norfolk, from thence to be sent to his owner in Pensacola.

The fugitive as is alleged was chained to the capstan of the Elizabeth, which vessel got under weigh before the people knew of the circumstance.

The Rollerston having arrived at Boston, on Thursday, Capt. CROWELL and JOHN ORLANDO, the mate, were brought before the public Court charged with depriving of liberty and returning Jones to slavery.

The defendants were held to bail in the sum of $2,000.

A MINISTER'S SON SHOT BY A SUPPOSED LUNATIC.—Thomas Verren, son of the Rev. Dr. Verren, pastor of the French Church, corner of Franklin and Church streets, was shot twice yesterday by Napoleon Delaplace, a Frenchman. The shooting occurred in Franklin street, a few doors from the Church, and directly after the close of the forenoon service. The two came out of the Church together, and Delaplace asked young Verren to walk to Broadway with him. Verren excused himself from going, saying that it was his dinner time. He invited Delaplace to dine with him, when the latter instantly drew a revolver and fired at him. The ball passed through Verren's right cheek and out of his mouth, cutting off the tip of his tongue and dislodging two teeth. Before Verren had time to recover from his astonishment, a second shot was fired. This ball passed through his coat-sleeve on the left shoulder, and just grazing the skin, lodged in a window-blind near which a gentleman was seated reading. Following the second firing, Delaplace coolly put his revolver in his pocket, and made no attempt to escape. He was soon arrested by Captain Hutchings, and committed to the City Prison. Verren was taken to his residence, No. 99 Franklin street, and proper medical attendance rendered him. His injuries are not dangerous. No cause is assigned for the shooting except that Delaplace must have been temporarily insane. He is twice the age of Verren who is a little past 21; and, as far as is known, has always entertained the kindest feelings towards him. He has been frequently noted for eccentricities of conduct and sudden fits of violence, and on these facts is based the supposition of his insanity.—*N. Y. Times*, May 30.

Virginia Election.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Returns from the eighth Congressional District are incomplete, but the Democrats concede the election of Alex R. Boteler to Congress over Hon. C. J. Faulkner.

Marion county gives Letcher 229 majority. A private letter says that London county gives Goggin 1,067 maj; Princess Anne county gives Goggin 3 maj.

In the seventh District Wm. Smith, Dem., for Congress, has a majority of 814.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says it is impossible to give an accurate statement as to the general result for Congress or Legislature, but Letcher will be elected by between 5,000 or 8,000.

Another dispatch says: In 75 counties Goggin gains about 7,000 on the vote of '55. The Opposition claim his election by 4,000 majority. Some say that it is doubtful, but the chances favor Goggin.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—Returns have been received from 88 counties, showing a majority for Mr. Letcher for Governor of 420. Forty-eight counties are yet to be heard from, which at the last Governor's election gave Gov. Wise a majority of 2,047. If the average gain of Mr. Goggin, the Opposition candidate, in the counties to be heard from show the same average Mr. Goggin would be elected by a majority of about 1,200.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—A special dispatch received at the *American* office from the office of the Richmond *Whig*, says that the returns from 112 counties give Letcher a majority of 414. The remaining 38 counties gave Wise a majority of 1,200; in these, there are considerable gains for Goggin, the Opposition candidate.

Kanawha 500 and Mason 150 for Goggin. Putnam, it is represented, gives a small majority for Goggin.

Harrison, official, 312 for Letcher.

RICHMOND, Va., May 30.—The Richmond *Enquirer* considers that Letcher has been elected by a small majority; not over 5,000. The best informed parties estimate the majority at between 2,000 and 4,000.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.—PETER TAYLOR was arrested in Longcoming, N. J., on Thursday, and $20,000 in bs. on different banks recovered, with a large number of plates on the Merchants' Exchange Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, and Rhinebeck Bank of New York. Most of the notes were on the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia and Mariners' and Mechanics' Bank of Camden, N. J.

THE FILLIBUSTER FIGHT IN NEW YORK.—We find the following additional particulars of the fight between Colonels TITUS and ANDERSON, at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday evening, in the *Times*:

"Colonel Titus, formerly of the Nicaraguan army, arrived in this City on Saturday last, and put up at the above Hotel. On learning this, Colonel Anderson, also formerly connected with General Walker, repaired last evening to the Hotel, accompanied by a few friends, and, it is asserted, attempted to get Titus into a fight, but failed to do so, and left the place about 9½ o'clock. Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward, was apprised of the trouble and repaired to the spot, accompanied by Sergeant Mount. The officers had just entered the bar-room when Anderson returned with a large crowd, and one of them stepped up to Titus and struck him in the face, and, in return, was leveled to the floor. Anderson, it is said, with several others, then commenced beating Titus over the head, but this proceeding was soon stopped by the policemen. A scene of great excitement then ensued, and many of the persons present fled from the place by jumping out of the back windows into Mercer street. The lights were finally put out and Anderson and his friends were ejected from the place."

"Lord!" said Mrs. Partington, "what monsters these cotton planters must be. I am told some on' em have as many as a hundred hands."

CITY NOTICES.

☞ Nothing is more refreshing in warm weather than soda. If you wish the very best call at NEIL & PIERCE, where they keep every thing good.

SODA FOUNTAIN.—The most beautiful Fountain, we have seen any where, is at RILEY & LINDEMAN'S and the Soda and Syrups are delicious.

☞ Hats are of various patterns, and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at BOSWELL'S if you want a superior article.

☞ FASSIG'S Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made ours for the last two or three years.

"If music be the food of love, play on,
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakespeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

C. A. WAGNER, dealer in Fruits, Preserves, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of game and such delicacies as are to be secured by constant attention. The Saloon is in "good condition," No. 21 East State Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. G. CUTTERBOOK on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

☞ ROBBINS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "JOHN" says that he don't care if putty is three cents a pound more, he will vie in the world to judge by his bread.

☞ SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co's, celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, if equaled.

GRAND PICNICS.—John Leis, Director of the Dance, has put out a programme of a series of Picnics for the month. He will erect a portable stage for dancing, which will be removed from place to place. The Picnics will commence next week at Goodale Park, May 28 and 27; Four Mile House 28; Shadeville 31; Darbyville, June 1st; Circleville 2d; Tarlton 3d and Lancaster 4th. These will be agreeable reunions for which the expenses will be defrayed by collections.

LUNCHEON.—There is nothing that is more appetising than luncheon at about 10 A. M., these long mornings. Schlessinger sets a fine lunch about that hour every day on State street opposite the American. He will have GREEN SEA TURTLE SOUP to-morrow, the "monster" just received from Baltimore.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant success.

☞ J. W. LASHER, of the American Saloon had a beautiful silver cup presented him at Cincinnati the other day; but we don't know what; for whether or for beauty, or the want of it; for keeping the best of drinks or being the best of drinkers; we don't know. But he's got the cup, which can be seen at the American Saloon.

☞ FRED. RIPE is very anxious to see his friends and have a talk about European affairs. He may be found in the saloon of the United States Hotel, where for the present he regales himself with the news.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the rooks fit.—MORGAN deserves the liberal custom he has.

☞ FRANK LESLIE'S Family Magazine is for sale by KENNEDY, State street. It is beautifully illustrated by superior wood cuts, and contains a large amount of the most interesting reading matter.

☞ E. F. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

☞ CHARLEY BRETTONLE is sending out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in want of the spring style for summer wear should look in.

☞ FRANK HERITAGE, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

☞ The representatives of the Pennsylvania Central and the New York Central Railroads not being able to agree as to an advance of freights have finally agreed to disagree. Both roads now are carrying first class freight from Cincinnati to New York at 65 cents per 100 lbs, being a further reduction of 10 cents.

☞ The Dayton *Journal* warmly urges Lieut. Governor Hon. MARTIN WELKER as the successor of Judge SWAN on the Supreme Bench. If the present incumbent will consent to be a candidate for re-election, the position will never be more ably and impartially filled.

☞ An Opposition State Convention for New Jersey is called for the 7th of September. The call is signed by every Opposition member of the Legislature.

☞ Dr. WILLIAM A. O. ODENHEIMER, the newly elected Bishop of New Jersey, is between forty and fifty years of age, and is an able writer and eloquent preacher. He is the author of several works on Church subjects, which have been highly approved.

NAPOLEON, HENRY CO., O., JULY 7, 1856.—Dr. C. W. ROBACK.—*Dear Sir*—For the benefit of suffering humanity, permit us to announce, through the columns of your Circular, the surprising properties of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, which is a sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. We have several persons in town, who have been suffering with Liver Complaint and Indigestion, and notwithstanding that we have as good physicians as can be found in Northern Ohio, yet the disease baffled their skill. Consequently we were in a state of despondency until we commenced using your Pills, through and by the advice of our friend, Mr. BRENNAN. We used the medicine according to directions, and are now full of life and hilarity, and our gratitude is equal to our improvement in health and spirits. When we take into consideration what we have been, and what we are at present, we feel like charging ourselves of the sin of ingratitude, if we did not try to announce to the public the great benefits of your Medicine. Therefore, we recommend to the public at large, the expediency of having recourse to your Medicine, and consequently, as in duty bound, discharge what we feel to be our duty, in advising persons who are suffering as we have suffered, to make use of the only true and sure cure for the diseases already mentioned.

Mrs. GWIN,
Mrs. BASSETT,
Miss HEATON,
C. C. SPELMAN.

See advertisement.

Superior Court of Franklin County.

Regular Terms for the Year 1859 and 1860.

THE FOLLOWING ORDER WAS ENTERED upon the Journal of the Superior Court of Franklin county, Ohio, at the opening of the May Term, 1859:
"Ordered that the Regular Terms of this Court for the ensuing year, be and the same are hereby fixed by the Court, as follows:
"September 26, 1859,
"December 26, 1859,
"March 6, 1860,
"May 4, 1860."

JAS D. SMITH, Clerk
of said Court.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital $200,000, Assets $204,000.
Offices 237 Broadway, 50 Wall Street N. Y.

This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and Cargoes, in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally against Loss or Damage by Fire.
JOSIAH W. BAKER, President.
JOHN BODINE, Vice President.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.
DWIGHT BANNISTER, Agent,
Columbus Ohio.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.

CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cleveland Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free lunch daily from 10 a. m. to 12 m. One of KNABE'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been procured, and the services of a fine performer make this one of the best in the city.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.

To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland [illegible]

FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—At [illegible] A. M. stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible]. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c. At Loveland for O. & M. R. R. [illegible]

SECOND TRAIN
(Daily except Sundays)
NO. 1 EXPRESS—[illegible] M. stopping at Worthington, London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Loveland, [illegible]

THIRD TRAIN.
(Daily except Sundays)
NO. 2 EXPRESS—At [illegible] P. M. stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Loveland, [illegible]

FOURTH TRAIN
(Daily except Sundays)
[illegible]

RETURNING.
[illegible]

For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.
[illegible]
Columbus, April 11, 1859.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.

Great Northern & Eastern Route.

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati RAILROAD.

Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.
Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays) FROM COLUMBUS, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus [illegible]

SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—[illegible]

THIRD TRAIN.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at [illegible]

☞ Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.

RETURNING.
[illegible]

Fare as Low as by any other Route.
For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent [illegible]
E. S. FLINT,
Superintendent.
[illegible]
Columbus, April 11, 1859.

1859. 1859.
NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line

Two Trains Daily,
(Sundays excepted.)

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, Trains will leave Columbus as follows:

FIRST TRAIN
[illegible]

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND PIKE'S PEAK
[illegible]

SECOND TRAIN
[illegible]

THE WAY FREIGHT
[illegible]

Be sure to get your Tickets via THE COLUMBUS & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. LINE [illegible]
[illegible]
Columbus, Ohio, April 25, 1859.

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Announcement of the Proprietor for the Season of 1859.

THE OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles north from Columbus, [illegible]

ON THE 1st DAY OF JUNE.

[illegible]

THE WHITE SULPHUR

is a beautiful Artesian fountain, situated near the rocky bank of the Scioto river. [illegible]

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

[illegible]

THE WHITE SULPHUR WATER

[illegible]

THE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS

[illegible]

THE MAGNESIAN WATER

[illegible]

BATHS.

[illegible]

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

[illegible]

For further information, arrangements as to rooms, &c., address
ASHER WILLIS, Jr.
White Sulphur P. O.
Delaware Co. O.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

Columbus and its Institutions by a Baltimorean.

A Baltimorean, writing from this City to the Baltimore *Clipper* under date of May 22d, thus speaks of the Capital of the Buckeye State:

I have been running over the western country, in hopes of finding a suitable place where I could locate for the balance of my natural existence. Since my departure from Baltimore I have seen cities and towns where a man might comfortably pass the remainder of his days in peace and happiness, but all locations, I have selected the above place as my future residence. The city is beautifully laid out, the streets wide and running at right angles, while inviting shade trees adorn most of the sidewalks. The houses for the most part are three stories [illegible], with fronts from 14 to 20 feet. Two thirds of the buildings are built a considerable distance back from the building line, while beautiful flower gardens, containing the choicest exotics, surround the dwellings, and give to the place the appearance of a vast nursery. Notwithstanding the great number of flowers within the reach of pedestrians, it is a rare occurrence that the gardens are disturbed by the hands of mischievous urchins.

The city has a population of about 35,000 souls, and the hospitality extended to the stranger is of such a nature, that the wanderer quickly feels himself at home. There are a great many public institutions here, which are examined into with considerable interest by the stranger. The first place visited was the State House, and a more beautiful building cannot be seen in the country. It is built of Ohio marble, and was commenced in the year 1838. The grounds attached to the building are 10 acres in extent, and a large number of shade trees are being planted, which, when fully developed, will make the place the most attractive resort in existence. The interior of the building is finished in the most elaborate manner, without any pretensions to gaudiness.

The Senate chamber is furnished with five massive chandeliers, which cost $3,000—in my opinion a considerable sum for the diffusion of light. The President's desk is situated in the eastern portion of the room, and is constructed of the purest Italian marble. The doors and casings of the room are very massive, and are beautifully carved, the arms of State being the principal features. The entrance to the chamber is marked by four beautiful Italian marble columns, costing $5,000 each.

The chamber of the House of Representatives is furnished in a similar manner as that of the Senate. In the centre of the building, a rotunda, similar to that in the capitol at Washington, is approaching completion. When completed the rotunda will be 300 feet from the base to the cone. Large niches are being built in the walls for paintings. The building is occupied by all the executive offices of the State, and during the session of the Legislature the place present a very animated appearance. The Supreme Court of the State is also held in this building, but at present there is no work on hand for this institution. In the front second story of the building, there is a room devoted to the State library, comprising over twenty thousand volumes of the best works in the country. This library has, since its formation, been the means of doing considerable good. A visit to it in the evening will find seated there scores of honest working men, who after the toils of the day resort thither to possess themselves of knowledge. The building also contains a law library, having upon its shelves 5,000 volumes, from the most eminent men in this country.

The Penitentiary is situated here, and contains nearly 600 prisoners. All the able bodied convicts are kept at work, and the articles manufactured by them are of the most excellent quality. The different shops are sustained by outside manufacturers, who pay the State about fifty cents per day for each workman. The different branches of work performed in the prison are the manufacturing of saddles, harness, buckles, moulding, chains, horse bits, willow ware, fancy carriages for children, hobby horses, stair rails, agricultural implements, bench and cabinet screws, tailoring, shoemaking, &c. The prisoners are strictly watched, and escape is almost impossible.

The Lunatic Asylum is one of the most beautiful institutions of the kind in the country. The building proper covers an acre of ground, and has about eighty acres of ground attached, a portion of which is cultivated by the inmates. There are 290 persons in the institution, and every comfort that would tend to diminish their sufferings is here found. The inmates on each Sunday are conducted to the chapel to hear the Word of God, and a large portion of them while listening to their preacher, appear conscious that something is wrong with them, and they look uneasy and continue restless until taken back to their rooms.

The Blind Asylum contains 111 inmates, some of whom are very expert in the making of bead purses and baskets. Their studies consist of the common branches of an English education, and in acquiring, from lectures and the reading of books, &c., in their hearing, such general information as seeing persons usually acquire by reading books and papers. The great object of the Institution is to give to all such social and moral culture as is needed, to render them agreeable and desirable members of the family and the social circle, so that in case of their inability, from any cause, to make for themselves an independent livelihood, they may be able to endear themselves to relatives and friends, who will never see them suffer, and will be unwilling to allow them to be thrown upon the public for support.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum contains 123 inmates, 68 males, and 56 females. The manner of instructing this class of beings was first introduced in France and Germany, a century ago. In 1817, the first institution of the kind in this country was opened in Hartford. In 1829, the Ohio Institution was opened for the reception of pupils. But first of all the States, Ohio, assumed the care of her deaf and dumb as a matter of state duty, and proclaimed her obligation to give to the unfortunate class a complete education at the expense of the State. Attached to the Institution, there is a large gymnasium where the inmates exercise themselves. Every convenience to promote health and happiness is furnished them, and in many instances individuals leave this institution, although deprived of the power of speech, possessed of an education fitting them for the highest situations.

The city also contains an idiotic asylum, Orphans' Home and Asylum, all of which are conducted in such a manner that Ohio has been chronicled in the history of humanity as being the greatest of all friends to the unfortunate.

There are several other public institutions in the city, among which are the Esther Institute for young ladies, from which several bright stars now flashing upon the literary firmament have graduated. The Starling Medical College also occupies a prominent position in this State. The edifice is of a handsome and grotesque style of architecture, and was endowed by the late Lyne Starling. The building when completed will cost seventy-one hundred thousand dollars. Public Schools with accommodations for all the children in the city abound, and are supplied with the most efficient teachers. There is perhaps no other State in the Union where the education of the youth is more properly taken care of than in Ohio.

A short distance from the city there is situated what is known as Green Lawn Cemetery. It is about 80 acres in extent, and contains the ashes of the most distinguished men who lived in Ohio. The place is most beautifully laid out, and reminded me very forcibly of your Greenmount. Among the various monuments and tombstones I noticed the name of Lyne Starling, the founder of the above-named college, and the name of Maj. Nathan Goodall, one of the prominent actors in the revolution. In 1792 the Major, while on his farm in Belpre, Washington county, Ohio, was surprised and captured by the Indians who marched him to Sandusky, where he died a captive in the hands of his enemies. Also the name of John McDowell, who died in 1829. At the time of his death he was one of the presiding Judges for the State of Ohio, and his death caused the greatest gloom to spread over his State. Also, the name of Lucas Sullivant, who was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., but at an early age emigrated to Ohio, and was one of the first white men that ever trod the soil of Ohio. On the 8th of January, 1823, he died, having during his lifetime bravely fought the ruthless savages, and lived to see one of the greatest cities rise from the bosom of the forest. The Cemetery contains the remains of several other distinguished individuals, but as I have made this letter already too lengthy, I will defer further particulars until another time.

THE FATALISM OF RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.—These men are like soldiers and living always in certain consciousness of danger, grow to be fatalists in belief. On Monday last Mr. Gifford was conversing with a friend in Syracuse in regard to the death of Mr. Bowen, when he remarked—"It is a mere matter of time with all of us," and added, "When I go I hope I shall go quick." Little did he then think that he was soon to die and to die instantly!—So says the Albany *Argus*.

From the Capital City Fact of Saturday.

The Decision on the Habeas Corpus Postponed.

Judge SWAN announced this morning that the Court had been engaged up to last evening in the examination of authorities, and as they had determined to deliver written opinions they were not yet prepared, and announced that the decision was accordingly postponed until Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

Various surmises have been current on the streets, and in conversational circles, as to the result and consequences of the decision. It has been suggested that the Court would be undivided in releasing the prisoners from the custody of Uncle Sam, while others were of an entirely contrary opinion. Some think, or so express themselves, that the Court will be divided. CH. J. SWAN and PECK J. will maintain the constitutionality of the law and remand the prisoners to the custody of the U. S. Marshal; while SCOTT, BRINKERHOFF and SUTLIFF will adjudge the law to be unconstitutional, and the decision under it to be void, and the prisoners therefore to be discharged from the penalty imposed by the U. S. District Court. It was also suggested that the Court would be four to one—that Judge PECK would lean rather to the release of the prisoners, looking to the doubtful constitutionality of the law, but deeming it inexpedient to resist its execution. Such is the current opinion among outsiders.

We rather coincide with those who anticipate division in the Court—that Judges SWAN and PECK will maintain the constitutionality of the law, while Justices SCOTT, BRINKERHOFF and SUTLIFF will determine otherwise. The U. S. Marshal will doubtless re-arrest the prisoners, if they are discharged by the Court—or at least will attempt to do so. Then come the consequences. It is said that the colored population, or at least a portion of it, are prepared for "the rescue," and violence may be the result. They will find aid and co-operation from their fairer brethren; but the feeling prevalent among the majority of our citizens is to maintain the U. S. law inviolate. But it is useless to speculate. We shall see what we shall see.

From the Capital City Fact of Monday.

We confess we were proud of the Ohio Supreme Court, when we listened to the masterly decision of Ch. Justice SWAN, pronounced in the Bush Case on Habeas Corpus, this afternoon. It was broad, comprehensive, dignified and unanswerable. We have only time to announce the decision that the prisoners be remanded.

PECK, J., delivered a separate and very elaborate opinion, specifying with more particularity the decisions of the State Courts and the settlement of the question by the Supreme Court of the U. S. that the laws of 1793 and 1850 are constitutional and valid. He concurred with Chief Justice SWAN that the prisoners be remanded.

SCOTT, J., concurred in the main with the arguments and fully in the conclusion of the precedent Judges; and might hereafter elaborate his views in a written opinion.

BRINKERHOFF, J., had merely taken notes which he had not elaborated, which he might or might not write out hereafter, as he has leisure and inclination. He excepted to the omission of technicalities in the indictment which rendered the conviction illegal—but we were so well satisfied with the decision of the majority of the court we did not remain to hear him out or ascertain the *status* of Judge SUTLIFF.

From the Capital City Fact of Tuesday.

We announced yesterday the decision of the Supreme Court but had not time to give a sketch of the points made. Judges BRINKERHOFF and SUTLIFF dissented. We may be permitted to add that the reading of the latter was very confused, and more than once his manner if not casuistry raised a smile upon the otherwise grave and serious faces of the other members of the court.

This we trust will settle this vexed question. As Judge PECK said: "Is the true interpretation of the Constitution never to be settled?" Will not the uniform decision of the courts, State and Federal, for sixty-six years determine its validity and constitutionality? Can it ever be settled? According to the Attorney-General and Judges BRINKERHOFF and SUTLIFF, it can never be settled until the law has been pronounced unconstitutional. But then asks Judge PECK, will that settle it? Will not those who have contended for its constitutionality, and have the precedents of decisions since 1793 to sustain them, commence the controversy anew? Are precedents nothing? Is contemporaneous construction nothing? Is the unbroken decision of the Supreme Court, of the State Courts from the passage of the law of 1793 to the present time entitled to no weight? With the fanatics who would introduce discretion as an offset for precedent nothing but a compliance with their emotions may suffice, though the wildest anarchy ensue. They can scarcely be serious, and probably expect to be disappointed that they may continue to complain. We are truly gratified at the result of this trials, and breathe much more freely than when there was a prospect of serious disturbance which would surely have followed a contrary decision by a majority of the court.

With such men as Judges SWAN and PECK on the bench, "the lance of Justice" is securely and wisely entrusted, but it is a source of mortification that their legal and discriminating intelligence may be counterpoised by the political fanaticism of BRINKERHOFF and laborious dullness of SUTLIFF.

Syllabus of the Opinions of Chief Justice Swan and Peck, Justice, Concurred in by Scott, Justice.

Judges SWAN, SCOTT and PECK held:—

I. That the provisions of Art. 4, Sec. 3, of the Constitution of the United States: "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," guarantee to the owner of an escaped slave the right of reclamation.

II. That a citizen, who, knowingly and intentionally interferes with, for the purpose of rescue or rescues from the owner an escaped slave, is guilty of a violation of the Constitution of the United States, whether the acts of 1793 and 1850, commonly called the fugitive slave laws, are unconstitutional or not.

III. That the question in this case is, not whether the fugitive act of 1850 is unconstitutional in respect to the appointment and powers of commissioners, the allowance of a writ of habeas corpus, the mode of reclamation, &c., but whether Congress has any power to pass any law whatever, however just and proper, in its provisions, for the reclamation of slaves, or to protect the owner of an escaped slave from interference, when duly asserting his constitutional rights of reclamation.

IV. That Congress, from the earliest period of the government, has, by legislative penalties, vindicated the constitutional right of the owner of slaves against unlawful interference.

V. That such legislation was adopted in 1793 by the second Congress elected under the Constitution, composed of many of the members of the Convention who framed the Constitution, has, from that day to this, been in active operation, and has been acquiesced in by all departments of the government, national and State; and the legislative power of Congress on this subject has been *recognized* by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in their statutes; by the supreme Court of the United States, and by the Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, California, by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the circuit, and, indeed, by the Supreme Courts of every State in the Union where the question has been made, and has never been denied by the Supreme Court of any State—the Courts of Wisconsin, notwithstanding the popular impression, not forming an exception.

VI. The right to rescue escaped slaves from their owners being denied to all citizens of the United States by the Constitution; Congress having prohibited it and enforced the prohibition by penalties; the Supreme Court of the United States and the Courts of the free States having recognized and acquiesced in such legislative prohibition and punishment, if the question is not thus put beyond the reach of the private personal views of judges, and if they possess judicial discretion or power to overrule on the authority of their individual opinions this unbroken current of decisions and this acquiescence of the States of the Union, and change the settled interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; then there is no limit, and no restraint upon judges making at any time, and under any circumstances, their own individual opinions, the arbitrary interpreters of the Constitution.

VII. Whatever differences of opinion may now exist in the public mind, as to the power of Congress to punish rescuers as provided in the acts of 1793 and 1850, no such vital blow is given either to constitutional rights or State sovereignty by Congress thus enacting a law to punish a violation of the Constitution of the United States as to demand of this Court the organization of resistance. If, after more than sixty years of acquiescence by all departments of the national and State governments, in the power of Congress to provide for the punishment of rescuers of escaped slaves, that power is to be disregarded and all laws which may be passed by Congress on this subject from henceforth are to be persistently resisted and nullified, the work of revolution should not be begun by the conservators of the public peace.

From the Capital City Fact of Saturday.

Republican Delegate Convention—Franklin County.

The Republican delegates of this county convened at the City Hall pursuant to call at 2 o'clock P. M. and organized by electing R. P. L. Baber, Esq., President, and Theo. Comstock Sec'y. The townships were not generally represented there being only partial delegations from some, while the townships of Prairie, Clinton, Brown, Perry, Washington, Norwich and Jefferson had no representation at all.

On motion of Eli F. Jennings, it was resolved that where townships were only partially represented the delegates in attendance be instructed to fill the vacancies.

On motion, it was resolved that where delegations could not be filled, that the delegates present should cast the full vote of their township or ward.

A variety of opinions existed as to the manner of making the election of the State delegates. Several resolutions were offered and withdrawn, when it was finally resolved to vote for the eight delegates in a body, and that when a delegate got a majority of all votes cast, he should be a delegate and so on till the delegation was full.

The names of twenty-three persons as delegates were presented to the Convention, and the first ballot was taken resulting in the election of C. N. Olds, F. C. Sessions, Henry Miller, H. D. Cooke and Lucien Buttles.

A motion to appoint the three delegates yet wanting to fill the delegation, from the country from the delegates who had received the highest number of votes on the last ballot, was voted down.

Mr. T. Moore, of Franklin Tp., enquired if any more delegates could be elected from the Third Ward? Without giving that gentleman any definite information regarding the matter, the convention proceeded to the second ballot which resulted in the election of James McFason, J. B. Potter and John Clark.

On motion of A. S. Buttles, eight alternates were appointed to advise with the regular delegates, or to fill vacancies should any occur. The following named gentlemen were appointed the alternates: R. R. Johnson, Horton Howard, Dr. J. Helmick, Dr. Stephenson, H. Long, W. Hoe, W. B. Thomas, David Taylor.

On motion of C. Breyfogle the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

COLUMBUS.—We copy from the Baltimore *Clipper* an interesting letter written from here, giving a description of our city and its institutions. A perusal will well repay the reader. As the writer promises to give further particulars of his impressions of Columbus, should his letter not escape our eye, we shall take pleasure in laying it before the readers of the FACT.

STOCK SHIPMENTS.—One hundred and nineteen car loads of cattle passed over the C. & C. Railroad during the month now closing. The quantity was tolerably well divided between Ohio and Kentucky.

☞ The Democratic primary election in Baltimore on Thursday resulted in carrying eight wards out of twenty for DOUGLAS.

MEXICO.—A private dispatch from New Orleans says MIRAMON's Cabinet had issued a decree restoring SANTA ANNA to all rights and titles which he formerly held in Mexico, and inviting his return via Tampico, whither Gen'l. WALL is marching to meet him. The dispatch also says the steamer Coatzacoalcos has been attached by creditors.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.—There is an intensity of style about Young America which is decidedly refreshing. In fashionable parlance "there is a change." Bloated beavers and shanghai sacks are gone; the latest in vogue is a wash-bowl head covering, a monkey jacket, and a pair of funnel-legged trowserloons. Whiskers must be taken off and moustaches kept on. Shoes are the rage. Gloves always are worn; and sticks generally carried. To be without a pipe or meerschaum holder on the promenade, is most unbecoming and vulgar.

PROCESSION OF THE SONS OF MALTA.—Thursday night this long expected and anxiously awaited spectacle took place about eleven o'clock. The procession was grand, gloomy and spectral, the main column dressed in black and white dominoes, some allegorically arrayed, the most picturesque and striking of which were "Time" and "Death," the latter of whom was appositely "behind time," as he would like to be, in company with outstrapping an old gentleman of the "glass and scythe," which by the by, would doubtless have been preferable in the shape of a goblet and demijohn, especially as Time strode with long, elastic step through clouds of dust, followed hard by grim-visaged Death who would have been a striking rider, though extremely gaunt, for the pale horse. The procession had three bands of music, one of which was the old fashioned drum and fife, which relieved the brass bands. After passing through the entire city, the large number of "Sons" quietly subsided into their original obscurity and mystery.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.—The Americans of Pennsylvania were called to meet in Convention at Harrisburgh on Wednesday. In point of numbers the Convention was a decided failure, there being not over a dozen persons at the organization and very few more in the afternoon.

Those present choose Mr. J. J. HERRON as Chairman, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we still adhere with abiding faith to the principles of the American party, as enacted in the platform adopted at the American State Convention in the city of of Lancaster in June, 1857; and that we pledge to each other our united efforts in promulgating and sustaining those principles.

The Chairman was authorised to appoint a State Central Committee, whereupon the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Toronto *Leader* affirm that it has knowledge of a dark-lantern meeting held in that city, the object of which is to get are volutionary organization under the name of a club, with branches in all parts of the Province. It treats the matter seriously, and warns the people against becoming involved in the movement.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—We have received the following additional intelligence from Mexico:

Miramon's Cabinet have issued a circular, saying that they meant no disrespect to the American Government in withdrawing Mr. Black's and the other American Consuls' exequaturs. It further says, that peaceable American citizens will be allowed to remain in the country.

Consul Black remains at the capital at the desire of Minister McLane, who has sent him a new exequatur.

Accounts received from Northern Mexico state that Gen. Huerta, a Liberal, has six thousand well armed men gathering around San Louis Potosi, and whom he intends marching to join Alvarez and Degolado.

☞ The failure of a large drug house in Boston having extensive connections in New York and New Orleans, was announced in the latter city yesterday.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Senator Douglas arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday.

☞ Professor Agassiz delivered a eulogy on Humboldt before the Society of American Arts and Sciences at Boston on Tuesday.

☞ A letter from Rome states that the Pope has administered absolution to King Bomba by the electric wire.

☞ More than one dozen divorces have been granted within a fortnight, by the Supreme Court of New York.

☞ A grand encampment of the Sons of Malta is shortly to take place on a plain adjoining the Falls of Minnehaha, Minnesota.

☞ The British have launched, for the Pope, a yacht called, characteristically enough, the Immaculate Conception.

☞ The Executive Mansion of Indiana was entered by burglars on Friday night. Gov. Willard was robbed of $195 in money and some valuable papers.

☞ Owing to the counterfeits circulated in New York, and the West, the Brighton Market Bank, Boston, proposes to withdraw from circulation all its $100 bills.

☞ Advices from Austral, dated at Melbourne on the 1st of March, state American flour was selling at $130 per ton, an advance of $2 50 over the native.

☞ The Chicago *Press and Tribune* publishes elaborate reports of the condition and prospects of the crops in that State, which are highly favorable.

☞ The Empress of France wore on a recent occasion a bonnet of white crape, with a *small humming bird* placed on a spray of lilac.

☞ The average income of the Mexican church is twenty-five millions a year, while the revenue of the national government is only fifteen millions.

☞ Jas. G. Martin, a Boston stock broker, was on Wednesday held in $5,000 on a charge of embezzlement of stocks entrusted to him to negotiate.

☞ On Tuesday, the bark Mendi sailed from New York for Liberia with thirty colored emigrants, under the superivision of the Colonization Society.

☞ A number of American army officers have left for Europe to see the style of fighting and pick up any little murderous suggestions which may be of value.

☞ The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the next election.

☞ It is a singular fact that the number of emigrants now going from the Eastern States to California is, by actual count, greater than it was during the height of the gold fever.

☞ New wheat was sold at St Louis on Friday to A. W. Fagin for five dollars a bushel. The wheat was raised by Dr. Dockery, in Desoto county, Mississippi.

☞ Friday evening as Burill Arnold, of Centerville, Warwick Co., R. I., was sitting in his store he was shot dead by some person unknown. The ball entered his back between the shoulders.

☞ A mass meeting of the counties in Mississippi adjacent to Vicksburg who are opposed to the revival of the African slave trade was to have been held in Vicksburg on Saturday, the 21st inst.

☞ The steam saw, planing and box board mill of Bearon & Smith, and the R. R. Depot and the Post-office at the South Middleboro Mass Station of the Cape Cod R. R. were destroyed by fire on Friday night.

☞ A distinguished Italian of Boston proposes to organize a company of one hundred of his countrymen now in the United States for service in the present war of Independence in Italy.

☞ An enthusiastic gentleman, answering to the name of Marble, is diligently digging into the sand at Lynn, Mass., in quest of buried pirate-treasure. The papers are making fun of him.

☞ A Boston dispatch of the 28th says Miss Francis Cady, of Blackstone, and Miss Georgiana Brown, of Pawtucket, were carried over the dam at High Rock, Blackstone, last evening, while sailing in a boat. Their bodies were recovered this morning.

☞ The New Haven *Palladium* says that propositions have been made by the Austrian government for four hundred thousand dollars worth of the New Haven Volcanic Repeating Rifles.

☞ Miss Effie Carstang, a boarding-house keeper in St Louis, has sued a millionaire, Mr. Henry Shaw, sixty-five years of age, for breach of promise, laying her damages at $100,000.

☞ The corner stone of the monument to the Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, will be laid on the 1st of August. About a thousand tons of granite have been delivered on the site of the proposed monument.

☞ The Toronto *Leader*, which formerly published under its announcement of the theatrical play bills the usual motto, "God Save the Queen" and "Vive l'Empereur," now omits the compliment to the Emperor of the French.

☞ A company of 30 pupils of the Blind Institution in Philadelphia are making the tour of the principal towns in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of exhibiting their proficiency in study.

☞ William J. Watkins, formerly associated editorially with Fred. Douglas in his paper, and somewhat noted as a colored writer and lecturer, is under arrest in Rochester to answer a charge of bastardy.

☞ Mr. Field Fowler, of Boston, who has been extensively engaged in the sugar trade, has failed for upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. A large part of his indebtedness is said to be in Cuba.

☞ A movement is on foot to locate the next U. S. Fair at Chicago. The necessary guarantees have been made, and $10,000 subscribed for fitting up the grounds, &c. An agent has gone to Washington to meet the Board.

☞ On Monday last, William Gressing, a German, aged about forty-five years, went to Philadelphia, from Pogleaville, Lehigh county, Pa., in company with two friends, for the purpose of obtaining $4,600, which had been remitted to him from Germany. He shortly afterward disappeared and has not since been heard of.

☞ On Easter Monday there took place at Salisbury, England, the wedding of a cattle dealer, who had vowed that if ever he did get married he would ride to and from the church on a donkey. His friends kept him to his word and provided fifteen donkeys, that they might bear him company in state. This ludicrous wedding procession, headed by a fife band, went the rounds.

☞ The *South African Commercial Advertiser* says: "The grand idea of connecting Calcutta with London by an electric wire is about to be realized, a portion of the cable, 900 miles in length, having already reached Table Bay. In a few months the capitals of India and England will be only a few hours apart, in point of time."

☞ An Indiana paper says: Such an effort to get a large crop of corn in the ground has never before been made by our farmers. Every foot of tillable ground—every old field—every new clearing—the cow yard and the stable yard, is plowed and being planted. There is not an acre that can be cultivated but will be. Every hand is busy.

Brass Band Convention at Mansfield.

On Thursday, the 24th inst., the Brass Band Convention was held at Mansfield. It was numerously attended, but the number of Bands was less than had been anticipated. It is thought that there were 12,000 persons present.

It is seldom that occasions of the kind present themselves, where hilarity and mirth abound, and indulgence to excess is allowed in the use of ardent spirits, that the enjoyment is not marred by some provoked quarrel, or serious disturbance. Such was the case at Mansfield. We learn from the Sandusky *Register* that several disgraceful fights occurred, and the jail being insufficient to accomodate drunken and disorderly persons arrested, a barn was brought into requisition for that purpose. In endeavoring to arrest one of the rowdies, the officers were "pitched into" by his comrades, and in the melee the person sought to be arrested was killed.

The Yager band of Sandusky received the first premium of the first class; and the Monroeville band took the first premium of the second class.

"What was the text in church, to-day, Charley, my dear?"

"I believe, father, the parson took a text from the lion that Samson killed."

"This is a *fine day*," as a man who neglected to attend his militia drill said to the collector [illegible].

[FOREIGN NEWS.]

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Asia arrived at 10 o'clock. She left Liverpool at 3.30 P. M. on Saturday, the 14th, having been detained till that time to enable merchants to answer their letters per Arabia, which arrived at Liverpool on that day, being only nine days and eighteen hours on the passage.

No battle had occurred. Napoleon has reached Genoa, where he was received with the greatest pomp and enthusiasm. He has issued a stirring address.

The English Government has formally proclaimed its neutrality in the European war.

Count Buol has resigned from the Austrian ministry.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 13.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 53,000 bales. The market opened at an advance of ⅛d, but at the close the quotations receded to ⅛d.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable and the market closes dull and declining.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 13.—The money market is slightly easier. The Bullion in Bank has decreased £165,000. Consols for money are quoted at 91¼@91⅜, and for account at 91⅜@91½.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Flour still advancing and is held 6d higher. Holders demand an advance of 6d on wheat, and corn is firm at 6d advance; beef is quiet, pork steady. Bidders offering freely, but showing no disposition to press sales.

The steamers Fulton and City of Manchester arrived out on the 13th inst.

The Asia reports passing the steamer [illegible] on the 13th, bound for Liverpool. She also passed the Persia last evening at 10.30.

Baron De Stoeckel, Russian minister to Washington, is a passenger on the Asia.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The papers by the Asia furnish the following items of intelligence.

The Emperor's departure from France was a perfect ovation, and his reception at Genoa, when he arrived on the 12th, was most cordial. His address to the army enjoined the strictest discipline and stated that his fears were—that they would show too much enthusiasm. He was expected to proceed to the army on the 14th.

The King of Sardinia visited the Emperor at Genoa.

The official Sardinian Bulletins continued to report retrograde movements by the Austrians, whose head quarters, were at Robbio, which is about midway between Vercelli and Mortara.

The following is Napoleon's address to the army of Italy.

"Soldiers, I came to place myself at your head to conduct you to the combat. We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilized world. I need not stimulate your ardor, every step will remind me of the victory. In the via sacra of ancient Rome inscriptions were chiseled upon marble reminding the people of exalted deeds. It is the same to-day. In passing Mondovi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcole, and Rivoli, you will be in the midst of these glorious recollections be marching in another via sacra presence. That strict discipline, which is the honor of the army, have forget it not. There are no other enemies than those who fight against you. In battle remain compact, abandon not your ranks to hasten forward, beware of a too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear. The new armes de precision are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has been, the terrible weapon of the French infantry. Soldiers let us all do our duty and put our confidence in God. Your country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other, the following words of happy augury, re-echo "the new army of Italy will be worthy her older sister."

TURIN, May 13—EVENING.—The Austrians are increasing their forces near the castle of St. Giovanni on the road from Piacenza to Stradella. They have constructed bridges near Vigevano and Bassa Vescovia to protect their retreat. To-day our soldiers pushed forward in a strong reconnoitering party as far as Casino, near Vercelli, and our Artillery began cannonading the enemy, which however was not replied to. Our troops have retaken their former position.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE—FRIDAY.—In the extraordinary sitting of Federal diet to-day the proposition of the military commission to put the garrisons of the Federal fortresses on a war footing was agreed to.

The Prussian representatives proposed that a corps of observation should be placed on the Upper Rhine but Prussia protested. The President of the diet, the Austrian ambassador who had in consequence of a summons from the Emperor repaired to Vienna, quitted Frankfort without being present at the sitting.

MARSEILLES, Thursday evening. Advices have been received from Constantinople to 5th inst. The agitation was increasing in the Turkish provinces, especially at Bosnia. The Turkish government has consequently increased the number of troops to watch Bosnia, Servia and Montenegro.

The Austrian vessels of war have been advised merely to navigate the Danube and Dardanelles.

The Austrian government has stopped the transmission of political news to Constantinople by telegraph. The European inhabitants of that place have requested that the telegraph at Jassy should be joined to the Russian telegraph lines.

Yesterday a sanguinary conflict took place between the French and Austrians residing here.

ATHENS, May 5.—The Grand Duke Constantine has rescinded his project of visiting Jerusalem and will leave to-morrow for St. Petersburgh. Leopresnce, says the Grand Duke Constantine, has strongly recommended the Greek Government to keep neutral.

LONDON, May 14.—Noon.—The steamer Kilero with the Australian, Calcutta and China mails arrived at Marseilles last night. The letters will be delivered in London on Monday.

Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, died suddenly this morning.

GERMANY.—It is affirmed in the ministerial circulars of Berlin that Prussia for the moment maintains an expectant policy and has not bound herself to any power to remain neutral. Germany is disposed to leave the initiative to Prussia, as she will have the heaviest burden to support in the common defense.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The steamer Bremen arrived this morning from Bremen and Southampton, bringing dates to the 16th inst.

The ship Thames from Savanna had been partially burned in the dock at Liverpool. The fire was confined to the cotton in the lower hold.

No battle had taken place.

The head quarters of the Emperor Napoleon had been fixed at Alessandria.

Austria is raising a loan of seventy five millions. The resignation of Count Buol from the ministry is confirmed. Many failures are reported as having occurred on the London Stock Exchange.

Many failures are reported on the continent and on the London stock exchange. The failure of Messrs. Cromwell & Co., of Birmingham, is announced.

Queen Victoria reviewed the troops at Aldershot on the 16th inst.

Count Persigny, the new French Minister, reached London on the 14th, Count Gortchakoff had also arrived.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon, before his departure, Addressed a letter to Queen Victoria, repeating his promise to take no step to compromise the interests of England.

The India and China mails had reached London. The Calcutta dates are to April 8th, and from Hong Kong to March 28th. The news is not important.

The French troops had captured Saigoton, a place of considerable strength in Cochin China.

The American frigate Germantown and steamer Mississippi were at Japan.

Trade at Canton was suffering much from the exactions of the Mandarins.

THE WAR.

Nothing further of importance had been received from the seat of war. No collision having occurred, though one expected.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that, the confidence of success by the army in Italy is so great that preparations will soon be made at Notre Dame for a Te Deum thanksgiving, for a great victory expected to be announced next week.

All the officers of the regiment of sappers, to be commanded by Prince Napoleon, left Paris on the 14th for Toulon. A train of siege artillery had also left for Italy.

It is rumored that arms have been sent to Hungary, and that the Hungarians abroad are actively employed in, forming an insurrection in their country.

An official bulletin from Piedmont, dated the 14th, says the Austrians withdrew to-day from Robbio, recently their head-quarters, but a second and still stronger reconnoitering force has been pushed forward to the walls of Verona.

The Emperor Napoleon, with Marshal Canrobert, rode through the streets of Alessandria on horseback. He was everywhere received with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

An official bulletin from Turin announces movements made by the Austrians from Strabella towards Voghera.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat advancing, sales principally of French red. Provisions firm.

LONDON, May 17.—Consols 91½@91⅝.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Germanic Diet was closed on the 14th by the Prince Regent in person, who in his speech said that Prussia was determined to maintain the balance of power in Europe, and stand up for the security and protection of the natural interests of Germany, and he expected that all the Germanic Confederative powers would stand by her side in the fulfillment of that mission.

The mobilization of the eight federal *corps d'armee* is completed. Prince Frederick is commander in chief.

The Austrian government loan of seventy-five millions is to be at five per cent, payable in silver, will be issued at seventy.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, May 17th.—A dispatch from Rome says that Duke De Grammont left that city on the 16th in consequence of a telegraphic order from the Emperor.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the English steamer with the Indian mails was overhauled off Sarrara by the boats of some French war ships.

Charles Villiers & Co. of Birmingham, failed to-day.

There has been a further recovery in Illinois Central shares, but Erie Railroad securities have declined.

French Red Wheat has advanced 3s@4s in the week.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamship Hammonia, from Southampton on the 18th inst., arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are one day later than those furnished by the steamer New York.

Napoleon remained at Alessandria busy with his generals in laying strategical plans.

The Piedmontist cavalry had fallen in with a detachment of Austrian hussars and made some prisoners. The Austrians had withdrawn from Voghia to Castiggio.

The business on the London stock exchange on the 17th, was limited and the tone of the market was less firm. The applications for discount were high, though the demand for money on the stock exchange was rather more active.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—Flour has advanced 4d@6d. Wheat advanced 2@4d. Corn is 6@8d higher.

LONDON, Tuesday.—Consols 91¼@91⅜.

MANCHESTER, May 17.—Prices of goods underwent a considerable decline and the tendency is still downward.

BREADSTUFFS.—Corn is firm, mixed quoted at 6s 10d@6s 11d and white at 8s 4d@8s 9d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet, pork quiet, lard steady, bacon steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar steady, rice quiet.

All qualities of goods had suffered a slight decline in prices.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—AMERICAN STOCKS.—The latest sales of Illinois R. R. shares 44@46; P. C. discount, Ills. R. R. Bonds 70; Erie R. R. Stock 4@7.

Austria has recognized the neutrality of the states of the church.

The bridge at Stella has been undermined by the Austrians who have workmen assembled there and at other points on the river Po, the waters of which were very high in consequence of the late rains. The women and children of the country are compelled by the brutal Austrians to labor at the works.

Several Mayors of the Sardinian towns, who refused to comply with the Austrian demand for contribution have been arrested.

Four Austrian merchant vessels have been captured by the French squadron.

The inactivity of the troops is accounted for by the rain continuing to fall incessantly. Five of the Austrian works have been damaged.

QUEBEC, May 30.—The steamship Hungarian from Liverpool on the 18th inst., arrived here this morning. As she comes directly from Liverpool her advices are still later than that furnished by the Hammonia.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—Flour continues to have an advancing tendency, prices are 3d higher this morning. Wheat and corn are also 3d higher. Provision market is quiet.

STATE OF TRADE.

There is some talk of the employees of the mills at Manchester being put on short time in consequence of the dullness of trade.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The *Express* of this evening says that instructions were sent out by the steamer Persia to day, to Minister Mason, instructing him to intimate to the French Government that in case Germany should be drawn into the war, this Government will not suffer any interruption of the service of the Hamburg and Bremen steamers, now carrying United States mails, so long as they do not carry articles contraband of war.

ALBANY, May 25.—The Republican National Committee are now in session considering the question of time and place for holding the next National Convention. The proceedings are private, but outside, the cities of Wheeling and St. Louis are freely spoken of in connection with the choice of place. The present meeting is supposed to be only for discussion, and that no definite decision will now be made. Gov. Morgan entertains the delegates at the Executive mansion to-night.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Much bad feeling existed between the Americans and Mexicans along the line of Sonora. Several Mexicans had been killed. Walker had an agent at the Gila mines, enrolling volunteers for the filibuster expedition.

Passengers from San Francisco deny the published statement that Walker and 300 men had sailed in the steamer Orizaba for Ampulco.

The treaty between Col. Hoffman and the Mojave Indians was confirmed.

HONOLULU, April 16.—King Kamehameha addressed a message to the Legislature advising a change in the Constitution.

The French had abandoned the Marquezas Islands for military purposes. The design is to establish a strong military naval depot at New Caledonia Island, near Sidney. The plan embraces the restoration of Pomare as ruler of the Society Islands.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—The Commissioners appointed to locate the new Penitentiary have designated Fort Wayne as the best point. Their report has not yet been signed by the Governor.

ST. LOUIS, May 26th.—James Maginnis, of Lockport, N. Y., just returned from the Plains publishes a statement in the *Democrat*, pronouncing the Kansas gold mines the most stupendous humbug ever perpetrated upon the American people, gotten up by land speculators and sustained, by parties interested in frontier towns and merchants with heavy stocks of goods.

Maginnis' statement is supported by another from Mr. Vances, of Jackson, Michigan, who positively asserts after having prospected throughout the whole country and visited all the claims and diggings that no man ever made more than 20 cents a day, or found dirt yielding more than one cent a pan.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26th.—The Tennessee is below with Vera Cruz dates to the 23d, and Mexico to the 19th.

There was a movement of the capital in favor of Santa Anna's return.

General Wual was marching on Tampico with one thousand men.

The Conducta was to leave Mexico on the 24th, with several millions for Vera Cruz.

The English strongly remonstrate with Osorio relative to Tacubaya affairs.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, has arrived with California dates to the 5th inst., and two million dollars in gold.

She left Aspinwall on the 16th inst. The principle consignees of the gold are the American Exchange Bank $[illegible]; Wells, Fargo & Co. $[illegible]; Duncan, Sherman & Co. $[illegible]; Schollo Bros. $[illegible]; Freeman & Co. $[illegible]; W. T. Coleman, $[illegible].

Advices from Panama state that M. Belly has obtained from the Nicaragua Government, a concession of the Transit route—he proposes until his canal is finished to take passengers and goods across the old route. The grant, however, has yet to be confirmed by the Congress.

The United States frigate Merrimac left Panama on the 9th inst. for Callao.

The advices from Central America are not particularly important.

Later advices from Nicaragua indicate that Belly's transit grant has not been ratified by Congress.

The advices from Callao are to April 27th, from Valparaiso to the 16th ult. The news unimportant. The blockade of Guayaquil still continues in Chili. Gen. Gallo still holds Copiapo and Coquimbo, but the Government was concentrating its troops against him. Disturbances had occurred in other parts of the country, but Santiago and Valparaiso remained quiet.

The news from San Francisco has been anticipated via New Orleans.

An escort left Fort Tejon on the 9th ult. with half a million in money to pay the troops in Utah. It's said that the soldiers in that territory are nearly a year in arrear of their pay, and it has leaked out through a letter from one to a comrade in Los Angeles that so soon as they are paid off they are all going to desert.

Mr. Baldan, Douglas Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Stockton.

LAFAYETTE, IND., May 29th.—As the 8 A. M. freight train for Indianapolis on the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad was starting out, this morning, the locomotive Lebanon exploded, seriously injuring Thos. Colley, engineer, John Donoghue, fireman; John Tracy and Peter Foor, brakemen. The engine was blown a distance of 100 feet, and is a complete wreck. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be a defect in the boiler.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to the collectors of the customs, saying—The immunity of our merchant vessels at sea from seizure, search, detention, or visit in times of peace, by vessels of war of any foreign nation, being now admitted by all maritime powers, it is desirable that the flag of the United States—the proper indication of the nationality of our vessels—should be promptly displayed in the presence of a ship of war.

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to instruct collectors of customs, to request captains in the merchant service always to display their colors whenever they meet upon the ocean an armed cruiser of any nation.

The Postmaster-General, on the 18th of April, asked the opinion of the Attorney General as to his powers to reduce the overland mail from semi-weekly to weekly service. The Attorney-General has replied that the Postmaster General cannot reduce the present rate of service.

Capt. Buchanan has been ordered to the command of the Washington Navy Yard.

WHEELING, May 26.—Ohio county gives Goggin, Opposition candidate for Governor, 300 majority. Two of the three Opposition candidate for the Legislature are elected; the other is in doubt.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A destructive and fatal tornado passed Iowa City on Tuesday last. Houses and barns, and everything moveable were swept off. The track of the whirlwind was a southerly direction, and extended 10 and 12 miles before the force was spent. As far as heard from, two persons were killed, and 12 bodily injured. One family by the name of Morgan, father and son and grandson, was killed instantly.

WILMINGTON, May 27.—The Trustees of the Church Erection Fund at New York and on the Presbyterian house at Philadelphia were elected. The report of the Committee on Church Extension, was discussed, without coming to a conclusion. An open meeting to discuss the question of Church extension is being held to-night. The Assembly will not adjourn this week.

WILMINGTON, May 28.—The time of the General Assembly was mainly occupied to-day by discussions on Church extensions and publications, but no conclusion arrived at. The report of the Committee on Church Extension was recommitted, and made the special order for Monday. The delegates will go on a steamboat excursion Monday afternoon, on the invitation of the citizens of Wilmington.

DUBUQUE, May 27.—The Odd Fellows' Block, including the Post-Office, U. S. Land Office, Odd Fellows' and Masons' Lodge rooms, People's Theater, and several stores and offices, were destroyed by fire last night. Everything in the Post and Land offices were saved. All the property of the Odd Fellows and Masons were destroyed. The loss is $50,000. Insured for $10,000.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—The arrival of the U. S. surveying schooner Howell Cobb, eight days from Key West, brings intelligence of the destruction of a portion of the town by fire.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President of several of the Railroad Companies, whose lines extend from Weldon to Charleston Co., are now here, their object being to enter into arrangements for transporting the mails more expeditiously, especially between New Orleans and New York, and avoiding the failures now so frequent.

It has been stated that the British Minister in Mexico will soon, if he has not already, recognized the Juarez Government. There is no foundation whatever for this statement.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The following additional returns from Virginia have been received:

For Governor, Bourbon county gives Letcher 400; Loomis county, 375; Upshur county, 180; Dodridge county, 300; Harrison county, 318; Richie county, 250.

Accomac, Goggin 75; Westmoreland 600.

It is estimated at Richmond that Letcher has been elected Governor by about two thousand majority.

Letcher's majority in Brooke county is about 120. Hancock county, 150.

Goggin's majority in Ohio county, 303; Marshall county 200. Ohio county elects two Opposition and one Democrat to the Legislature. Opposition Representatives elected in Marshall. Isle of Wight as far as heard from 300 small vote. Southampton close vote, probably small majority for Letcher. Northampton small Democratic loss. Accomac and Nansemond Democratic gain. Nelson county gives Goggin 354. Shenandoah county gives Letcher 1292, precincts unheard from. Page county gives Letcher 600, five precincts unheard from. Russell county gives Goggin 400. In 50 counties heard from Goggin's majority is about 800 to 900. A private dispatch from Wytheville says seven counties in Thirteenth district heard from show a Democratic loss of 1,000 on Wise's vote.

The contest between Floyd and Martin for Congress is doubtful. Three counties in the Twelfth district heard from show a Democratic loss of 900 on Wise's vote.

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 27.—The Democratic State Convention after three days close contest nominated Thos. Moore Slidell, Democrat, for Governor, on the 16th ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—Dr. Wilson from the Statistical Committee, reported in favor of some changes in the tables of church statistics relative to elders, licentiates, baptisms, contributions, &c. The report was discussed without action. Rev. W. Breckenridge was elected Professor of Danville Theological Seminary. The report on domestic missions was taken up, discussed and concurred in. Directors of the Danville and Western Theological Seminaries were elected.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The steamer Philadelphia, with dates from Havana to the 24th inst., has arrived. The news is unimportant.

The steamer Arizona from Brazos on the 23d inst., arrived, brings $200,000 in specie.

Dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d, state that Santa Anna's titles have been restored and Miramon invites him to return.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—LEAVENWORTH.—The Pike's Peak mail arrived last night in nine days from Denver City, with four passengers and a small amount of dust in the hands of passengers.

Provisions were arriving at the mines and the general aspect of affairs was improved.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A Jacksonville correspondent of the Springfield *Register* says, a most terrific tornado occurred twelve miles south of that city yesterday. The violence of the whirlwind is described as exceeding anything of the kind ever witnessed, except in the West Indies. Sixteen persons are reported killed; many others seriously injured. Houses and barns were demolished and blown to atoms. The names of the killed were not ascertained.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Arago sailed at noon for Havre and Southampton, having on board $1,750,000 in specie. The Vigo, for Cork, carried out $700,000 and the Weiser, for Southampton and Bremen, $60,000.

SAVANNAH, May 28.—Capt. Townsend of the Slaver Echo is acquitted.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The river continues to recede very slowly. The recent heavy rains north and west having checked the decline in the upper streams. Weather clear and pleasant.

THE LATE FIRE AT KEY WEST.—The total loss by the fire at Key West is estimated at $300,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $100,000 at [illegible] New York offices. Among the principal losers are Col. O'Hara's estate $35,000; also Wm. H. Wall & Co. $50,000; Packer & Clase $40,000; James Filer $15,000; Peter Gandolpho $15,000; F. S. St[illegible], 000; C. M. Hora $14,000; B. W. Shafer $10,000; L. Campbell $10,000.

The fire raged eight hours, destroying upwards of 100 buildings of which 73 were stores, ware-houses and dwellings.

State Items.

—The Norfolk *Reflector* is informed that Mr. A. Clawson, of Clarksfield, has lost within the last few weeks all of his children, four in number, by scarlet fever.

—William Blaskie, in default of bail has been committed at Fremont, Sandusky Co., to await his trial on a charge of rape on a girl eleven years of age.

—A correspondent of the Marietta *Intelligencer* says, that the first printing press ever used in Marietta, and perhaps in Ohio, was destroyed in the late fire at Marietta. It was set up between 1796 and 1800, by Mathew Backus.

—The Republicans of Summit county in Convention at Akron on the 21st, adopted resolutions that William Dennison, Jr., of this city, is their first choice for candidate for Governor, and approving of the Administration of Salmon P. Chase.

—The fourth trial of Beaudien, in Lucas county, for the murder of Uplile, has resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. This is the third time the same verdict has been found in Beaudien's case. He is to be hanged on the 24th of June.

—A severe hailstorm swept over a portion of Rockport, Cuyahoga county, the afternoon of the 21st. The stones were large, and driven with great violence, breaking windows and cutting leaves, vegetables, and fruits up badly. In one orchard over a thousand young clusters were picked up after the storm.

CLEVELAND STEAMERS.—The floating palaces *City of Buffalo*, Capt. W. D. PEASE, and *Western Metropolis*, Capt. W. T. PEASE, will commence their regular trips on the 6th June. Nothing can be more delightful than a trip on one of these superb steamers, whose officers are not only experienced in their duties, but are popular and affable gentlemen. Those who like a comfortable repose, "rocked by the billows," can step on board in the evening, and after a good night's rest land in Buffalo, in time to take the cars for the East. We find the following additional particulars in a late number of the *Herald*:

Capt. Ward will continue to run his steamers between Cleveland and Buffalo at a low rate of fare. He is building a boat to be called the *Coaster*, to run between Cleveland and Buffalo, touching at Fairport, Ashtabula, Conneaut and Erie.

The Cleveland and Detroit line of steamers, *Ocean* and *May Queen*, are doing a rushing business, and will always be popular, if good boats and capital officers can make any line so.

Capt. Ward's steamer *Forrester* is to run between Cleveland and Toledo.

The lines of steamers between Cleveland and Lake Superior are unequalled by any lines running to the North. They are splendid boats and in excellent hands.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—General Jerez, Minister from Nicaragua, has been officially advised of the ratification of the Belly contract, but with such amendments as to avoid complication of impediments in the fulfillment of treaties with other nations. It concedes no important grants of land or privileges until the canal shall be completed to Costa Rica. The amendments will, therefore, be necessary to be sent to Nicaragua before they can take effect.

Our government has accepted the resolution negotiated by Minister Lamar, which contains the principles of the Cass Yrissari treaty, but dissents to the anti-filibuster clause as unnecessary. Of this the government of Nicaragua will be informed by Gen. Jerez, who will leave Washington for New York to-morrow and return to Nicaragua on the 5th of June.

It is confident that when this fact is communicated, an extra session of Congress will be called, to act upon the subject, and that they will strike out the objectionable clause.

The last steamer brought to Jerez full authority to take measures for the re-opening of the transit as soon as practicable, and on reasonable terms. He indulges the hope to be enabled to enter into mutually satisfactory arrangements in the course of a few days.

From what has already transpired, there can be little if any doubt of his success. He expresses himself both satisfied and gratified with the views and feelings of this administration towards Nicaragua.

In his absence, Senor Molina, Costa Rican minister, will have charge of Nicaraguan affairs at Washington.

No particular importance is attached to the reported Walker filibuster movements on Nicaragua. The United States as well as Nicaraguan national vessels are in sufficient force in that quarter to intercept such expeditions, if any are contemplated.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The war department is advised of the complete success of Lieut. Col. Bonneville's expedition against the Western Indians.

The President and Secretary Thompson left this afternoon for North Carolina.

Mr. Appleton has resumed his duties as Assistant Secretary.

Secretary Floyd, who two weeks ago went to Virginia to recruit his strength, writes by stenness writes to his friends here that his health is considerably improved.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The Overland mail of the 6th arrived last night.

A letter from Fort Belknap, dated the 21st, says, the Express has just arrived from Camp Radziminski, bringing a report that Maj. Van Dorn had a fight with the Camanches on the fork of the Arkansas on the 13th. He killed 40 and took 36 prisoners. The soldiers were killed and several wounded. Among the latter were Lieut. Lee and Capt. Smith.

The letter also says four or five hundred Texans were encamped twenty miles from Brazos on the Indian reserve, with the avowed intention of attacking the Reserve Indians. Much excitement prevailed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—The New York-Herald's Washington correspondent says [illegible] the time expired yesterday for the execution of the contract of Mr. Johnson, the Nicaragua mail contractor, but the Postmaster-General has not decided what course he will pursue in the premises.

The administration is determined to open the Nicaragua route in some shape.

The charges preferred against Mr. Cook, the Chicago Postmaster, have all been examined and cleared up to the entire satisfaction of the department and President.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., May 30.—[illegible], son clerk of the Grand Trunk Railroad was found dead yesterday on the river bank having fallen from the precipice a distance [illegible]. He came from Toronto to attend the celebration of the Queen's birthday, since which time nothing had been heard of him.

ST. LOUIS May 30.—The Arizonian published at Tubac Arizona received by the Overland mail contains the proceedings of a meeting at Arizona city on the 21st, expressing strong disapprobation of the course of Congress towards Arizona, and urgently requesting co-operation from citizens throughout the territory to establish and maintain an independent government.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—The Assembly considered the report of the Committee on [illegible] and overtures, systematic, benevolence and other matters of minor importance. The Theological Seminary question, in connection with slavery, was discussed. The Professors of the Seminary at Chicago will probably be elected to-morrow.

WILMINGTON, May 30.—The report of the committee on the free synod was read. It refers the body to the action of the past general assemblies for its sentiments on the subject of slavery. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee on education was also under discussion.

By invitation of the citizens, the members of the Assembly took an excursion to the steamer Logan, this afternoon, to Fort Delaware.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Bank statement for the week ending Saturday exhibits the following. Decrease in loans $1,944,000; decrease in specie, $1,070; decrease in circulation $120,000; decrease in net deposits, $3,[illegible]. It is said that the actual amount of specie on hand is not over $21,500,000.

NORFOLK, May 30.—The steamer Bank from Baltimore bound to New Orleans, which put in here for fuel, was burnt last night at the wharf.

RAILROAD MISHAP.—The Toledo *Times* of the 28th inst. says:

The passenger train due in this city at daybreak yesterday, when six miles this side of Chicago, came in contact with a loaded freight car which the high wind had blown off the siding on the main track, literally staving the engine in fragments, also the forward end of the baggage car, but happy to relate, injuring no one. Molasses and sugar, it is said, were mixed deep on the track after the catastrophe. The baggage car and engine only were thrown from the track. The train came in three hours and forty minutes behind time.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.—The London *Morning Advertiser*, of the 18th, says:

We are enabled to state that a very angry correspondence is being carried on between the French and English Governments, owing to the permission granted by our Government to Austrian vessels, to take shelter under our guns at Malta. The French Government energetically complains of this as showing an undue friendship for Austria, inasmuch as France, certainly, having no fear of Austrian ships, does not seek or require the same protection.

THE TURF.—On Saturday last there were two good trots over the Central Course at Newark. Owing to a previous heavy shower of rain, the course was in bad order. The first trot came off between Mr. Granger's b. g. Granger and Mr. Dennison's blk. g. Black Morris, mile heats, the best two in three in harness for $100. Two successive heats were won by Granger.

The second race for a purse, mile heats the best two in three in harness, between Joseph Gatzrick's g. m. and M. D. Bucone b. g. John Dimond. Dimond at starting was the favorite but was distanced in the first heat.

UNION COURSE, L. I., May 26, 1860.—Purse and stake $250, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness:

W. Mark's [illegible] Pilot	[illegible]	1	1	1	
G. Con[illegible] Millers Damsel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
B. [illegible]	[illegible]	3	3	[illegible]	

Time—2:38, 2:36, 2:38.

RAILROAD FINANCES.—The following is a statement of the loss in the receipts of the four east and west trunk lines, during the month of April, compared with the same month in 1858:

New York Central	[illegible]
New York and Erie	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Baltimore and Ohio	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE [illegible], 1859.

Columbus and its Institutions by a Baltimorean.

A Baltimorean, writing from this City to the Baltimore *Clipper* under date of May 22d, thus speaks of the Capital of the Buckeye State:

I have been roaming over the western country, in hopes of finding a suitable place where I could locate for the balance of my natural existence. Since my departure from Baltimore I have seen cities and towns where a man might comfortably pass the remainder of his days in peace and happiness, but all locations, I have selected the above place as my future residence. The city is beautifully laid out, the streets wide and running at right angles, while inviting shade trees adorn most of the sidewalks. The houses for the most part are three stories in height, with fronts from 14 to 20 feet. Two thirds of the buildings are built a considerable distance back from the building line, while beautiful flower gardens, containing the choicest exotics, surround the dwellings, and give to the place the appearance of a vast nursery. Notwithstanding the great number of flowers within the reach of pedestrians, it is a rare occurrence that the gardens are disturbed by the hands of mischievous urchins.

The city has a population of about 25,000 souls, and the hospitality extended to the stranger is of such a nature, that the wanderer quickly feels himself at home. There are a great many public institutions here, which are examined into with considerable interest by the stranger. The first place visited was the State House, and a more beautiful building cannot be seen in the country. It is built of Ohio marble, and was commenced in the year 1838. The grounds attached to the building are 16 acres in extent, and a large number of shade trees are being planted, which, when fully developed, will make the place the most attractive resort in existence. The interior of the building is finished in the most elaborate manner, without any pretensions to gaudiness.

The Senate chamber is furnished with five massive chandeliers, which cost $1,000—in my opinion a considerable sum for the diffusion of light. The President's desk is situated in the eastern portion of the room, and is constructed of the purest Italian marble. The doors and casings of the room are very massive, and are beautifully carved, the arms of State being the principal features. The entrance to the chamber is marked by four beautiful Italian marble columns, costing $5,000 each.

The chamber of the House of Representatives is furnished in a similar manner as that of the Senate. In the centre of the building, a rotunda, similar to that in the capitol at Washington, is approaching completion. When completed the rotunda will be 200 feet from the base to the cone. Large niches are being built in the walls for paintings. The building is occupied by all the executive officers of the State, and during the session of the Legislature the place presents a very animated appearance. The Supreme Court of the State is also held in this building, but at present there is no work on hand for this institution. In the front second story of the building, there is a room devoted to the State library, comprising over twenty thousand volumes of the best works in the country. This library has, since its formation, been the means of doing considerable good. A visit to it in the evening will find seated there scores of honest working men, who after the toils of the day resort thither to possess themselves of knowledge. The building also contains a law library, having upon its shelves 5,000 volumes, from the most eminent men in this country.

The Penitentiary is situated here, and contains nearly 800 prisoners. All the able bodied convicts are kept at work, and the articles manufactured by them are of the most excellent quality. The different shops are sustained by outside manufacturers, who pay the State about fifty cents per day for each workman. The different branches of work performed in the prison are the manufacturing of saddles, harness, buckles, moulding, chains, horse bits, willow ware, fancy carriages for children, hobby horses, stair rails, agricultural implements, bench and cabinet screws, tailoring, shoemaking, &c. The prisoners are strictly watched, and escape is almost impossible.

The Lunatic Asylum is one of the most beautiful institutions of the kind in the country. The building proper covers an acre of ground, and has about eighty acres of ground attached, a portion of which is cultivated by the inmates. There are 220 persons in the institution, and every comfort that could tend to dissipate their sufferings is here found. The inmates on each Sunday are conducted to the chapel to hear the Word of God, and a large portion of them while listening to their preacher, appear conscious that something is wrong with them, and they look uneasy and continue restless until taken back to their rooms.

The Blind Asylum contains 111 inmates, some of whom are very expert in the making of bead purses and baskets. Their studies consist of the common branches of an English education, and in acquiring, from lectures and the reading of books, &c., to their hearing, such general information as seeing persons usually acquire by reading books and papers. The great object of the Institution is to give to all such social and moral culture as is needed, to render them agreeable and desirable members of the family and the social circle, so that in case of their inability, from any cause, to make for themselves an independent livelihood, they may be able to endear themselves to relatives and friends, who will never see them suffer, and will be unwilling to allow them to be thrown upon the public for support.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum contains 122 inmates; 66 males, and 56 females. The manner of instructing this class of beings was first introduced in France and Germany, a century ago. In 1817, the first institution of the kind in this country was opened in Hartford. In 1829, the Ohio Institution was opened for the reception of pupils. But first of all the States, Ohio, assumed the care of her deaf and dumb as a matter of state duty, and proclaimed her obligation to give to the unfortunate class a complete education at the expense of the State. Attached to the Institution, there is a large Gymnasium where the inmates exercise themselves. Every convenience to promote health and happiness is furnished them, and in many instances individuals leave this institution, although deprived of the power of speech, possessed of an education fitting them for the highest situations.

The city also contains an Idiotic asylum, Orphans' Home and Asylum, all of which are conducted in such a manner that Ohio has been chronicled in the history of humanity as being the greatest of all friends to the unfortunate.

There are several other public institutions in the city, among which are the Esther Institute for young ladies, from which several bright stars now flashing upon the literary firmament have graduated. The Starling Medical College also occupies a prominent position in this State. The edifice is of a handsome and grotesque style of architecture, and was endowed by the late Lyne Starling. The building when completed will cost over one hundred thousand dollars. Public Schools with accommodations for all the children in the city abound, and are supplied with the most efficient teachers. There is perhaps no other State in the Union where the education of the youth is more properly taken care of than in Ohio.

A short distance from the city there is situated what is known as Green Lawn Cemetery. It is about 80 acres in extent, and contains the ashes of the most distinguished men who lived in Ohio. The place is most beautifully laid out, and reminded me very forcibly of your Greenmount. Among the various monuments and tombstones I noticed the name of Lyne Starling, the founder of the above-named college, and the name of Maj. Nathan Goodall, one of the prominent actors in the revolution. In 1797 the Major, while on his farm in Belpre, Washington county, Ohio, was surprised and captured by the Indians who marched him to Sandusky, where he died a captive in the hands of his enemies. Also the name of John McDowell, who died in 1823. At the time of his death he was one of the presiding Judges for the State of Ohio, and his death caused the greatest gloom to spread over his State. Also, the name of Lucas Sullivant, who was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., but at an early age emigrated to Ohio, and was one of the first white men that ever trod these [illegible] of Ohio. On the 8th of January, 1823, he died, having during his lifetime bravely fought the ruthless savages, and lived to see one of the greatest cities rise from the bosom of the forest. The Cemetery contains the remains of several other distinguished individuals, but as I have made this letter already too lengthy, I will defer further particulars until another time.

THE FATALISM OF RAILROAD CONDUCTORS.—These men are like soldiers and living always in certain consciousness of danger, grow to be fatalists in belief. On Monday last Mr. Gifford was conversing with a friend in Syracuse in regard to the death of Mr. Bowen, when he remarked—"It is a mere matter of time with all of us," and added, "When I go I hope I shall go quick." Little did he then think that he was soon to die and to die instantly! So says the *Albany Argus*.

From the Capital City Fact of Saturday.

The Decision on the Habeas Corpus Postponed.

Judge SWAN announced this morning that the Court had been engaged up to last evening in the examination of authorities, and as they had determined to deliver written opinions they were not yet prepared, and announced that the decision was accordingly postponed until Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

Various rumors have been current on the streets, and in conversational circles, as to the result and consequences of the decision. It has been suggested that the Court would be undivided in releasing the prisoners from the custody of Uncle Sam, while others were of an entirely contrary opinion. Some think, or so express themselves, that the Court will be divided. Ch. J. SWAN and PECK J. will maintain the constitutionality of the law and remand the prisoners to the custody of the U. S. Marshal; while SCOTT, BRINKERHOFF and SUTLIFF will adjudge the law to be unconstitutional, and the decision under it to be void, and the prisoners therefore to be discharged from the penalty imposed by the U. S. District Court. It was also suggested that the Court would be four to one—that Judge PECK would lean, rather to the release of the prisoners, looking to the doubtful constitutionality of the law, but deeming it inexpedient to resist its execution. Such is the current opinion among outsiders.

We rather coincide with those who anticipate division in the Court—that Judges SWAN and PECK will maintain the constitutionality of the law, while Justices SCOTT, BRINKERHOFF and SUTLIFF will determine otherwise. The U. S. Marshal will doubtless re-arrest the prisoners, if they are discharged by the Court—or at least will attempt to do so. Then come the consequences. It is said that the colored population, or at least a portion of it, are prepared for "the rescue," and violence may be the result. They will find aid and co-operation from their fairer brethren; but the feeling prevalent among the majority of our citizens is to maintain the U. S. law inviolate. But it is useless to speculate. We shall see what we shall see.

From the Capital City Fact of Monday.

We confess we were proud of the Ohio Supreme Court, when we listened to the masterly decision of Ch. Justice SWAN, pronounced in the Rescue Case on Habeas Corpus, this afternoon. It was broad, comprehensive, dignified and unanswerable. We have only time to announce the decision that the prisoners be remanded.

PECK, J., delivered a separate and very elaborate opinion, specifying with incomparable clarity the decisions of the State Courts and the settlement of the question by the Supreme Court of the U. S. that the laws of 1793 and 1850 are constitutional and valid. He concurred with Chief Justice SWAN that the prisoners be remanded.

SCOTT, J., concurred in the main with the arguments and fully in the conclusion of the precedent Judges; and might hereafter elaborate his views in a written opinion.

BRINKERHOFF, J., had merely taken notes which he had not elaborated, which he might or might not write out hereafter, as he has leisure and inclination. He excepted to the omission of technicalities in the indictment which rendered the conviction illegal—but we were as well satisfied with the decision of the majority of the court we did not remain to hear him out or ascertain the *status* of Judge SUTLIFF.

From the Capital City Fact of Tuesday.

We announced yesterday the decision of the Supreme Court but had not time to give a sketch of the points made. Judges BRINKERHOFF and SUTLIFF dissented. We may be permitted to add that the reading of the latter was very confused, and more than once his manner if not casuistry raised a smile upon the otherwise grave and serious faces of the other members of the court.

This we trust will settle this vexed question, as Judge PECK said: "Is the true interpretation of the Constitution never to be settled?" Will not the uniform decision of the courts, State and Federal, for sixty-six years determine its validity and constitutionality? Can it ever be settled? According to the Attorney-General and Judges BRINKERHOFF and SUTLIFF, it can never be settled until the law has been pronounced unconstitutional. But then asks Judge PECK, will that settle it? Will not those who have contended for its constitutionality, and have the precedents of decisions since 1793 to sustain them, commence the controversy anew? Are precedents nothing? Is cotemporaneous construction nothing? Is the unbroken decision of the Supreme Court; of the State Courts from the passage of the law of 1793 to the present time entitled to no weight? With the fanatics who would introduce discretion as in effect for precedent nothing but a compliance with their exactions may suffice, though the wildest anarchy ensue. They can scarcely be serious, and probably expect to be disappointed that they may continue to complain. We are truly gratified at the result of this trial, and breathe much more freely than when there was a prospect of serious disturbance which would surely have followed a contrary decision by a majority of the court.

With such men as Judges SWAN and PECK on the bench, "the lance of Justice" is securely and wisely entrusted, but it is a source of mortification that their legal and discriminating intelligence may be counterpoised by the political fanaticism of BRINKERHOFF and laborious dullness of SUTLIFF.

Syllabus of the Opinions of Chief Justice Swan and Peck, Justice, Concurred in by Scott, Justice.

Judges Swan, Scott and Peck held:—

I. That the provisions of Art. 4, Sec. 2, of the Constitution of the United States: "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due," guarantee to the owner of an escaped slave the right of reclamation.

II. That a citizen, who, knowingly and intentionally interferes with, for the purpose of rescue or rescues from the owner an escaped slave, is guilty of a violation of the Constitution of the United States, whether the acts of 1793 and 1850, commonly called the fugitive slave laws, are unconstitutional or not.

III. That the question in this case is, not whether the fugitive act of 1850 is unconstitutional in respect to the appointment and powers of commissioners, the allowance of a writ of habeas corpus, the mode of reclamation, &c., but whether Congress has any power to pass any law whatever, however just and proper, in its provisions, for the reclamation of slaves, or to protect the owner of an escaped slave from interference, when duly asserting his constitutional rights of reclamation.

IV. That Congress, from the earliest period of the government, has, by legislative penalties, vindicated the constitutional right of the owner of slaves against unlawful interference.

V. That such legislation was adopted in 1793 by the second Congress elected under the Constitution, composed of many of the members of the Convention who framed the Constitution, has, from that day to this, been in active operation, and has been acquiesced in by all departments of the government, national and State; and the legislative power of Congress on this subject has been *recognized* by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in their statutes, by the supreme Court of the United States, and by the Supreme Courts of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, California, by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the circuit, and, indeed, by the Supreme Courts of every State in the Union where the question has been made, and has never been denied by the Supreme Court of any State—the Courts of Wisconsin, notwithstanding the popular impression, not forming an exception.

VI. The right to rescue escaped slaves from their owners being denied to all citizens of the United States by the Constitution; Congress having prohibited it and enforced the prohibition by penalties; the Supreme Court of the United States and the Courts of the free States having recognized and acquiesced in such legislative prohibition and punishment, if the question is not thus put beyond the reach of the private personal views of judges, and if they possess judicial discretion or power to overrule on the authority of their individual opinions this unbroken current of decisions and this acquiescence of the States of the Union, and change the settled interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; then there is no limit, and no restraint upon judges making at any time, and under any circumstances, their own individual opinions, the arbitrary interpreters of the Constitution.

VII. Whatever differences of opinion may now exist in the public mind, as to the power of Congress to punish rescuers as provided in the acts of 1793 and 1850, no such vital blow is given either to constitutional rights or State sovereignty by Congress thus enacting a law to punish a violation of the Constitution of the United States as to demand of this Court the organization of resistance. If, after more than sixty years of acquiescence by all departments of the national and State governments, in the power of Congress to provide for the punishment of rescuers of escaped slaves, that power is to be disregarded and all laws which may be passed by Congress on this subject from henceforth are to be persistently resisted and nullified, the work of revolution should not be begun by the conservators of the public peace.

From the Capital City Fact of Saturday.

Republican Delegate Convention—Franklin County.

The Republican delegates of this county convened at the City Hall pursuant to call at 2 o'clock P. M. and organized by electing R. P. L. Baber, Esq., President, and Theo. Comstock Sec'y. The townships were not generally represented there being only partial delegations from some, while the townships of Prairie, Clinton, Brown, Perry, Washington, Norwich and Jefferson had no representation at all.

On motion of Eli P. Jennings, it was resolved that where townships were only partially represented the delegates in attendance be instructed to fill the vacancies.

On motion, it was resolved that where delegations could not be filled, that the delegates present should cast the full vote of their township or ward.

A variety of opinions existed as to the manner of making the election of the State delegates. Several resolutions were offered and withdrawn, when it was finally resolved to vote for the eight delegates in a body, and that when a delegate got a majority of all votes cast, he should be a delegate and so on till the delegation was full.

The names of twenty-three persons as delegates were presented to the Convention, and the first ballot was taken resulting in the election of O. H. Olds, P. C. Sessions, Henry Miller, H. D. Cooke and Lucian Buttles.

A motion to appoint the three delegates yet wanting to fill the delegation, from the country from the delegates who had received the highest number of votes on the last ballot, was voted down.

Mr. T. Moore of Franklin Tp., enquired if any more delegates could be elected from the "Third Ward?" Without giving that gentleman any definite information regarding the matter, the convention proceeded to the second ballot which resulted in the election of James McFarson, J. B. Potter and John Clark.

On motion of A. B. Buttles, eight alternates were appointed to advise with the regular delegates, or to fill vacancies should any occur. The following named gentlemen were appointed the alternates: E. B. Johnson, Horton Howard, Dr. J. Helmick, Dr. Stephenson, H. Long, W. Ross, W. B. Thomas, David Taylor.

On motion of C. Breyfogle the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

COLUMBUS.—We copy from the Baltimore *Clipper* an interesting letter written from here, giving a description of our city and its institutions. A perusal will well repay the reader. As the writer promises to give further particulars of his impressions of Columbus, should his letter not escape our eye, we shall take pleasure in laying it before the readers of the Press.

STOCK SHIPMENTS.—One hundred and nineteen car loads of cattle passed over the C. C. & C. Railroad during the month now closing. The quantity was tolerably well divided between Ohio and Kentucky.

The Democratic primary election in Baltimore on Thursday resulted in carrying eight wards out of twenty for Douglas.

MEXICO.—A private dispatch from New Orleans says MIRAMON's Cabinet had issued a decree restoring SANTA ANNA to all rights and titles which he formerly held in Mexico, and inviting his return *via* Tampico, whither Gen'l. WALL is marching to meet him. The dispatch also says the screw steamer Coatzacoalcos has been attached by creditors.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.—There is an intensity of style about Young America which is decidedly refreshing. In fashionable parlance "there is a change." Bloated beavers and shanghai sacks are gone; the latest in vogue is a wash-bowl head covering, a monkey jacket, and a pair of funnel-legged trowserloons. Whiskers must be taken off and moustaches kept on. Shoes are the rage. Gloves always are worn; and sticks generally carried. To be without a pipe or meerschaum holder on the promenade, is most unbecoming and vulgar.

PROCESSION OF THE SONS OF MALTA.—Thursday night this long expected and anxiously awaited spectacle took place about eleven o'clock. The procession was grand, gloomy and spectral, the main column dressed in black and white dominoes, some allegorically arrayed, the most picturesque and striking of which were "Time" and "Death," the latter of whom was appositely "behind time," as he would like to be, in company with unstrapping an old gentleman of the "glass and scythe," which by the by, would doubtless have been preferable in the shape of a goblet and demijohn, especially as Time strode with long, elastic step through clouds of dust, followed hard by grim-visaged Death who would have been a striking rider, though extremely gaunt, for the pale horse. The procession had three bands of music, one of which was the old fashioned drum and fife, which relieved the brass bands. After passing through the entire city, the large number of "Sons" quietly subsided into their original obscurity and mystery.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.—The Americans of Pennsylvania were called to meet in Convention at Harrisburgh on Wednesday. In point of numbers the Convention was a decided failure, there being not over a dozen persons at the organization and very few more in the afternoon.

Those present chose Mr. J. R. [illegible] as Chairman, and passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we still adhere with abiding faith to the principles of the American party, as enacted in the platform adopted at the American State Convention in the city of Lancaster in June, 1857; and that we pledge to each other our united efforts in promulgating and sustaining those principles.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a State Central Committee, whereupon the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Toronto *Leader* affirm that it has knowledge of a dark-lantern meeting held in that city, the object of which is to get are volutionary organization under the name of a club, with branches in all parts of the Province. It treats the matter seriously, and warns the people against becoming involved in the movement.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—We have received the following additional intelligence from Mexico:

Miramon's Cabinet have issued a circular, saying that they meant no disrespect to the American Government in withdrawing Mr. Black's and the other American Consuls' exequaturs. It further says, that peaceable American citizens will be allowed to remain in the country.

Consul Black remains at the capital at the desire of Minister McLane, who has sent him a new exequatur.

Accounts received from Northern Mexico state that Gen. Huarez, a Liberal, has six thousand well armed men gathering around San Louis Potosi, and whom he intends marching to join Alvarez and Degolado.

The failure of a large drug house in Boston having extensive connections in New York and New Orleans, was announced in the latter city yesterday.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Senator Douglas arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday.

Professor Agassiz delivered a eulogy on Humboldt before the Society of American Arts and Sciences at Boston on Tuesday.

A letter from Rome states that the Pope has administered absolution to King Bomba by the electric wire.

More than one dozen divorces have been granted within a fortnight, by the Supreme Court of New York.

A grand encampment of the Sons of Malta is shortly to take place on the plain adjoining the Falls of Minnehaha, Minnesota.

The British have launched, for the Pope, a yacht called, characteristically enough, the Immaculate Conception.

The Executive Mansion of Indiana was entered by burglars on Friday night. Gov. Willard was robbed of $125 in money and some valuable papers.

Owing to the counterfeits circulated in New York, and the West, the Brighton Market Bank, Boston, proposes to withdraw from circulation all its $100 bills.

Advices from Australi, adated at Melbourne on the 1st of March, states American flour was selling at $120 per ton, an advance of $2 50 over the native.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* publishes elaborate reports of the condition and prospects of the crops in that State, which are highly favorable.

The Empress of France wore on a recent occasion a bonnet of white crape, with a *small humming bird* placed on a spray of lilac.

The average income of the Mexican church is twenty-five millions a year, while the revenue of the national government is only fifteen millions.

Jas. G. Marith, a Boston stock broker, was on Wednesday held in $5,000 on a charge of embezzlement of stocks entrusted to him to negotiate.

On Tuesday, the bark Mendi sailed from New York for Liberia with thirty colored emigrants, under the supervision of the Colonization Society.

A number of American army officers have left for Europe to see the style of fighting and pick up any little murderous suggestions which may be of value.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the next election.

It is a singular fact that the number of emigrants now going from the Eastern States to California is, by actual count, greater than it was during the height of the gold fever.

New wheat was sold at St Louis on Friday to A. W. Fagin for five dollars a bushel. The wheat was raised by Dr. Doskery, in Desoto county, Mississippi.

Friday evening as Burill Arnold, of Centerville, Warwick Co., R. I., was sitting in his store he was shot dead by some person unknown. The ball entered his face between the [illegible].

A mass meeting of the counties in Mississippi adjacent to Vicksburg who are opposed to the revival of the African slave trade was to have been held in Vicksburg on Saturday, the 21st inst.

The steam saw, planing and box board mill of Bearon & Smith, and the R. R. Depot and the Post-office at the South Middleboro Mass Station of the Cape Cod R. R. was destroyed by fire on Friday night.

A distinguished Italian of Boston proposes to organize a company of one hundred of his countrymen now in the United States for service in the present war of independence in Italy.

An enthusiastic gentleman, answering to the name of Marble, is diligently digging into the sand at Lynn, Mass., in quest of buried pirate-treasure. The papers are making fun of him.

A Boston dispatch of the 25th says Miss Francis Cady, of Blackstone, and Miss Georgiana Brown, of Pawtucket, were drowned over the dam at High Rock, Blackstone, last evening, while sailing in a boat. Their bodies were recovered this morning.

The New Haven *Palladium* says that propositions have been made by the Austrian government for four hundred thousand dollars worth of the New Haven Volcanic Repeating Rifles.

Miss Effie Carstang, a boarding-house keeper in St Louis, has sued a millionaire, Mr. Henry Shaw, sixty-five years of age, for breach of promise, laying her damages at $100,000.

The corner stone of the monument to the Pilgrim Fathers, at Plymouth, will be laid on the 1st of August. About a thousand tons of granite have been delivered on the site of the proposed monument.

The Toronto *Leader*, which formerly published under its announcement of the theatrical play bills the usual mottos, "God Save the Queen" and "Viva l' Empereur," now omits the compliment to the Emperor of the French.

A company of 30 pupils of the Blind Institution in Philadelphia are making the tour of the principal towns in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of exhibiting their proficiency in study.

William J. Watkins, formerly associated editorially with Fred. Douglas in his paper, and somewhat noted as a colored writer and lecturer, is under arrest in Rochester to answer a charge of bastardy.

Mr. Field Fowler, of Boston, who has been extensively engaged in the sugar trade, has failed for upwards of two hundred thousand dollars. A large part of his indebtedness is said to be in Cuba.

A movement is on foot to locate the next U. S. Fair at Chicago. The necessary guarantees have been made, and $10,000 subscribed for fitting up the grounds, &c. An agent has gone to Washington to meet the Board.

On Monday last, William Gressing, a German, aged about forty-five years, went to Philadelphia, from Fogelsville, Lehigh county, Pa., in company with two friends, for the purpose of obtaining $4,500, which had been remitted to him from Germany. He shortly afterward disappeared and has not since been heard of.

On Easter Monday there took place at Salisbury, England, the wedding of a cattle dealer, who had vowed that if ever he did get married he would ride to and from the church on a donkey. His friends kept him to his word and provided fifteen donkeys, that they might bear him company *en suite*. This ludicrous wedding procession, headed by a fife band, went the rounds.

The *South African Commercial Advertiser* says: "The grand idea of connecting Calcutta with London by an electric wire is about to be realized, a portion of the cable, 800 miles in length, having already reached Table Bay. In a few months the capitals of India and England will be only a few hours apart, in point of time."

An Indiana paper says: Such an effort to get a large crop of corn in the ground has never before been made by our farmers. Every foot of tillable ground—every old field—every new clearing—the cow yard and the stable yard, is plowed and being planted. There is not an acre that can be cultivated but will be. Every hand is busy.

[illegible] Band Convention at Mansfield.

On Thursday, the 26th inst., the Brass Band Convention was held at Mansfield. It was numerously attended, but the number of Bands was less than had been anticipated. It is thought that over 12,000 persons were present.

It is seldom that occasions of the kind present themselves, where hilarity and mirth abound, and indulgence to excess is allowed in the use of ardent spirits, that the enjoyment is not marred by some provoked quarrel, or serious disturbance. Such was the case at Mansfield. We learn from the Sandusky *Register* that several disgraceful fights occurred, and the jail being insufficient to accomodate drunken and disorderly persons arrested, a barn was brought into requisition for that purpose. In endeavoring to arrest one of the rowdies, the officers were "pitched into" by his comrades, and in the melee the person sought to be arrested was killed.

The Tiger band of Sandusky received the first premium of the first class; and the Monroeville band took the first premium of the second class.

"What was the text in church, to-day, Charley, my dear?"

"I believe, father, the parson took a [illegible] from the lion that Samson killed."

"This is a *fine day*," as a man who neglected to attend his militia drill said to the collector.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Asia arrived at 10 o'clock. She left Liverpool at 5:30 P. M. on Saturday, the 14th, having been detained till that time to enable merchants to answer their letters per Arabia, which arrived at Liverpool on that day, being only nine days and eighteen hours on the passage.

No battle had occurred. Napoleon has reached Genoa, where he was received with the greatest pomp and enthusiasm. He has issued a stirring address.

The English Government has formally proclaimed its neutrality in the European war.

Count Buol has resigned from the Austrian ministry.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 13.—The sales of cotton for the week have been 53,000 bales. The market opened at an advance of ⅛d, but at the close the quotations receded to ⅛d.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable and the market closes dull and declining.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 13.—The money market is slightly easier. The Bullion in Bank has decreased £145,000. Consols for money are quoted at 91½@91⅝, and for account at 91⅜@91⅝.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Flour still advancing and is held 6d higher. Holders demand an advance of 6d on wheat, and corn is firm at 6d advance; beef is quiet, pork steady. Bidders offering freely, but showing no disposition to press sales.

The steamers Fulton and City of Manchester arrived out on the 13th inst.

The Asia reports passing the steamer Jura on the 13th, bound for Liverpool. She also passed the Persia last evening at 10.30.

Baron De Stoeckel, Russian minister at Washington, is a passenger on the Asia.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The papers by the Asia furnish the following items of intelligence.

The Emperor's departure from France was a perfect ovation, and his reception at Genoa, when he arrived on the 12th, was most cordial. His address to the army enjoined the strictest discipline and stated that his forces were—that they would show too much of business. He was expected to proceed to the army on the 14th.

The King of Sardinia visited the Emperor at Genoa.

The official Sardinian Bulletins continued to report retrograde movements by the Austrians, whose head quarters, were at Rabbio, which is about midway between Vercelli and Mortara.

The following is Napoleon's address to the army of Italy.

"Soldiers, I came to place myself at your head to conduct you to the combat. We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilized world. I need not stimulate your ardor, every step will remind me of the victory in the via sacra of ancient Rome inscriptions were chiseled upon marble reminding the people of exalted deeds. It is the same to-day. In passing Mondovi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglione, Arcole, and Rivoli, you will be in the midst of these glorious recollections be marching in another via sacra presence. That strict discipline, which is the honor of the army, here forget it not. There are no other enemies than those who fight against you. In battle remain compact, abandon not your ranks to hasten forward, beware of a too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear. The new armes de precision are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has been, the terrible weapon of the French infantry. Soldiers let us all do our duty and put our confidence in God. Your country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other, the following words of happy augury, re-echo "the new army of Italy will be worthy her older sister."

TURIN, May 13—EVENING.—The Austrians are increasing their forces near the castle of St. Giovanni on the road from Placenza to Stradella. They have constructed bridges near Vigevano and Motta Vesionte to protect their retreat. To-day our soldiers pushed forward in a strong reconoitering party as far as Casine, near Vercelli, and our Artillery began cannonading the enemy, which however was not replied to. Our troops have retaken their former position.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAINE—FRIDAY.—In the extraordinary sitting of Federal diet to-day the proposition of the military committee to put the garrisons of the Federal fortresses on a war footing was agreed to.

The Vatorian representatives proposed that a corps of observation should be placed on the Upper Rhine but Prussia protested. The President of the diet, the Austrian ambassador who had in consequence of a summons from the Emperor repaired to Vienna, quitted Frankfort without being present at the sitting.

MARSEILLES, Thursday evening. Advices have been received from Constantinople to 4th inst. The agitation was increasing in the Turkish provinces, especially at Bosina. The Turkish government has consequently increased the number of troops to watch Bosnia, Servia and Montenegro.

The Austrian vessels of war have been advised merely to navigate the Danube and Dardanelles.

The Austrian government has stopped the transmission of political news to Constantinople by telegraph. The European inhabitants of that place have requested that the telegraph at Jassy should be joined to the Russian telegraph lines.

Yesterday a sanguinary conflict took place between the French and Austrians residing here.

ATHENS, May 7.—The Grand Duke Constantine has rescinded his project of visiting Jerusalem and will leave to-morrow for St. Petersburgh. Lessepens, says the Grand Duke Constantine, has strongly recommended the Greek Government to keep neutral.

LONDON, May 14—Noon.—The steamer Ellora with the Australian, Calcutta and China mails arrived at Marseilles last night. The latter will be delivered in London on Monday.

Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, died suddenly this morning.

GERMANY.—It is affirmed in the ministerial circulars of Berlin that Prussia for the moment maintains an expectant policy, and has not bound herself to any power to remain neutral. Germany is disposed to leave the initiative to Prussia, as she will have the heaviest burden to support in the common defense.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The steamer Bremen arrived this morning from Bremen and Southampton, bringing dates to the 16th inst.

The ship Thames from Savanna had been partially burned in the dock at Liverpool. The fire was confined to the cotton in the lower hold.

No battle had taken place.

The head quarters of the Emperor Napoleon had been fixed at Alessandria.

Austria is raising a loan of seventy five millions. The resignation of Count Buol from the ministry is confirmed. Many failures are reported as having occurred on the London Stock Exchange.

Many failures are reported on the continent and on the London stock exchange. The failure of Messrs. Cromwell & Co., of Birmingham, is announced.

Queen Victoria reviewed the troops at Aldershot on the 14th inst.

Count Persigny, the new French Minister, reached London on the 14th. Count Gortschakoff had also arrived.

It is reported that the Emperor Napoleon before his departure, addressed a letter to Queen Victoria, repeating his promise to take no step to compromise the interests of England.

The India and China mails had reached London. The Calcutta dates are to April 8th, and from Hong Kong to March 28th. The news is not important.

The French troops had captured Saigotoo, a place of considerable strength in Cochin China.

The American frigate Germantown and steamer Mississippi were at Japan.

Trade at Canton was suffering much from the exactions of the Mandarins.

THE WAR.

Nothing farther of importance had been received from the seat of war. No collision having occurred, though soon expected.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the confidence of success by the army in Italy is so great that preparations will soon be made at Notre Dame for a *te deum* thanksgiving, for a great victory expected, to be announced next week.

All the officers of the regiment of sappers, to be commanded by Prince Napoleon, left Paris on the 14th for Toulon. A train of siege artillery had also left for Italy.

It is rumored that arms have been sent to Hungary; and that the Hungarians abroad are actively employed in, forming an insurrection in their country.

An official bulletin from Piedmont, dated the 14th, says the Austrians withdrew to-day from Robbio, recently their head-quarters, but a second and still stronger reconnoitering force has been pushed forward to the walls of Vercelli.

The Emperor Napoleon, with Marshal Canrobert, rode through the streets of Alessandria on horseback. He was everywhere received with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

An official bulletin from Turin announces movements made by the Austrians from Stradella towards Voghera.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat advancing, sales principally of French red. Provisions firm.

LONDON, May 17.—Consols 91½@91¾.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the Germanic Diet was closed on the 14th by the Prince Regent in person, who in his speech said that Prussia was determined to maintain the balance of power in Europe, and stand up for the security and protection of the natural interests of Germany, and he expected that all the Germanic Confederative powers would stand by her side in the fulfillment of that mission.

The mobilization of the eight federal *corps d'armee* is completed. Prince Frederick is commander [illegible].

The Austrian government loan of seventy-five millions is to be at five per cent, payable in silver, will be issued at seventy.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, May 17th.—A dispatch from Rome says that Duke De Grammont left that city on the 10th in consequence of a telegraphic order from the Emperor.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the English steamer with the Indian mails was overhauled off Sarrara by the boats of some French war ship.

Charles Villiers & Co., of Birmingham, failed to-day.

There has been a farther recovery in Illinois Central shares, but Erie Railroad securities have declined.

French Red Wheat has advanced 3d@4d in the [illegible].

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamship Hammonia, from Southampton on the 18th inst., arrived at this port this morning. Her advices are one day later than those furnished by the steamer New York.

Napoleon remained at Alessandria busy with his generals in laying strategetical plans.

The Piedmontist cavalry had fallen in with a detachment of Austrian hussars and made some prisoners. The Austrians had withdrawn from Voghia to Castiggio.

The business on the London stock exchange on the 17th, was limited and the tone of the market was less firm. The applications for discount were high, though the demand for money on the stock exchange was rather more active.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—Flour has advanced 4d@6d. Wheat advanced 3@4d. Corn is 6@8d higher.

LONDON, Tuesday.—Consols 91¼@91½.

MANCHESTER, May 17.—Prices of goods underwent a considerable decline and the tendency is still downward.

BREADSTUFFS.—Corn is firm, mixed quoted at 4s 10d@5s 11d, and white at 5s 4d@5s 9d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef quiet, pork quiet, lard steady, bacon steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar steady, rice quiet.

All qualities of goods had suffered a slight decline in prices.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales of Illinois R. R. shares 44@45; P. C. discount, 1½; R. R. Bonds 70; Erie R. R. Stock 4@7.

Austria has recognized the neutrality of the states of the church.

The bridge at Stella has been threatened by the Austrians who have workmen assembled there and at other points on the river Po, the waters of which were very high in consequence of the late rains. The women and children of the country are compelled by the brutal Austrians to labor at the works.

Several Mayors of the Sardinian towns who refused to comply with the Austrian demand for contribution have been arrested.

Four Austrian merchant vessels have been captured by the French squadron.

The inactivity of the troops is accounted for by the rain continuing to fall incessantly. Five of the Austrian works have been damaged.

QUEBEC, May 30.—The steamship Hungarian from Liverpool on the 18th inst, arrived here this morning. As she comes directly from Liverpool her advices are still later than that furnished by the Hammonia.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—Flour continued to have an advancing tendency, prices are 3d higher this morning. Wheat and corn are also 3d higher. Provision market is quiet.

STATE OF TRADE.

There is some talk of the employees of the mills at Manchester being put on short time in consequence of the dullness of trade.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The *Express* of this evening says that instructions were sent out by the steamer Persia to day, to Minister Mason, instructing him to intimate to the French Government that in case Germany should be drawn into the war, this Government will not suffer any interruption of the service of the Hamburg and Bremen steamers, now carrying United States mails, so long as they do not carry articles contraband of war.

ALBANY, May 26.—The Republican National Committee are now in session considering the question of time and place for holding the next National Convention. The proceedings are private, but outside, the cities of Wheeling and St. Louis are freely spoken of in connection with the choice of place. The present meeting is supposed to be only for discussion, and that no definite decision will now be made. Gov. Morgan entertains the delegates at the Executive Mansion to-night.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Much bad feeling existed between the Americans and Mexicans along the line of Sonora. Several Mexicans had been killed. Walker had an agent at the Gila mines, enrolling volunteers for the fillibuster expedition.

Passengers from San Francisco deny the published statement that Walker and 300 men had sailed in the steamer Orizaba for Acapulco.

The treaty between Col. Hoffman and the Mojave Indians was confirmed.

HONOLULU, April 16.—King Lunchasuka addressed a message to the Legislature advising a change in the Constitution.

The French had abandoned the Marquezas Islands for military purposes. The design is to establish a strong military naval depot at New Caledonia Island, near Sidney. The plan embraces the restoration of Pomare as ruler of the Society Islands.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—The Commissioners appointed to locate the new Penitentiary have designated Fort Wayne as the best point. Their report has not yet been signed by the Governor.

ST. LOUIS, May 26th.—James Maginnis, of Lockport, N. Y., just returned from the Plains publishes a statement in the *Democrat*, pronouncing the Kansas gold mines the most stupendous humbug ever perpetrated upon the American people, gotten up by land speculators and sustained by parties interested in frontier towns and merchants with heavy stocks of goods.

Maginnis statement is supported by another from Mr. Vances, of Jackson, Michigan, who positively asserts after having prospected throughout the whole country and visited all the claims and diggings that no man ever made more than 20 cents a day, or found dirt yielding more than one cent a pan.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26th.—The Tennessee is below with Vera Cruz dates to the 23d, and Mexico to the 19th.

There was a movement of the capital in favor of Santa Anna's return.

General Waul was marching on Tampico with one thousand men.

The Guadalupe was to leave Vera Cruz on the 24th, with several millions for Vera Cruz.

The English strongly sympathize with Obregon relative to Lecumpa affairs.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall, has arrived with California dates to the 5th inst., and two million dollars in gold.

Steamer Ampitrant on the 16th inst. The principle consignees of the gold are the American Exchange Bank $287,000; Wells, Fargo & Co. $[illegible]; Duncan, Sherman & Co. $129,000; Schulle Bros. $117,000; Freeman & Co. $[illegible]; W. T. Coleman, $[illegible].

Advices from Panama state that M. Belly has obtained from the Nicaraguan Government, a concession of the Transit route—he proposes until his canal is finished to take passengers and goods across the old route. The grant, however, has yet to be confirmed by the Congress.

The United States frigate Merrimac left Panama on the 11th inst for Callao.

The advices from Central America are not particularly important.

Later advices from Nicaragua indicate that Belly's transit grant has not been ratified by Congress.

The advices from Callao are to April 27th; from Valparaiso to the 19th ult. The news unimportant.

The blockade of Guayaquil still continues in Chili. Gen. Gallo still held Copiapo and Coquimbo, but the Government was concentrating its troops against him. Disturbances had occurred in other parts of the country, but Santiago and Valparaiso remained quiet.

The news from San Francisco has been anticipated via New Orleans.

An escort left Fort Tejon on the 3d ult, with half a million in money to pay the troops in Utah. It is said that the soldiers in that territory are nearly a year in arrear of their pay, and it has leaked out through a letter from one to a comrade in Los Angelos that as soon as they are paid off they are all going to desert.

Mr. Haldan, Douglas Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Stockton.

LAFAYETTE, IND., May 28th.—As the 6 A. M. freight train for Indianapolis on the Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad was starting out, this morning, the locomotive Lebanon exploded, seriously injuring Thos. Culley, engineer, John Daugherty, fireman; John Tracy and Peter Foos, brakemen.

The engine was blown a distance of 100 feet, and is a complete wreck. The cause of the explosion is supposed to be a defect in the boiler.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to the collectors of the customs, saying—The immunity of our merchant vessels at sea from seizure, search, detention, or visit in times of peace, by vessels of war of any foreign nation, being now admitted by all maritime powers, it is desirable that the flag of the United States—the proper indication of the nationality of our vessels—should be promptly displayed in the presence of a ship of war.

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to instruct collectors of customs, to, request Captains in the merchant service always to display their colors whenever they meet upon the ocean an armed cruiser of any nation.

The Postmaster-General, on the 19th of April, asked the opinion of the Attorney General as to his powers to reduce the overland mail from semi-weekly to weekly service. The Attorney-General has replied that the Postmaster General cannot reduce the present rate of service.

Capt. Buchanan has been ordered to the command of the Washington Navy Yard.

WHEELING, May 26.—Ohio county gives Goggin, Opposition candidate for Governor, 300 majority. Two of the three Opposition candidates for the Legislature are elected; the other is in doubt.

CHICAGO, May 26.—A destructive and fatal tornado passed Iowa City on Tuesday last. Houses and barns, and everything moveable were swept off. The track of the whirlwind was a southerly direction, and extended about 12 miles before the force was spent. As far as heard from, two persons were killed, and 11 bodily injured. One family by the name of Morgan, father and son and grandson, was killed instantly.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Trustees of the Church Erection Fund at New York and on the Presbyterian house at Philadelphia were elected. The report of the Committee on Church Extension, was discussed, without coming to a conclusion. An open meeting to discuss the question of Church extension is being held to-night. The Assembly will not adjourn this week.

WILMINGTON, May 28.—The time of the General Assembly was mainly occupied to-day by discussions on Church extensions and publications, but no conclusion arrived at. The report of the Committee on Church Extension was recommitted, and made the special order for Monday. The delegates will go on a steamboat excursion Monday afternoon, on the invitation of the citizens of Wilmington.

DUBUQUE, May 27.—The Odd Fellows' Block, including the Post-Office, U. S. Land Office, Odd Fellows' and Masons' Lodge rooms, People's Theater, and several stores and offices, were destroyed by fire last night. Everything in the Post and Land offices were saved. All the property of the Odd Fellows and Masons were destroyed. The loss is $60,000. Insured for $10,000.

BALTIMORE, May 27.—The arrival of the U. S. surveying schooner Howell Cobb, eight days from Key West, brings intelligence of the destruction of a portion of the town by fire.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President of several of the Railroad Companies, whose lines extend from Weldon to Charleston Co., are now here, their object being to enter into arrangements for transporting the mails more expeditiously; especially between New Orleans and New York, and avoiding the failures now so frequent.

It has been stated that the British Minister in Mexico will soon, if he has not already, recognized the Juarez Government. There is no foundation whatever for this statement.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The following additional returns from Virginia have been received:

For Governor, Braxton county gives Letcher 400; Loomis county, 275; Upshur county, 180, Doddridge county, 300; Harrison county, 219; Richie county, 250.

Accomac, Goggin 15; Westmoreland 600.

It is estimated at Richmond that Letcher has been elected Governor by about two thousand majority.

Letcher's majority in Brooke county is about 136. Hancock county, 150.

Goggin's majority in Ohio county, 292, Marshall county 200. Ohio county elects two Opposition and one Democrat to the Legislature. Opposition Representatives elected in Marshall. Isle of Wight as far as heard from 302 small vote. Southampton close vote, probably small majority for Letcher. Northampton small Democratic loss. Accomac and Nansemond Democratic gain. Nelson county gives Goggin 354. Shenandoah county gives Letcher 1263, precincts unheard from. Page county gives Letcher 332, five precincts unheard from. Russell county gives Goggin 400. In 60 counties heard from Goggin's majority is about 800 to 900. A private dispatch from Wytheville says seven counties in Thirteenth district heard from show a Democratic loss of 1,600 on Wise's vote.

The contest between Floyd and Martin for Congress is doubtful. Three counties in the Twelfth district heard from show a Democratic loss of 800 on Wise's vote.

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 27.—The Democratic State Convention after three days close contest nominated Thos. Moore Slidell, Democrat, for Governor, on the 16th ballot.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—Dr. Wilson from the Statistical Committee, reported in favor of some changes in the tables of church statistics relative to elders, licentiates, baptisms, contributions, &c. The report was discussed without action. Rev. W. Breckenridge was elected Professor of Danville Theological Seminary. The report on domestic missions was taken up, discussed and concurred in. Directors of the Danville and Western Theological seminaries were elected.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The steamer Philadelphia, with dates from Havana to the 24th inst., has arrived. The news is unimportant.

The steamer Arizona from Brazos on the 23d inst., arrived, brings $200,000 in specie.

Dates from Vera Cruz to the 23d, state that Santa Anna's titles have been restored and Miramon invites him to return.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—LEAVENWORTH.—The Pike's Peak mail arrived last night in nine days from Denver City, with four passengers and a small amount of dust in the hands of passengers.

Provisions were arriving at the mines and the general aspect of affairs was improved.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A Jacksonville correspondent of the Springfield *Register* says, a most terrific tornado occurred twelve miles south of that city yesterday. The violence of the whirlwind is described as exceeding anything of the kind ever witnessed, except in the West Indies. Sixteen persons are reported killed; many others seriously injured. Houses and barns were demolished and blown to atoms. The names of the killed were not ascertained.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Arago sailed at noon for Havre and Southampton, having on board $1,750,000 in specie. The Vigo, for Cork, carried out $70,000 and the Weser, for Southampton and Bremen, $40,000.

SAVANNAH, May 28.—Capt. Townsend of the Slaver Echo is acquitted.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The river continues to recede very slowly. The recent heavy rains north and west having checked the decline in the upper streams. Weather clear and pleasant.

THE LATE FIRE AT KEY WEST.—The total loss by the fire at Key West is estimated at $300,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $100,000 all in New York offices. Among the principal losers are Col. O'Hara's estate $25,000; also Wm. H. Wall & Co., $50,000; Packer & Gies & $30,000; James Filer $15,000, Peter Crandalsbu $15,000; [illegible] 000; C. B. Horn $15,000; B. H. Shaft $15,000; L. Campbell $10,000.

The fire raged eight hours, destroying upwards of 100 buildings of which 70 were stores, ware-houses and dwellings.

State Items.

—The Norfolk *Reflector* is informed that Mr. A. Clawson, of Clarksfield, has lost within the last few weeks all of his children, four in number, by scarlet fever.

—William Wheeler is [illegible] committed at Fremont, Sandusky Co., to await his trial on a charge of rape on a girl eleven years of age.

—A correspondent of the Marietta *Intelligencer* says, that the first printing press ever used in Marietta, and perhaps in Ohio, was destroyed in the late fire at Marietta. It was set up between 1798 and 1800, by Nathaniel Backus.

—The Republicans of Summit county in Convention at Akron on the 21st, adopted resolutions that William Dennison, Jr., of this city, is their first choice for candidate for Governor, and approving of the Administration of Salmon P. Chase.

—The fourth trial of Brandiou, in Lucas county, for the murder of Upson, has resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. This is the third time the same verdict has been found in Brandiou's case. He is to be hanged on the 24th of June.

—A severe hailstorm swept over a portion of Rockport, Cuyahoga county, the afternoon of the 21st. The stones were large, and driven with great violence, breaking windows and cutting leaves, vegetables, and fruits up badly. In one nursery over a thousand young [illegible] were picked up after the storm.

CLEVELAND STEAMERS.—The floating palaces *City of Buffalo*, Capt. W. S. Pease, and *Western Metropolis*, Capt. W. T. Pease, will commence their regular trips on the 6th June. Nothing can be more delightful than a trip on one of these superb steamers, whose officers are not only experienced in their duties, but are popular and affable gentlemen. Those who like a comfortable repose, "rocked by the billows," can step on board in the evening, and after a good night's rest land in Buffalo, in time to take the cars for the East. We find the following additional particulars in a late number of the *Herald*:

Capt. Ward will continue to run his steamers between Cleveland and Buffalo at a low rate of fare. He is building a boat to be called the *Coaster*, to run between Cleveland and Buffalo, touching at Fairport, Ashtabula, Conneaut and Erie.

The Cleveland and Detroit line of steamers, *Ocean* and *May Queen*, are doing a rushing business, and will always be popular, if good boats and capital officers can make any line so.

Capt. Ward's steamer *Forester* is to run between Cleveland and Toledo.

The lines of steamers between Cleveland and Lake Superior are unequalled by any lines running to the North. They are splendid boats and in excellent hands.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—General Jerez, Minister from Nicaragua, has been officially notified of the ratification of the Belly contract, with such amendments as to avoid [illegible] tion of impediments to the fulfillment of treaties with other nations. It concedes to them no important grants of land or privileges, until the canal shall be completed in Costa Rica. The amendments will, therefore, be necessary to be sent to Nicaragua before they can take effect.

Our government has accepted the convention negotiated by Minister Lamar, which contains the principles of the Cass Yrissari treaty but dissents to the anti-fillibuster clause as unnecessary. Of this the government of Nicaragua will be informed by Gen. Jerez, who will leave Washington for New York to-morrow and return to Nicaragua on the 5th of June.

It is confident that when this fact is communicated, an extra session of Congress will be called, to act upon the subject, and that they will strike out the objectionable clause.

The last steamer brought to Jerez full authority to take measures for the re-opening of the transit at soon as practicable, and on reasonable terms. He indulged the hope he will be enabled to enter into [illegible] arrangements in the course of a few days.

From what has already transpired, there can be little if any doubt of his success. He expresses himself both satisfied and gratified with the views and feelings of this administration towards Nicaragua.

In his absence, Senor Molina, Costa Rica minister, will have charge of Nicaraguan affairs at Washington.

No particular importance is attached to the reported Walker fillibuster movements on Nicaragua. The United States as well as British national vessels are in sufficient force in that quarter to intercept such expeditions, if any are contemplated.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The war department is advised of the complete success of Lieut. Col Hoffman's expedition against the Mohave Indians.

The President and Secretary Thompson left this afternoon for North Carolina.

Mr. Appleton has resumed his duties as Assistant Secretary.

Secretary Floyd, who two weeks ago went to Virginia to recruit his strength, [illegible] by sickness, writes to his friends here that his health is considerably improved.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The Overland mail of the 6th arrived last night.

A letter from Fort Belknap, dated the 21st, says, the Express has just arrived from Camp Radziminski, bringing a report that Van Dorn had a fight with the Camanches on the fork of the Arkansas on the 13th. He killed 40 and took 20 prisoners. Two soldiers were killed and seven wounded. Among the latter were Lieut. Lee and Capt Smith.

The letter also says four or five hundred Texans were encamped twenty miles from Brazos on the Indian reserve, with the avowed intention of attacking the Reserve Indians. Much excitement prevailed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs that the time expired yesterday for the execution of the contract of Mr. Johnson the Nicaragua mail contractor, but the Postmaster General has not decided what course he will pursue in the premises.

The administration is determined to open the Nicaraguan route in some shape.

The charges preferred against Mr. Cook, the Chicago Postmaster, have all been examined and cleared up to the entire satisfaction of the department and President.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y. May 30.—[illegible] son, clerk of the Grand Trunk Railway, was found dead yesterday on the river bank, having fallen from the precipice a distance of 200 feet. He came from Toronto to attend the celebration of the Queen's birthday, since which time nothing had been heard of him.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The Arizonian published at Tubac, Arizona, received by the mail, contains the proceedings of a meeting at Arizona city on the 8th, expressing strong disapprobation of the course of Congress towards Arizona and urgently requesting cooperation from citizens throughout the territory to establish and maintain an independent government.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.—The Assembly considered the report of the Committee on [illegible] and effective systematic benevolence, and other matters of minor importance. The Theological Seminary question, in connection with slavery, was discussed. The Professorship of the Seminary at Chicago will probably be decided to-morrow.

WILMINGTON, May 30.—The report of the committee on the free synod was read. It refers the body to the action of the general assemblies for its sentiments on the subject of slavery. The report was adopted.

The report of the committee on education was also under discussion.

By invitation of the citizens, the members of the Assembly took an excursion, [illegible] Logan, this afternoon, to Fort Delaware.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Bank statement for the week ending Saturday exhibits the following: Decrease in loans $1,0[illegible]; increase in specie, $1,070; decrease in circulation $129,000; decrease in net deposits, $[illegible]. It is said that the actual amount of specie on hand is not over $21,500,000.

NORFOLK, May 30.—The steamer Black Warrior, Baltimore bound to New Orleans, which put in here for fuel, was burnt last night at the wharf.

RAILROAD MISHAP.—The Toledo *Blade* of the 28th inst. says:

The passenger train due in Toledo [illegible] yesterday, when six miles [illegible], came in contact with a loaded freight car which the high wind had blown off the switch on the main track, literally smashing the car in fragments also the forward end of the baggage car, but happy to relate, injuring no one. Molasses and sugar, it is said, were strewn along on the track after the catastrophe. The baggage car and engine only were thrown from the track. The train came in three hours and forty minutes behind time.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The London *Morning Advertiser*, of the 13th, says:

We are enabled to state that a very angry correspondence is being carried on between the French and English Governments, owing to the permission granted by our Government to Austrian vessels, to take shelter under our guns at Malta. The French Government very [illegible] complains of this as showing an undue friendship for Austria, inasmuch as French vessels having no fear of Austrian ships, cannot seek or require the same protection.

THE TURF.—On Saturday last there were two good trots over the Central Course at Newark. Owing to a previous heavy shower of rain, the course was in bad order. The first trot came off between Mr. Grassen's b. g. Grugger and Mr. Romaine's b. m. Black Maria, mile heats, the best two in three in harness for $100. Two successive heats were won by Grugger.

The second was for a purse, mile heats, the best two in three in harness, between Jenny Fairview's g. m., and M. D. Brooks's b. g. Jake Inwood. Diamond at starting was the favorite but was distanced in the first heat.

UNION COURSE, L. I., May 26, 1859.—Purse and stake $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

[illegible]

RAILROAD FINANCES.—The following is a statement of the loss in the receipts of the first east and west trunk lines, during the month of April, compared with the same month in 1858:

New York Central	[illegible]
New York and Erie	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Baltimore and Ohio	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

The Student's Monthly, at Oberlin, has the following very sweet little poem.

[illegible]

BY NELLIE M. MORSE.

There's a tablet of golden clouds up the sky,
And a [illegible] of swallows, low and high;
There's a [illegible] of dew on the bending grass,
And a [illegible] low, as the breezes pass.

There's a [illegible] light on the forests fair,
And a silvery veil o'er the evening's hair,
There's a trembling star in the western sky,
[illegible]

[illegible]

LEWIS WETZEL.

Among the heroes of border warfare, Lewis Wetzel held no inferior station.—Inured to hardships while yet in boyhood, and educated in all the various arts of woodcraft, from that of hunting the beaver and bear, to that of the wily Indian, he became in manhood one of the most celebrated marksmen of the day. His form was erect, and of that height best adapted to activity, being very muscular and possessed of great bodily strength.—His frame was warmed by a heart that never palpitated with fear, and animated by a spirit that quailed not, nor became confused in the midst of danger and death. From constant practice, he could bear prolonged and violent exercise, especially that of running and walking, without fatigue, and had also acquired the art of loading his rifle, when moving at full speed through the forest, and, wheeling on the instant, could discharge a bullet with unerring aim the distance of eighty or one hundred yards, into a mark not larger than a shilling. This art he has been known more than once to practice with success on his savage foes. A celebrated marksman, in those days, was estimated by the Borderers in the same way that a Knight Templar or a Knight of the Cross was valued by his cotemporaries, who excelled in the Tournament or the charge in the days of Chivalry. Challenges of skill often took place, and marksmen frequently met by appointment, who lived at the distance of fifty miles or more from each other, to try the accuracy of their aim, on bets of considerable amount. Wetzel's fame had spread far and wide through the adjacent settlements, as the most expert rifleman of the day. In the Spring of the year, A. D. 1784, it chanced that a young man, a few years younger than Wetzel, who lived on the waters of Dunkard's Creek, a tributary of the Monongahela river, had heard of his fame, and as he was also an expert woodsman, and a first rate shot, the best in the settlement, he became very desirous of an opportunity for a trial of skill. So great was his anxiety, that he very early one morning shouldered his rifle, and whistling his faithful dog to his side, started for the neighborhood of Wetzel, who lived near the forks of Wheeling Creek, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, although the two streams rise in the vicinity of each other. When about half way on his journey a fine buck just started up before him. He leveled his rifle with his usual accuracy, but the deer did not fall dead in his tracks, although mortally wounded. His stout dog seized him and brought him to the ground—but while in the act of so doing, another dog sprang from the forest upon the same deer, and his master made his appearance at the same time from behind a tree, and with a loud voice claimed the deer as his property, having, as he said, been brought down by his shot, and seized by his dog.—It so happened that they had both fired at the same time, and at the same deer, a fact which may very well happen where two active men are hunting on the same ground—although one of them may fire at fifty yards, and the other at double that distance.

The dogs, feeling a similar spirit to that of their masters, soon quit the deer, which was already dead, and fell to worrying and tearing each other. In separating the dogs, the stranger hunter happened to strike that of the young man. The old adage, "strike my dog strike me," arose in all force, and with hasty oaths he fell upon the strange hunter and hurled him to the ground. This was no sooner done, than he found himself turned, and under his stronger and more powerful antagonist. Perceiving that he was no match at this play, he appealed to the trial by rifle, saying it was too much like dogs for men and hunters to fight in this manner. The stranger assented to the trial, but told the young man that before he proceeded to put it to test, he had better witness what he was able to do with that weapon, saying that he was as much superior in the use of the rifle, as he was in bodily strength. In proof he bid him place a mark the size of a dollar on the side of a huge poplar that stood beside them, from which he would start with his rifle unloaded, and running a hundred yards at full speed, he would load it as he ran, and wheeling, discharge it instantly to the center of the mark.—The feat was no sooner proposed than performed, the ball striking the center of the diminutive target. Astonished at his skill, his antagonist now inquired his name.

"Lewis Wetzel, at your service."

Forgetting his animosity, the young hunter seized him by the hand with all the ardor of youthful admiration, and at once acknowledged his own inferiority. So charmed was he with Wetzel's frankness, skill, and fine personal appearance, that he insisted on his returning with him to the Dunkard's settlement, that he might exhibit his dexterity to his own family, and to the hardy backwoodsmen—his neighbors. Nothing loth to such an exhibition, and pleased with the energy of his new acquaintance, Wetzel agreed to accompany him, shortening their way with their mutual tales of hunting excursions, and hazardous contests with the common enemies of their country. Amongst other things, Wetzel stated his manner of distinguishing the footsteps of a white man from those of an Indian, although covered with moccasins, and intermixed with the tracks of the savages. He had acquired this tact from closely examining the manner of placing the feet; the Indian stepping in parallel lines, and first bringing the toe to the ground, while the white man almost invariably first touches his heel to the earth, and places his feet at an angle with the line of march.

An opportunity they little expected, soon gave him a chance of putting his skill to the trial. On reaching the young man's house, which they did late in the afternoon, they found the dwelling a smoking ruin, and all the family murdered and scalped, except a young woman, who had been brought up by his parents, and to whom the young man was tenderly attached. She had been taken away alive, as was ascertained by examining the trail of the savages. Wetzel soon discovered, by a close inspection of the foot-marks, that the party consisted of three Indians and a renegade white man, an occurance not uncommon in those early days, when for crime, or the baser purpose of revenge, the white outlaw fled to the savages, and was adopted on trial into their tribe. As it was late in the day, the nearest help still at some considerable distance, and as there were *only four* to contend with, they decided on immediate pursuit. And moreover, as the deed had very recently been done, they hoped to overtake them in their camp that night, or perhaps before they could cross the Ohio river, to which the Indians always retreated after effecting a successful foray; considering themselves, in a manner, safe from pursuit, when they had crossed to its right bank, at that time wholly occupied by the Indian tribes. Ardent and unwearied was the pursuit—the one to recover his lost love, and the other to assist his new friend, and take revenge for the slaughter of his countrymen; slaughter and revenge being at that period the daily business of the borderers.

Wetzel followed the trail of the retreating savages with the unerring sagacity of a blood-hound, and just at dusk traced them to the Ohio, some miles below Wheeling, nearly opposite the mouth of Captina Creek. Much to their disappointment they soon found that the Indians had crossed the river, by constructing a raft of logs and brush—their usual manner of passing a stream when at a distance from their villages. By carefully examining "the signs" on the opposite shore, Wetzel directly discovered the fire of the Indian camp, in a hollow way, a few rods from the river. Lest the noise of constructing a raft should alarm the Indians and give notice of the pursuit, the two hardy adventurers determined to swim the stream a few rods below. This they easily accomplished, being both excellent swimmers. Fastening their clothes in a bundle on the tops of their heads, with their rifles and ammunition above, they reached the opposite shore in safety. After carefully inspecting their arms, and putting every article of attack or defense in its proper place, they crawled very cautiously to a position which gave them a full view of their enemies, who believing themselves safe from pursuit, were carelessly reposing around the fire, thoughtless of the fate that awaited them. They soon discovered the young woman alive and seated by the fire, but making much moaning and complaint, while the white man, whose voice they could distinctly hear from their position, was trying to console her with the promise of kind usage, and an adoption into the tribe.

The young man could hardly restrain his rage, but was for firing and rushing instantly upon the foe. Wetzel more cautious, told him to wait until day light appeared, when they could make the attack with a better chance of success, and of also killing the whole party; while if they attacked in the dark, a part of them would certainly escape. With the earliest dawn the Indians arose, and prepared to depart. The young man selected the white renegade, and Wetzel one of the stoutest Indians; they both fired at the same instant, each killing his man. His companion rushed forward knife in hand, to release the young woman, while Wetzel reloaded his piece and pushed on in pursuit of the two Indians, who had taken to the woods until they could discover the number of their enemies. When he found he was seen by the savages, Wetzel discharged his rifle at random, in order to draw them from their cover. Directly they heard the report and found themselves unhurt, they rushed upon him before he could again reload, thinking on an easy conquest. Taking to his heels, he loaded his gun as he ran, unnoticed by his pursuers, then suddenly wheeling about, discharged its contents through the body of his nearest and unsuspecting enemy. The remaining Indian, seeing the fall of his companion, and that his antagonist's gun was now certainly empty, rushed forward with all energy—the prospect of revenge fairly before him.

Wetzel led him on, dodging from tree to tree, until his rifle was again ready, when suddenly facing about, he shot the remaining enemy dead at his feet. After taking their scalps and recovering the lost plunder, Wetzel and his friend returned with their rescued captive unharmed to the settlement.

Like honest Joshua Fleehart, after the peace of 1795, the country becoming filled with new settlers, Wetzel pushed for the distant frontiers on the Mississippi, where he could trap the beaver, hunt the buffalo and the deer, and occasionally shoot an Indian—whom he mortally hated. He died as he had always lived, "a free man of the forest."

My Experience in Hasheesh Eating.

It is now some five years since the writer of this article read accounts of Hasheesh eating, and determined some day to taste for himself the gorgeous fruits of imagination and fancy, which spring from this Indian plant. About four years since, I took four or five grains of it previous to retiring. No result beyond—if it be not a solecism—a pleasant nightmare followed. Last week I was reading in a work on hallucinations, the accounts which several Frenchmen who had taken Hasheesh, gave of their feelings when under its influence, and the old passion for trying the article myself, came upon me. So on Friday I took five grains of the alcoholic extract, at about 3 o'clock. I cannot remember that it produced any special effect. Saturday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, I took 5 grains more of the same extract, two or three hours later I took an additional dose of ten grains. While sitting at a table writing at nine o'clock, I felt two three thrills run over my entire nervous system, rising and falling like the sudden rise and fall of a great wave upon the sea-shore.—It seemed as if the influence, or whatever other name you might call it, were coming over me in waves. These "waves" were not uncomfortable. On the contrary, there was a strange and unintelligible pleasure in them. They lasted only a second or two. When they were gone, my head was perspiring freely, and I supposed the effect of the Hasheesh was gone. At half-past nine—for I had now made up my mind to give the article a fair trial, and I was more than half inclined to believe that the accounts I had read of its effects were all fancy—I took ten grains more. I went then to a Club, and while conversing with the gentlemen present, I put five more grains of the extract into my mouth. I had hardly placed it on my tongue, when a sudden shock (so to speak) like a blow, informed me that the Hasheesh was at work, and that I needed no more. So I threw the five grains away, and went towards my room. A slight dizziness and absent-mindedness, not unlike those which alcohol produces, and the frequent iteration of the waves above referred to were perceptible. As we walked down the street, once or twice the rows of lights and houses would seem interminable, the street very broad, and an exaggeration of everything seemed to take place. There was an air about the city of Eastern grandeur. These feelings, however, were very transitory. A second or less of time and they were gone. I went with the friend who accompanied me to a billiard room, and there noticed a singular effect of the hemp. I could not reckon. If I saw a succession of shots made, I could not add them up.—This destruction of my always poor arithmetical powers amused me not a little, and provoked me, too. The "waves" continued to come over me at intervals, bringing a nameless, speechless joy with them.—Shortly afterward I went to my room, having first mentioned to some one that I had taken Hasheesh, and that my nerves felt very singularly. It was a little after 12 o'clock when I reached my room, and feeling the influence coming upon me, I made preparations for it. I had a loaded pistol in my drawer, which I thought it possible I might not make good use of after I was more thoroughly possessed, so I endeavored to put it away where I would not be likely to get it. I tried to get it to pieces, but made sorry work with my attempt, and then threw it into a wardrobe, locked the door and threw the key away. While handling the pistol there was a fearful suggestion of suicide to me, which I repelled with all the will I had left. At length the pistol was out of the way, and I in bed. I had been in bed but a minute or two before there seemed to be crushing me an infinite fear. Whatever is horrible is the idea of the Fate of the old Greek drama, intensified infinitely, seemed to hang down upon me. Every nerve in my body seemed to be tingling and vibrating like a harp string. There was a ringing in my ears terribly loud, and my heart seemed to be throbbing with the regularity and force of the stroke of a large steam-engine. I sprang up and drank huge draughts of water, which did not quench my thirst in the slightest. Then I promenaded the room, and as I came near the large window, that overlooks half the city, I felt tempted to continue my walk through the window, and so on into the street, and—but I had sense enough left to know that that would be to kill me, and I shrank from suicide. I felt too, that it was no longer safe for me to be in my room alone, and so I made a very hasty and incomplete toilet with the intention of calling upon some one in the building, to "go for the doctor." When I looked at my watch, I found that what had seemed to me so indescribably long was a period of about one minute and a half. How long I was dressing, it would be impossible to say, measuring, that is, by my sensations—centuries would intervene between the putting on of different garments. I spoke to a neighboring inmate of the building, who advised me to call on the Janitor for assistance. My message, I remember, was delivered quite hurriedly, but grammatically. So I started down the stairs to find the Janitor.

Now the number of stairs, and the length of the ascent from the ground floor to my room, are the subjects of innumerable jokes among my few visitors. They talk of "starting one afternoon and getting there the next," &c.

In my Hasheesh state, however, those jokes would have seemed jokes—but because of their extravagant littleness.—Probably the cannon ball, the time of whose flight from the earth to the sun every school-boy computes, could have gone its journey and back again, and got half way to Neptune, before I reached the bottom of those interminable stairs. Down! Down! deeper than ever plummet sounded did they seem to go. And to have descended one or two stories, in no way diminished the infinite series of steps, I was traveling for an eternity upon. How easy to throw myself over! and how pleasant! This thought, for an instant, came to me. I recoiled from it, however, with horror, and, clasping the bannister, clutched it with the desperation of a dying man.

I didn't see the Janitor. Perhaps the reason may be found in the description he gave a friend: "I heard som'un a comin', and I looked, and Lor' how dat gemman wid de red har did come! He bin gone crazy, sartin sure! How he did slaw down dem ar stars! I seen him a comin', and I just stood from under."

I ran into the street and to an office near by, hoping to find some one there who would go for the Doctor. I saw no one there and then ran a square or so till I found a couple of police officers with whom I was well acquainted. I explained to one of them that I had been taking Indian Hemp and wanted to reach the office of a friend—a physician. He started with me, but I could not walk; I must run. I told him I was in a tremendous hurry, and so he proposed a dog-trot. During the rest of that night I must have laughed a hundred times at the recollection of that "dog-trot." I had run about a square when he was completely out of breath. The office was soon reached. The Doctor was spoken to, and after waiting a few centuries, I asked my companion if the Doctor wasn't very slow in coming? "Why," said he, "it isn't a minute since you spoke to him!" It is wholly impossible to describe the length of that run, as it seemed to me.—There are no figures to compute it. Sisyphus continually rolling up hill a stone that continually fell down, made no more progress than I seemed to.

The Doctor soon had me lying down and warmly wrapped up, with camphor in my mouth. I attempted to explain my feelings to him and got as far as the words "infinite multi reduplication," when the absurdity of my talk set him to smiling and the absurdity of my attempting to explain anything set me to laughing, and I held my tongue.

The quality of my nature was now made evident. The soul and the senses were disjoined. I was conscious of what was going on around me, and could have done anything mechanically. But at the same time, my mind stimulated to an unwonted activity, would have gone half over the Universe.

Between the sensuous and spiritual parts of my nature, there seemed to be an effort to establish a mutual relation. If I may so express it, they were two clocks whose pendulums would only now and then beat together. The point of juncture would be some motion which my body would make after it had been foreshadowed by the mind. I would think my head was turned. The next instant I would think in what direction, then I could *feel* a wave. (I know no other name) rising and falling in the mental part of me, and another in the sensuous, and then they would mingle into one and my head would turn in the direction I had anticipated. This anticipation of my actions was a source of great annoyance to me, and I at last by a strong effort of will overcame it—so far, at least, as to do something I had not anticipated at the very moment when the anticipated action should have taken place. When I dreamed, my dreams were very curious.—I remember one where all space seemed full of rockers two inches long, on each of which was seated a little old woman, not over three inches tall, grotesquely dressed and humming an air from William Tell. I slept some that night, though fitfully, and was at breakfast the next morning. Usually a valiant trencherman, I did little that morning—but who would want to eat when his mouth was full of another man that tasted like cotton, and ate all the toast you buttered for yourself? And this was my feeling.

If I reached out my cup for tea it would be a century before I got it back. This feeling I then thought could be explained by falling asleep and waking instantly, and doing this with great rapidity.

Breakfast over, I went to bed, and staid there till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, sleeping all the time. At that hour I awoke free from Hasheesh. I have felt no ill effects from my adventure, beyond considerable nervous fatigue, (which, after all, may be due to other causes.)

But I have learned several things:

1st. Never to take Hasheesh again.

2d. That a man has some control of himself even in a fearful delirium.

3d. That the effects of Hasheesh are to exaggerate time and space by a quickening of the perceptive powers of the nerves, to prompt to grotesque notions, thoughts and visions, to separate, seemingly, at least, the mind and the body.

4th. I have learned what a fearful instrument of torture and ecstatic source of bliss the mind, or that material correlative of it, the nervous system, is; for—and I would say it with reverence—that night I seemed to exhaust the joys of the Blest, and the tortures of the Damned.

5th. I have had given me a new cause for wonder at this human frame of ours. Why is it that a few grains of black, sticky extract should rouse the mind, which is supposed to be immaterial, to such an unwonted activity, should unship Reason,—should excite the fancy and wake the imagination? How is it, anyway, that the body contains the mind? Where is the boundary line between matter and mind? Such knowledge is too wonderful for me. I can only say with the Psalmist, "We are fearfully and wonderfully made"—leaving the solution of these questions to the greater light and clearer insight, for which we all hope in another state of being.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Staff of the French Army.

A letter from Paris to the *N. Y. Times*, gives the following interesting information respecting the officers who are to command the different divisions of the French army.

The Emperor of France will command his army in person, as will also Francis Joseph, of Austria, and Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia. Napoleon's Major General or Chief of the staff, will be the Marshal Count Randon, who distinguished himself for his administrative as well as his military ability, in his late governorship of Algeria.

Of the four Divisions that are to compose the army of the Alps—that is to say, of the Divisions that are to act against Austria in Piedmont, the commanders are Marshal Canrobert, Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, General MacMahon and General Niel. In the selection of these officers, it will be seen that there was an intention of securing variety of talent.—Canrobert is the best tactician in the army, d'Hilliers represents genius and foresight in military combination, MacMahon is the representative of daring and irresistible impetuosity in the charge, while Niel is the great engineer of the army. MacMahon commanded at the taking of the Malakoff, and was the first general officer that reached its heights, while Niel did all the engineering of the siege.

Marshal Pelissier, who has been recalled from London, (where it is thought he will be replaced by M. de Persigny,) is to take command of a large army of observation to be collected at Nancy, at a distance from the Rhine, at Strasburg, of about one hundred miles. The object of this army is to watch the movements of Germany, and to protect that side of France, if it be necessary, perhaps later on, if the war become general, to act against Germany. In that case, the command would become a very important one.

Marshal Magnan, one of the heroes of the *coup d'etat*, and an individual who is considered essential in the application of any repressive measures at the capital, remains in the command of the army of Paris: while Marshal Castellane retains his place as commandant at Lyons. These being the two revolutionary points of France, it was thought best to retain the men who had long been in command of them, and who knew best how to control them in case of difficulty. But there can be no danger for the present to the Emperor's power; the future may bring a change.—Gen. Soumain, who is technically called commandant of the *place de Paris*, an officer of great ability [illegible] by the Emperor and Marshal Magnan, has been placed upon Gen. Niel's staff. This officer has been in fact, the actual commandant of the army ever since the Crimean war, his chief Marshal Magnan, reposing entire confidence in his administration.

The Emperor will take with him the following officers aid-de-camps; Gen. Count de Montebello, Gen. Prince de Moskowa, Gen. Fleury, Col. de Genlis, Col. Reille, Lieut. Col. Marquis of Toulongeon, and Lieut. Col. Lepic,—seven.

His orderly officers will be, Lieut. Col. Favé, *Chief d' Escadron* Schmitz, Capts. Brady, Emile Tascher de la Pagerie, Prince de la Tour d' Auvergne, and Lieut. Prince Joachim Murat.

These aids and orderly officers are all personal friends of the Emperor, while three of them Gen. Fleury, Edgar Ney, (Prince de la Moskowa,) and young Joachim Murat, are his constant companions. He is surrounding himself, in fact, in this grand campaign with the men whom he loves and on whom he can rely.

Baron Larrey is to leave his military hospital at Paris, the Val-de-Grace, and his large private practice, to accompany the Emperor as his surgeon. I have not learned whether Mr. Larrey is to take charge of the surgical staff of the army as well, but it is probable that he will not. The present is the son of the Baron Larrey of the first Empire.

Capt. Jerome Bonaparte, who has lately returned to France from a visit to his parents in Baltimore, has been placed in the most dangerous service in the army. He will command in Chasseurs d'Afrique a body of light cavalry, every man of whom is mounted on an Arab stallion of great speed and endurance. This body is divided up and thrown forward in advance of the army in scouting parties, and is employed in all dangerous and rapid reconnoissances. The Captain, on arriving at Paris ten days ago, left immediately for Algiers, to join the company, from whence he will most probably land at Genoa, on Sardinian territory, which is to be, on account of its proximity to Toulon and Marseilles, the future base of the operations of the French army.

I have been told that Major Kearney of N. Y., has entered the staff of one of the French Generals of Division, as a volunteer. Major Kearney, it will be remembered, distinguished himself in the Mexican War, in which he commanded a volunteer cavalry company, raised and equipped entirely at his own expense.

Gen. Bourbaki, the youngest General of Division in the French army and perhaps the most promising, will have the honor of passing first into the Italian territory, with the army of the Alps. He will command under Marshal Canrobert, but it is thought he will have crossed the line with forty or fifty thousand men before the Marshal's arrival.

☞ A teacher wishing to explain to a little girl the manner in which a lobster casts his shell when he has outgrown it, said, "what do you do when you have outgrown your clothes? You throw them aside, don't you?" "Oh, no," replied the little one, "we let out the tucks!"

☞ A witness before Judge ——, of Mississippi, in answer to a question, replied: "Yes, sirree, Bob!" Whereupon the judge said: "Mr. Clerk, fine Mr. Jones five dollars for the ree, and five dollars for the Bob!"

☞ Printer's errors are sometimes laughable. A young clergyman printed a sermon, the subject of which was the necessity for moderate and rational recreation, in which occurred the passage: "Man should work—and play too." The want of a stroke ruined it, and the religious world was scandalized by reading, "Man should work and play loo."

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

[We intend to pay particular attention to this department of the "People's Press," furnishing such seasonable and sensible articles as will be useful to the farmer, in the work immediately before him. In our next, we shall republish from the American Agriculturalist, a synopsis of the work for June, in the Orchard, in the Kitchen Garden, and among the Flowers, the latter of which will be found advantageous to those of our lady readers who delight in adorning their parterres with choice annuals, as well as cultivating exotics in flower-pots. The limited space occupied this week should form no criterion, as an accident prevented our making the selections intended, and which would have embraced two or more columns. Ed. P. P.]

June on the Farm.

The husbandman has very little leisure, between putting in his late crops and commencing to till his first plantings. Even now, the first day of June, before the buckwheat and turnip fields are sown, the corn and potatoes, carrots and cabbages, require going through with the plow and cultivator, followed by the hoe. Some of the late implements designed to relieve hand-labor are well adapted to their work; the horse hoe almost takes the place of the hand-hoe in the corn field. Whatever is used, see that the ground is well lightened up before the roots have extended far, and early keep down weeds.

If there are any vacant spots which were too wet to plant before, let them not lie idle. There is ample time to grow a soiling crop, if not to ripen corn, upon such land. Let no soil produce weeds only, to scatter their seeds for a future crop. The prospect now is, that everything the farmer can raise will be wanted, at home or abroad, and at higher rates than for some years past.

BARLEY—Will still succeed if sown.

BEANS—Plant, any not in, among corn or alone.

BEETS—Mangel-wurtzel and Sugar varieties succeed well when sown.

BUCKWHEAT—Sow, or even first of July, that it may fill its kernels in the cool weather of Autumn.

Butter and Cheese—Read the prize articles as they appear from month to month, and try to make such products as will suffer no discount when thrown into market.

Cabbages—Plow and hoe early ones.—Plant among early potatoes and elsewhere for late use. Use tobacco dust, lime and ashes sprinkled over the plants to keep away insects.

Carrots—Hoe and thin early. Much labor may be saved, and a better crop secured by taking the carrot, turnip and beet patch in hand before the weeds get a start. Thin out liberally. Four to six inches apart in the row is near enough for carrots.

Corn—Replant failures. It is not too late for the King Phillip or other early varieties to ripen seed. Put in freely for soiling, especially if the pasture ground is small. Milkmen well know its value, and usually plant largely, in drills. It is well to make three plantings.

Fences—Should be examined often.

Haying—Will commence according to the forwardness of the grass. Mowing machines are now so common that the farmer need not commence upon his crop before the grass is ready to cut, nor will he need to cut it down while wet with dew or rain.

Hoeing will, on many farms, constitute a prominent portion of the work for June. Clean tillage now will make easy work in July.

Manures should be made at every season of the year. Keep the cattle and hog yards well covered with muck; scrape up cattle droppings each morning, and throw them in heaps under cover.

Millet—"Hungarian grass," or other kinds, may still be sown, for soiling or ripening even.

Potatoes—Keep free from weeds, but do not use the plow among them after they commence blooming.

Poultry require little attention if running at large, save feeding a little grain and collecting eggs. Where it is necessary to confine them in buildings or yards, it is always well to let them out for a short time about sundown. Keep roosts dusted with plaster, charcoal of muck, and barreling the contents frequently, for guano.

Pumpkins will still be in season if planted, either among corn or potatoes, or in patches by themselves.

Sheep—Shear, if not done. Guard against dogs.

Sorghum—Drill in a quantity, for soiling purposes.

Stock—Raise the best calves, lambs and pigs to breed from. Provide improved breeds of cattle and horses to cross with your own stock.

Swine—Where there is an orchard or small pasture accessible, hogs may properly have the range of it, but by all means keep them from the highways and door-yards. If shut up, give them weeds, turf, and other green stuff, daily, keeping their pens and yards supplied with absorbents.

Tanners' Bark—Peel from hemlock and oak, standing it up carefully to dry.

Tools for hay and grain cutting, should all be procured and put in working order. With a large quantity of hay and grain to cut, a mowing machine will, doubtless, pay, beside securing it in better order.

Turnips—Sow the last of this or in next month.

Weeds—Keep them down while small, if you would save heavy labor afterwards, and secure good crops.

TO MAKE EXCELLENT BREAD.—Take eight quarts of wheat flour, spread it in your mixing dish, so as to leave a large cavity in the center; pour a sufficient quantity of boiling milk, or water, over two quarts of sifted white corn meal to scald it thoroughly, and let it stand till it is only lukewarm, turn into the flour, add a teacupful of good hop yeast and a little warm milk or water; stir it well, mixing in a portion of the flour, and let it stand ten or twelve hours in a warm place; knead it well; make it into loaves which will rise, near the fire, in less than an hour. When baked well, this bread is light, sweet, and nutritious; quite as good as bread made of potato yeast, and it keeps moist longer, besides being a saving of labor.

SODA CAKE.—Two teacups of sweet cream, four eggs, one teaspoonful of supercarbonate of soda, two of cream of tartar, a little salt, and stir to the consistency of batter cakes. Made with white sugar, it is a delicate looking cake and very healthful. Baked in thin cakes, with jelley between the layers, it is a delicious jelly cake.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Two cups of sugar, two of molasses, two of butter, six eggs, six cups of flour two teaspoons of soda dissolved in a cup of sour cream, a nutmeg, one tablespoonful cloves, two tablespoonful ginger. These will keep good a long time.

CORN BREAD.—Mix three pints meal in a quart sour milk; add three eggs, a teaspoon of saleratus, and some salt; beat all to a smooth batter, pour in pans half an inch deep, and bake quick.

CREAM CAKES.—One cup cream; 1 cup sugar; 2 cups flour; 2 eggs; 1 teaspoon saleratus;—flavor with lemon.

CUP CAKE.—One cup of cream (best, sour) one of fresh butter, two of white sugar, four of sifted flour, five eggs beaten quite light, a teaspoon of soda dissolved in the cream. First stir the butter and sugar till light; then add the eggs alternately with the flour; bake in small tins.

KATE'S BISCUIT.—One cup of cream three of sugar, one of butter, three eggs beaten light, the white separate; dissolve a teaspoon of soda in the cream, and then strain; add flour enough to thicken; roll out and cut in cakes.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—One cup molasses; 1 cup sugar; 1 cup buttermilk; 1 egg; 2 teaspoon saleratus; flavor with cloves—mix pretty thick.

COOKIES.—One cup butter; 2 cups sugar; 2 cup cold water; ½ teaspoon saleratus; 2 eggs—flour enough to roll.

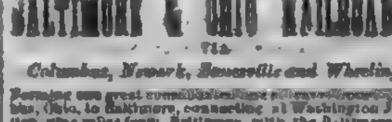
With what "net" is a lady soonest caught? In this country, *net profits*; in Europe, a coronet.

Why is a tender-hearted person like a house-keeper with but little furniture? Because he is easily *moved*.

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

Cheap Dry Goods.
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
[illegible]
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market.
[illegible] Lawns, Robes, Calicoes, Bareges, Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap and One price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.
may 12. J. C. [illegible]

TWO DAILY TRAINS
FROM COLUMBUS VIA THE
GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE
TO
Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.



THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT Route, from all points South and West,
TO THE EAST
IS BY THE
CENTRAL OHIO
AND
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROADS!
VIA
Columbus, Newark, Zanesville and Wheeling.

Forming one great consolidated [illegible] to Baltimore, connecting at Washington Junction, nine miles from Baltimore, with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Branch Road to WASHINGTON CITY, affording the exclusive and only through Ticket and Baggage Check arrangement between the cities of the West and the National Capital; connecting also at the Relay to Baltimore with the railroads to PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BOSTON, being the only route by which merchants and travelers can purchase tickets that will enable them to visit the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York at the cost of a ticket to New York by other lines, an advantage that is afforded by this route only.

TWO DAILY TRAINS FROM COLUMBUS,
At 3.25 a.m., and 12.25 p.m.

Through Tickets to the Eastern Cities can be procured via Washington city, at an additional charge of $1.00.
Be sure to ask for tickets by the Wheeling route and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
Baggage checked through from Cincinnati to Baltimore and New York.
Fare to New York and Boston, $1.50 less than via any other route.

FOR THROUGH TICKETS
and all information please apply at the office of the Union Depot. R. L. DOHERTY, Agent.
W. W. BROWN, General Ticket Agent, C. O. R. R.
W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation, Baltimore.
E. F. FULLER,
General Western Agent B. & O. R. R.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the County Auditor's Office, Franklin county, Ohio, until 12 o'clock M. THURSDAY, JUNE 9th, 1859, for furnishing the materials and building a Bridge over the Walnut Creek, at Lockbourne, in said county. The distance between the abutments to be [illegible] feet, and the entire length of the superstructure to be 60 feet; to be a single track bridge of two spans, and to be 12 feet wide from out to out, and 12 feet [illegible] inches high in the clear, between the floor and the band, or 15 feet 2 inches from top to top of lower and upper chords.

Estimated amount of work and materials:
150 yards excavation for foundation of abutments.
200 do grading road at end of bridge.
13 perch of rope work (25 cubic feet to the perch) in abutments and wings.
[illegible] perch stone work (25 cubic feet to the perch) in [illegible]
[illegible] feet Bridge or Superstructure.

Separate bids will be received for the above 1 part of work, or for the whole job and will be let to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the Commissioners reserving [illegible] to reject any and all bids.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the County Auditor's Office.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
ISAAC WHITE,
D. L. HOLTON,
Commissioners.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills,
DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.
Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,
[illegible] Merchants and Farmers, and ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.
These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes [illegible]

[illegible]
That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;
That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,
with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,
and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That

Sick Females,
who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual [illegible] are removed by their cordial and gentle [illegible] properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,
however they may have been tried [illegible]. That their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,
and render it enjoyable. That, [illegible] the system of disease [illegible] they

Cause soon to Heal,
and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,
and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the Liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief and, (if administered before the vital citadel of the life has been invaded,) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best [illegible] thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial; they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

[illegible] consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

Principal Office and Sales Rooms, [illegible] Buildings from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY
Roberts & Samuel, Columbus
[illegible]
A. Algire, Canal Winchester.
Isaac Thompson, Worthington.
B. H. Johnson, Reynoldsburg.
B. N. Buckley, Clintonville.
D. Gutter, Westerville.
[illegible]

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.
[illegible]

☞ 5000 Agents Wanted—
To sell four new inventions. Agents have made over $25,000 on one,—better than all other similar agencies. Send four stamps and get 80 pages particulars, gratis.
EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.
my 1 y.

☞ 1000 Agents Wanted—
For particulars send stamp.
C. P. WHITTEN, Lowell, Mass.
my 1 y.

☞ DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, & INDIGESTION, by which persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, an hour before each meal.

CHOICE SEEDS.
APPLE PIE MELON.—Seeds of this delicious [illegible] substitute for pies, 6 cents a package.
MAMMOTH [illegible] LIMA BEANS.—[illegible] 6 cents package.
LARGE CHEESE SQUASH.—[illegible] 12 cents.
☞ The three packages for 25 CENTS postpaid.
Address C. T. RAPALJE,
Care of editor "Horticultural Monthly," Rochester, New York.
N. B.—Editors of Country Newspapers inserting the above with this notice, twice, appropriately displayed, before the 15th of May, will receive eight packages of each kind of, the seeds.
April 28, [illegible]

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the Chill. But in this effort it fails. Then the Fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of Fever and Ague. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflictive disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS, AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by
Roberts & Samuels, No. 34 N. High St., Columbus O., Suire, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati O., Mr. Fiske Cleveland O., W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O., and by all druggists, and dealers in medicines.

Consumptives do not Dispare

CONSUMPTION CURED.	AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR, UNCAS BRANT, while a Missionary among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains, discovered a RARE PLANT, that proves to be a certain cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c. Having now made his fortune and retired from business, he will send the prescription and directions for preparing the medicine FREE OF CHARGE to all who desire it, and will send to his agent, enclosing two stamps (6 cents), to pay the return letter, with a description of their symptoms. The Old Doctor has cured more than 2000 cases of CONSUMPTION alone, and hopes all afflicted people will avail themselves of this opportunity, as the Doctor wishes to do all the good he can before he dies. Address all letters to DANIEL ADEE, Box 3531 P. O. New York, Who is the sole agent.
CONSUMPTION CURED.	
CONSUMPTION CURED.	
CONSUMPTION CURED.	
CONSUMPTION CURED.	
CONSUMPTION CURED.	

June 1-1y.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Debility of the Nervous System,
Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

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A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea proceeding from COLD IN THE BOWELS.

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A Democratic Newspaper,
TO BE PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT COLUMBUS OHIO
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

[illegible]

Terms and Information:

[illegible]

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.
Columbus, March 23, 1859.

[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME I. | COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859. | NUMBER 5.

PEOPLES PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.

TERMS - $1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular sovereignty.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine. their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

"PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS."—Under this caption, the New York Sun says:

"On the Republican side there is an undoubted majority in favor of the nomination of Senator Seward for the next Presidency. An influential portion of the party, however, are opposed to his nomination, and the American and "Old-Line Whig" elements are decidedly in favor of taking up some other man."

In this connection, the Sun enumerates JOHN BELL, EDWARD BATES, JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Judge MCLEAN, and N. P. BANKS, and says "among the Freesoil Democrats in the Republican ranks, Col. FREMONT has earnest and active friends."

On the Democratic side, it remarks that almost every State has a candidate, but "the office-holders, of course, pretend to be favorable to the re-nomination of Mr. BUCHANAN. This, however, is mere flattery. They do not mean what they say in public. They know that Mr. BUCHANAN is pledged, by his own declarations, not to seek a re-election; but even if he were not pledged, but few of them would give him an earnest support."

The Sun speculates very considerately upon the prospect. It says:

"At present, the leaders will not openly speak out their minds, but it is apparent that in all of the Northern and Western States, the mass of the people are so attached to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty that they will not support any candidate who is not thoroughly identified with it. There is a fear that the South will be unreasonable and impracticable, but if the North stands firm, it can control the next National Convention. If the Democratic party would again succeed, it must give the people an assurance, in the character of the man whom it nominates, that it is not sectional but national, and that it has emancipated itself from the dictation of selfish cliques who would sacrifice the honor and the interests of the country, to attain their own dishonorable ends."

The Sun very evidently points to Mr. DOUGLAS, although it refrains from the use of his name in this connection. He is identified with "Popular Sovereignty," and is not "sectional but national."

A Yankee editor says that he liked to die laffin, to see a drunkin' chap trying to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign for a pocket handkerchief.

Appendix to the Speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas.

In the Senate of the United States, February 23d, 1859, in reply to Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, in opposition to the passage of a Code of Laws by Congress to protect slavery in the territories, and in favor of banishing from the halls of Congress all questions touching domestic slavery in the territories, and remanding them to the people of the territories, to be disposed of as they may see proper, subject to an appeal to the judicial tribunals, to test the validity of the territorial enactments under the Constitution of the United States, together with an appendix, showing the position of distinguished public men on this question in the great contests of 1854 and 1856.

NOTE BY MR. DOUGLAS.

The debate was continued at considerable length by several Senators, some of whom emphatically repudiated the idea that it was the intention of the Kansas-Nebraska act to affirm the principle of NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES, whereby all questions pertaining to African slavery, as well as all other matters of domestic concern, were banished from the halls of Congress and remanded to the people of the Territories respectively, to be disposed of as they should see proper, subject only to the constitution, with the right of appeal by any person feeling aggrieved by the territorial legislation, to the judicial tribunals to determine the validity of such enactments under the Constitution of the United States.

They went farther, and insisted that it is the duty of Congress to intervene and enact a code of laws to protect slavery in the Territories whenever the Territorial Legislature may fail or refuse to provide such legislation.

One Senator (Mr. Gwin) declared, that if he had understood the Kansas-Nebraska bill at the time of its passage as I now construe it, he never would have voted for it.

Inasmuch as I was deposed from the position of Chairman of the Committee on Territories, which I had held for eleven years in the Senate and two years in the House of Representatives, BECAUSE OF MY FIRM ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERVENTION AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY in the Territories, as defined in the Kansas-Nebraska act, I should have referred to the debates in 1854, when that act was passed, and in 1856 when Mr. Buchanan was elected President on the *distinct issue* of "NON-INTERVENTION AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY," to show, by extracts from speeches and the public records, what was the true construction of the Kansas-Nebraska act, had not the debate been sprung upon the Senate suddenly, without affording opportunity for an examination of the debates and public records. But an intelligent and esteemed friend has since made a thorough examination into the whole subject, and has submitted to me his report, which I believe to be fair and impartial, and which I annex to these remarks as an Appendix.

"The recent legislation of Congress, respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

APPENDIX.

Extracts from a speech of the Hon. Moses Norris, Jr., of New Hampshire, in the Senate of the United States, March 3, 1854:

"Now, sir, I understand the spirit and true interest of this clause of the bill to be, that the legislation of 1850, organizing the Territories of Utah and New Mexico was grounded on the principle of the non-intervention of Congress with the institutions of slavery or any other domestic institution, in the Territories of the United States, and the States to be formed out of them, leaving the people free to form their own institutions for themselves; and that the principle of legislation thus agreed upon and established, as to Utah and New Mexico, 'ought to be final, not only as to these Territories, but as to all Territories organized after that time.'" * * *

"Now, I shall endeavor to maintain that the doctrine of non-interference on the part of the Federal Government with the institutions of the organized Territories was then established—leaving to the people of the Territories the rights of a free and popular government, with full power under the Constitution, to form their own domestic institutions as they may deem best suited to their condition.—I shall endeavor to establish that. I shall endeavor to establish another fact; that this measure of non-intervention was carried by the almost united vote of the North against the great mass of Southern Senators in this Chamber, as establishing a principle on which the North could stand, and not as a mere expedient, temporary, and limited in its operation, but as enduring. I will, by and by, appeal to the record in vindication of what I now say."—(Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 33d Cong., vol. 29, page 305.)

Extract from a speech of Hon. J. B. Weller, of California, in the United States Senate, February 13, 1854:

"But, if this be a question between slavery and freedom, then the friends of this measure hold the freedom side of the question. We propose that the people, the original source of all power, those who spoke this Government into existence, and whose agents we are, shall be allowed to decide for themselves what local institutions shall exist among them. On the other hand, the opponents of the [illegible]. They contend that the [illegible] shall not exercise this right; that their minds shall be enslaved; that their hands shall be tied up, and they prevented from a free decision, whether slavery shall exist there or not. We occupy the broad ground of freedom. We have an abiding confidence in the honesty and in the intelligence of the people. We are not afraid to trust them with the decision of this question. How stands it with you? I had supposed that you were the agents and representatives of the people; but it seems that the servant has become wiser than the master. You, who are invested with political power, are claiming now that you are better judges of what sort of government the people should have, than the people themselves. Is this so? Is there that vast amount of intelligence and of patriotism in the American Congress which makes us far better judges of what the people should have than the people themselves? Our whole system is based upon the principle that man is capable of self-government. The moment you violate this principle, that moment you transcend your authority, and destroy the vital element of the Republic.

"We propose that this, like other questions, shall be left to the free decision of the people."—(Appendix Congressional Globe, 1st Sess., 33d Cong., vol. 29, page 200.)

Extract from the speech of the Hon. Wm. H. English, of Indiana, delivered in the House of Representatives, May 9, 1854:

"Mr. Chairman, I do not choose on this occasion to express any opinion as to the power of Congress to legislate for the Territories, because the impropriety of exercising such power is so clear, to my mind, as to make the consideration of the Constitutional question entirely unnecessary.

"I am willing, as I said upon a previous occasion, to trust the people with the power of regulating their domestic institutions in their own way, not only under State government, but through their regularly constituted Territorial Legislature. I hold that if the people are of sufficient numbers and importance to merit a Territorial government at all, they are capable of governing themselves. A man who has exercised the attributes of a free citizen in Indiana, or any other State, loses none of his powers of self-government by emigrating to a Territory.—Is he less virtuous, less intelligent, less imbued with the spirit of patriotism and love of country because he resides in a Territory and not in a State? Is he less an object of government regard because he has gone into the wilderness to endure the hardships of frontier life in preparing a way for that tide of population, civilization, and empire which still flows to the West? Sir, such men can be trusted. I would refer the question of slavery, and all other questions, to them—to that best and safest of all tribunals—the people to be governed. They are the best judges of the soil, and climate, and wants of the country they inhabit, and they are true judges of what will best suit their own condition and promote their welfare and happiness.

"And, sir, I am surprised, that in this Republic, in the year 1854, any party should be found to deny the privilege to such organized State and Territory of the Union of regulating their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution, and; more particularly, that such anti-republican doctrines should be advanced by any one claiming to be a member of the Democratic party."—(Appen. Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 33d Cong, vol. 29, page 622.)

Extracts from a speech of Hon. M. Macdonald, of Maine, delivered in the House of Representatives, April 10, 1854:

"Pass the bill, give the people of the Territories the right to determine for themselves the question whether they will tolerate slavery or not, and the question becomes local. No longer will there be inducements, and most certainly no propriety in discussing the question at the North or in non-slaveholding communities.

"The bill commends itself especially to my own mind, because it contains the principle that the people of the Territories shall regulate their own domestic affairs. This right was the great feature of the Territorial bills of 1850, and is 'the lion in the path of agitation.' The doctrine that all just powers are derived from the consent of the governed, addresses itself to the dignity of man, and teaches him the lesson that his rights are not the grant of an earthly government, but the free gift of the King of Kings. Sir, the sovereignty of the people, their right to rule in political affairs, was first proclaimed in the ears of the old world by our own Declaration of Independence. The tenacity with which our forefathers clung to this doctrine is written in the blood and carnage, the suffering and self-denial of the American Revolution. As the basis of permanent government, this principle was first recognized in the American Constitution. 'We, the people, do ordain and establish government,' are words of power which caused the kings of the earth to fear and tremble like Belshazzar of old, when the finger of a man's hand wrote over against the candlestick upon the plaster of the wall those words of fearful import, 'mene, mene, tekel, upharsin.' Our great growth as a nation, and our great prosperity as individuals, under the benign influence of the Constitution, are the legitimate fruit of the great truth that man is capable of self-government. This principle, sir, runs through the whole structure of our governmental organization. It is the central sun of our system around which revolves all other lights."

* * * * * * *

"Sir, the whole head and front of the offending of the Nebraska bill hath this extent—no more; that it allows the people of the Territory to regulate their own affairs."—(See Appen. Cong. Globe, 1st Sess., 33d Cong., vol. 29, p. 514.)

Extract from a speech of Hon. J. R. Thomson, of New Jersey, in the Senate of the United States, February 28, 1854.

"The principle of this bill is the principle of self-government, a principle which alone prompted the Declaration of Independence. Sir, it was the seminal principle of the Constitution and the Government. It lies at the foundation of all our political institutions. It is the inalienable birthright of every American freeman. The recognition of this principle has been universal in our country with the single exception of the anomaly of dictating to the people of the Territories, (in some instances) their organic laws, instead of leaving them, like the rest of the people, to the exercise of their own volition. At this moment the country resounds with clamor, from a political party, whose policy it is to keep alive agitation, because it is proposed that Congress should abjure the exercise of irresponsible power, and leave the people of the Territories established by this bill to the enjoyment of their rights of self-government."—(See App. Cong. Globe, 1st Sess., 33d Cong., vol. 29, p. 255.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. R. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, in the United States Senate, February 28, 1854:

"But, sir, is not the bill correct in principle and will it not work as well in practice as any other which can be adopted? Does it not give the people of the Territories the right to regulate their own domestic affairs in any way they please, not in violation of the Constitution of the United States? We are not asked to give protection to the property in slaves, or say that the local Legislature shall not pass laws upon the subject of slavery. We do not say whether the slaveholder can or cannot hold a slave there by virtue of the Constitution; that is left an open question to be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. And who can object to that? But, sir, if we put a provision in the bill, that up to the time of the formation of a State Constitution the owners of slaves should lawfully hold them there, it would be of no service to them because there would be no local police; so that the mere refusal of the Territorial Legislature to provide for the manner in which they shall be held and sold and treated and penalties for harboring them, &c., would effectually exclude them."—(Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 33d Cong., vol. 29, p. 248.)

Extracts from a speech of Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, in the United States Senate, July 1, 1856:

"In 1850, when the peace of the country seemed to be in imminent danger, the experienced men of this body, such as Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster, and the venerable Senator in front of me, Mr. Cass, and others, conceived and presented a new mode of adjustment. That was simply to take this question out of Congress and confide it to the people of the Territory—to submit it to their judgment and their will.—For one I thought the principle an admirable one.—It seemed to me that it ought to give entire satisfaction to the country and that it would have a salutary influence upon our national relations—a principle so perfectly in unison with our whole republican system of government, a mere recognition and extension to the territories of that vital principle of self-government—a principle suited to all times, all occasions and all territories and as imperishable as our mountains—no temporary remedy, no arbitrary rule, no perishable expedient, but simply this, that as the people of a State can at all times settle this question of domestic policy for themselves, Congress will enforce that the people of a territory shall have the same opportunity—that that power which is to be complete and exclusive when the people become a State, should operate during the territorial existence. Not only because it was perfectly right in principle, but because I believed it would be wise in practice, I preferred it to any which had previously been practised in the Government, or any other idea presented at the time antagonistic to it."—(Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Session, 34th Congress, vol. 33, pages 729, 730.)

Again, on the 9th of July 1856, in the Senate when Kansas affairs were under discussion Mr. Bigler said:

"I want to put myself right on another point. I mean the question of the measure of power which the Territorial Legislature can exercise over the subject of slavery. On this point no man can misunderstand the import of the language of the Kansas bill; it is explicit to the effect, that the people shall be left perfectly free to decide the question according to their own pleasure; but it is a question of what degree of law making power it is competent for Congress to confer upon the people and Legislature of a Territory. It is a question of construing the constitution and therefore a judicial question which I am not called upon to decide.—But, sir, I have no views to conceal; I agree with the Senator from Michigan, that the Territorial Legislature has entire control over the subject—it is competent to establish, abolish or protect it. I can see but two sources of law-making power for the Territory—the one is Congress—the other is the people who inhabit the Territory, and it seems to me, that when Congress has conferred upon the people all the power it possessed, as in the case of Kansas, the people, through their local legislature, have an ample law-making power, equal to the control of the slavery or any other question."—(See Appendix Cong. Globe, vol. 33, page [illegible].)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. L. O'B. Branch, of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives, July 24, 1856:

"But it is said the bill allows the people resident there to prohibit the introduction of slavery before their admission into the Union. It contains no such feature. The thirty-second section declares its intent to be 'to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.' If the Constitution allows them to prohibit slavery, then the bill permits it: if the Constitution does not allow them to prohibit slavery, then the bill does not permit it. The power of the people during the existence of their territorial government, is a judicial question to be settled by the courts, if a case should ever arise involving the question; and whatever Congress might have said in the bill, it could not have altered the Constitution, nor taken the question out of the hands of the Courts. Whatever may be the decision of the Courts, I will be content; for I regard the great main feature of the bill as infinitely transcending in importance any of the minor questions that can be raised under it, and I would rather trust the question to the people of the Territory than to [illegible] have, at any time in the future."—(Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Sess. 34th Congress, vol. 33, pages 1081, 1082.)

Extract from a speech of the Hon. Harry Hibberd, of New Hampshire, in the House of Representatives, May 5, 1854:

"As such the country understood and accepted it. It, sir, is the great and distinguishing feature of the pending bill. It is embodied there in the following words:

"'It being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.'

"This, sir, is plain and explicit. It enumerates the broad doctrine of non-interference on the part of the Federal Government with the institution of slavery, and the control and regulation thereof by the States and Territories concerned. It is a principle which, to be understood, needs but to be stated, and to be approved, needs but to be understood. It addresses itself to all our notions of expediency and right. It appeals to our strongest sympathies, is strengthened by our traditions, and sanctioned by all our experience as individuals and as a people. It is peculiarly congenial to the American mind, and dear to the American heart. Attachment to it the most unyielding has in all ages been a distinguishing characteristic of the race from which we sprung. Upon it the frame-work and the details of our system of government, state and national, are based. For it the battles of the Revolution were fought. It was not for the money sought to be extorted by the Stamp act, and the duties on tea and sugar that our forefathers embarked in that perilous struggle. It was, sir, because a vital principle was involved—their right of self-government was at stake—there was to be taxation without representation—they were to be made subjects of an uncontrolled central power. For this they took up arms; with God's blessing, they triumphed. The principle they established has been sacredly cherished, and will be faithfully maintained. It is the ground in which all our local and municipal institutions rest. It insists upon [illegible] independence and separate sovereignty. It would leave to the central Government no power the State can properly exercise—to the State, no function which may as well be performed by the county—to the county, nothing that can as well be done by the town. It delegates to no human hands any power or prerogative which the individual citizen may with safety to others retain to himself. Its results are Popular Sovereignty, State Rights, and Individual Freedom. Wherever understood and applied, it has been in all lands and ages the surest safeguard of civil liberty—the strongest barrier against the encroachments of arbitrary power. That principle, sir, lies at the foundation of this bill.—As a supporter of the Compromises of 1850, I voted for it then—I stand upon it now."—(Appendix Cong. Globe, 1st Session 33rd Congress, vol. 29, p. 584.)

Extract from the Report of the Senate Committee on Territories, (Mr. Douglas, Chairman,) March 12, 1856:

"Your Committee have not considered it any part of their duty to examine and review each enactment and provision of the large volume of laws adopted by the legislature of Kansas, upon almost every rightful subject of legislation, and affecting nearly every relation and interest in life, with a view either of their approval or disapproval by Congress; for the reason that they are local laws confined in their operation to the internal concerns of the Territory, the control and management of which by the principles of the Federal Constitution, as well as by the very terms of the Kansas-Nebraska act, are confided to the people of the Territory to be determined by themselves, through their Representatives, in their local Legislature and their assent to the laws upon which their rights and liberties may all depend. Under these laws marriages have taken place; children have been born; deaths have occurred; estates have been distributed; contracts have been made and rights have accrued which it is not competent for Congress to divest.—If there can be a doubt in respect to the validity of these laws, growing out of the alleged irregularity of the election of the members of the Legislature, or the lawfulness of the place where its sessions were held, which it is competent for any tribunal to inquire into with a view to its decision at this day, and after the series of events which have ensued, it must be a judicial question over which Congress can have no control, and which can be determined only by the courts of Justice, under the protection and sanction of the constitution."—(Senate Report, No. 34, from the Committee on Territories, 1st Sess., 34th Cong.)

Extract from the national Democratic platform adopted at Cincinnati, June, 1856:

"And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, north and south, to the Constitution and the Union;

"1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason an armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes if consummated must end in civil war and disunion,—the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws, establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia.

"2. That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

"3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and to the admission of new states, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing in peace and harmony any future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a Republican form of government."

This platform was adopted unanimously by the convention, the vote being taken by States and each delegation casting their united vote in its favor.

Extracts from the letter of acceptance of Mr. Buchanan, of the nomination of the Cincinnati Democratic Convention, June 16, 1856:

"In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept, in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people." * *

"The agitation on the question of domestic slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and alienated their affections from each other. This agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a 'finality.' The recent legislation of Congress respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises, ere long, to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

"The Nebraska-Kansas act does no more than give the force of law to this elementary principle of self-goverment, declaring it to be 'the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.' This principle will surely not be controverted by any individual of any party professing devotion to popular government. Besides, how vain and illusory, would any other principle prove in practice in regard to THE TERRITORIES. This is apparent from the fact admitted by all, that after a Territory shall have entered the Union, and become a State, no constitutional power would then exist which could prevent it from either abolishing or establishing slavery as the case may be according to its sovereign will and pleasure."

KANSAS.—The Convention of the Free State party in Kansas, held at Osawatomie on the 18th and 19th of May, adopted a platform of principles, and effected a permanent organization of the Republican party in the Territory. The Convention elected for its President Mr. A. O. LEONARD, of Coffee county. During the afternoon recess on the first day, HORACE GREELEY addressed a mass meeting, in a speech an hour and a half long. The platform was reported on the following day, from a committee of thirteen, and after an animated discussion, lasting for eight hours, it was unanimously adopted. The platform declares that the Constitution does not carry Slavery into the Territories; that the people of the Territories have the right to select their own laws and elect their own officers; that further legislation by Congress is necessary for the suppression of the Slave-trade; that the passage of a liberal Homestead act is expedient—that the President has been guilty of an act of gross injustice in ordering the public lands in Kansas to be sold during a period of universal depression—that an extension of the political disabilities of naturalized voters is unwise—and that the improvement of rivers and harbors is a measure of essential importance. The Convention adjourned to the 19th.

☞ HENRY T. BARNS, aged sixteen years, second son of the senior editor of the Detroit Tribune, accidentally hung himself while exercising in a Gymnasium in that city on Friday forenoon. The Tribune says:

It is supposed that he was experimenting with the strap about his neck, upon the ladder, and that he accidentally lost his foothold and was so suddenly strangled as to prevent his helping himself with his hands or feet.

☞ The German residents of New Orleans celebrated their "Volksfest" on the 16th inst. There were 30,000 persons present to participate in the festival.

State Republican Convention, June 2, 1859.

The Republican Delegates of the State met in Convention at Armory Hall Thursday. We have never seen a larger delegation in Convention in this city.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At eleven o'clock W. T. Bascom, of Franklin, called the Convention to order, and nominated Benj. Eggleston, of Hamilton, Chairman *pro tem*.

Mr. E., on taking the Chair, made a few pertinent remarks.

Messrs. Thos. H. Ford and Jos. P. Dunham were appointed Secretaries *pro tem*.

Considerable difficulty occurred in getting the several delegations seated in proper order, but it was finally accomplished. The crowd was very great and outsiders were compelled to stand in the aisles, it being impossible to accommodate all with seats.

Hon. L. D. Campbell offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee on Resolutions be appointed, composed of one member from each Congressional District, to be chosen by the delegates from the districts, to whom all resolutions shall be referred without debate.

On motion, the following committees in the districts as numbered, were then appointed:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

1 W. [illegible]	12 S G Arnold,
2 Geo F Dorn,	13 Thos S Banker,
3 G W Thompson,	14 J Aylsworth,
4 E S Keyle,	15 J Miller,
5 W. Higgins,	16 D Green,
6 Geo L Swing,	17 S Betts,
7 John W Boyd,	18 H Jarvis,
8 J W Robinson,	19 H Losey,
9 John C Lee,	20 J Baldwin,
10 A McFarland,	21 J C McCleary.
11 John Kelley,	

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

1 J W Parker,	12 C B Mason,
2 L H Bakes,	13 F S Thorp,
3 S Craighead,	14 W A Crane,
4 H Walker,	15 G W True,
5 J Greso,	16 F W Wood,
6 J Kirby,	17 O J Albright,
7 J Q Smith,	18 C Loffin,
8 O S Hinkle,	19 B Hitchcock,
9 H Everett,	20 G P Townsend,
10 H C Messenger,	21 J A Amber.
11 A O Sands,	

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND RESOLUTIONS.

1 G B Hollister,	12 H D Cook,
2 Jos Cox,	13 R Blakerhoff,
3 L D Campbell,	14 Jas Monroe,
4 M H Nichols,	15 L C Davies,
5 J M Ashley,	16 D Applegate,
6 J H Kincaid,	17 D S Cowen,
7 Thos Corwin,	18 S Edgerton,
8 B Stanton,	19 F L Backus,
9 G Spinning,	20 E F Wade,
10 A P Miller,	21 T A Bingham.
11 L H Culver,	

COMMITTEE TO APPOINT A STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

1 W B Davis,	12 O N Olds,
2 A McGill,	13 R McCune,
3 F Marsh,	14 L J Sprengle,
4 E B Taylor,	15 J Riden,
5 F M Case,	16 J P Tompkins,
6 J Bettinger,	17 J O Douglass,
7 S N Yeoman,	18 J Harsh,
8 A Thompson,	19 G B Senter,
9 W P Dumble,	20 D Caldwell,
10 H Campbell,	21 J A Lindsay.
11 H S Orton,	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1 B Eggleston,	12 J C Thompson,
2 P Zinn,	13 J T Dewey,
3 J Mills,	14 E G Washburn,
4 J Walker,	15 J W Dwyer,
5 J W Ross,	16 D Applegate,
6 E P Evans,	17 J O Douglass,
7 H W. Smith,	18 J S Herrick,
8 J C Bryan,	19 J C Grannis,
9 G W Leith,	20 U E Hunt,
10 G A North,	21 J Heaton.
11 C H Grosvenor,	

A motion was made to select a larger Hall for the accommodation of the Convention.

This motion gave rise to considerable discussion and loss of time. It being finally discovered that there was no larger Hall in the city, the motion was lost.

On motion it was resolved that Hon. H. Lane, of Indiana, be called to the stand for the purpose of making a speech.

This resolution was carried with great applause.

On motion of L. D. Campbell the different committees adjourned to their respective places of meeting to arrange business for the afternoon.

Hon. H. Lane was then called to the stand, and received with a thrilling round of applause. His remarks were principally confined to the subject of free labor, and paid the State of Ohio many flattering compliments. He pitched in with a vengeance to the Slave clause in the Constitution. Neither was bleeding Kansas forgotten towards the close of his remarks Hon. Geo. E. Pugh came in for a share He hoped that the place which now knew Mr. Pugh politically would soon know him no more [illegible].

The Democratic portion of the U. S. Congress was in his opinion devoid of the least portion of respectability. He had great confidence in the ticket that would be put in the field this day, and deemed this Convention as the first chapter in the history of the Presidential campaign of 1860.

Mr. Lane spoke about three quarters of an hour, during which he was vociferously cheered. His remarks were not such as to create a deep sensation, but rather that of mirth. He told many amusing anecdotes, few of them, however, having any political bearing.

On motion the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At two P. M., President Eggleston called the Convention to order, when the Committee on Organization made the following report, which was adopted:

President—Hon. B. F. Wade, of Cuyahoga.

Vice Presidents—H. Jacobi, A. Moore, G. W. Thompson, J. W. S. Conklin, J. F. Price, J. A. Adams, A. Hiveling, L. Corwin, R. Morris, H. S. Bundy, H. S. Horton, Thos. S. O'Bannon, Wm. Patterson, W. Griswold, W. R. Sapp, M. Clark, Jno. Welsh, W. Steedman, S. F. Phillbrick, Alex. McConnell, W. K. Allison.

RULES OF ORDER.

That the Convention nominate—First, Governor; Second, Lieut. Governor; Third, Judge of Supreme Court; Fourth, Auditor of State; Fifth, Treasurer of State; Sixth, Secretary of State; Seventh, Board of Public Works; Eighth, Commissioner of Common Schools.

Resolved, That the vote shall be taken by counties in Alphabetical order and viva voce, and a majority shall be necessary for a choice.

Secretaries.—J K Green, of Hamilton, S O Griswold, J Dumars, J S Herrick, Jos C Devos, J S Roe and J W McBeth [illegible]

A committee of three—W R Sapp, O W Runyon and E O Parsons—was appointed to wait upon the President elect.

A motion to proceed with the business of the Convention, with the temporary chairman, until the arrival of Mr. Wade was lost, the result of which was that the committee were obliged to go in search of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Wade takes the Chair.

Mr. Wade being finally found, made his way into the Hall, and upon taking the chair made a speech similar to speeches on occasions of the kind. He exhorted the party to strict harmony for the entire government was now under the control of a corrupt administration. This must not continue, it would be ruinous to the Country at large. Every interest of the country was overruled and subservient to the one great question of slavery. Ten years ago this question was local, confined only to the Southern States. How is it now? Why it has spread like an epidemic until it is now the head and front of all parties, not only South but also in the North. The Fugitive slave law in its operations over-rides the sovereignty of the States. The free States had to doff the sovereignty to do homage to the aristocracy of the South, and they are to-day as much slave States as is any State south of Mason and Dixon's line. The speaker's whole hobby was the Fugitive law, on which he expatiated for half an hour.

He got very little applause, from the fact that the Convention preferred doing business to listening to him discuss the situation of the *Nigger*. He was finally requested to desist until evening.

Mr. Ratcliff was elected to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Resolutions occasioned by the election of B. F. Wade as President.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

William Dennison, of Franklin; and David K. Carter, Cuyahoga.

FIRST BALLOT.

Dennison, 299; Carter, 65.

Hon. William Dennison having received a majority, was declared the nominee.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Candidates for Nomination.

D K Carter, of Cuyahoga.
C W Godfrey, of Putnam.
John H Williams, of Marion
W Slade, of Cuyahoga.
W B Gilmore, of Ross.
S E Brown, of Miami.
Robt C Kirk, of Knox.
N H Van Vorhes, of Athens.
Herman Canfield, of Medina.

FIRST BALLOT.

Carter, 6; Godfrey, 13; Williams, 29; Slade, 105; Gilmore, 32; Brown, 20; Kirk, 89; Van Vorhes, 69; Canfield, 16.

No choice being made, the names of Carter, Williams, Godfrey, Brown and Canfield were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

Gilmore, 29; Kirk, 144; Slade, 131; Van Vorhes 63.

No choice being made, the name of W. B. Gilmore was withdrawn.

THIRD BALLOT.

Slade, 146; Kirk, 195; Van Vorhes 19.

Kirk having a majority of all votes, was declared the nominee.

Probable Row in the Committee on Resolutions.

At this juncture something took place in the Committee on Resolutions, at the Neil House, upon which a message was dispatched to the Hall to summon Mr. Wade. He filled the chair temporarily with the Hon. R. C. Parsons, of Cuyahoga, and after a short conference with J. R. Giddings he left the Hall in search of the Committee.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Candidates for Nomination.

J R Swan, of Franklin.
W Y Gholson, of Hamilton.
Flamen Ball [illegible]

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

The following dispatches which had been received were read, and created great excitement:

"E P L Barna, Columbus, O.

"I am not a candidate before the Convention for any office, and have not authorized my name to be used in that connection."

"Cincinnati, O., June 2." "W. Y. GHOLSON.

"J. K. GREEN, Columbus.

"I do not seek a contest for nomination, but if necessary to complete harmony will not decline. "W. Y. GHOLSON.

"Cincinnati, O., June 2."

Of course such conflicting dispatches being received just at the same time created great excitement, the friends of Gholson calling vociferously for Baber to explain how he came to receive such a message. Baber could not be found, but Eggleston, of Cincinnati, explained something in connection with the matter and order was restored.

The Hamilton delegation went tooth and toe nail for Gholson, determined to secure his nomination if possible.

FIRST BALLOT.

Swan, 149; Gholson, 207; Blank, 3.

Gholson having received the majority was declared the nominee, some of the Reserve Counties voting blank. A motion to nominate by acclamation was not responded to harmoniously.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Candidates for Nomination.

R M Colestock, of Columbiana.
Wm. Wilson, of Darke.
H J Cox, of Muskingum.
A W Baker, of Van Wert.
S Shotwell, of Harrison.
J Williams, of Champaign.
F M Follett, of Sandusky.
R W Taylor, of Mahoning.
R Marsh, of Jefferson.
G Leaman, of Hardin.
D B Gibbard, of Gallia.
John Hilt, of Tuscarawas.
Geo R Morton, of Erie.

FIRST BALLOT.

Colestock, 24; Wilson, 63½; Cox, 43; Baker, 30, Shotwell, 43; Williams, 45½; Follett, 17; Taylor, 64; Marsh, 6; Seaman, 5; Gibbard, 0; Hilt, 10; Morton, 3. [illegible]

Previous to the second ballot being taken the names of Messrs. Follett, Seaman, Baker and Morton were withdrawn.

A second ballot being had without a choice, the name of Mr. Hilt was withdrawn.

The third ballot resulted in the choice of [illegible]

R. W. Taylor, of Mahoning, who was declared

TREASURER OF STATE.

Candidates for Nomination.

A. P. Stone, of Franklin.
Jonathan Harshman, of Montgomery.
Chas. W. James, of Hocking.
W. Carey, of Hardin.

On the first ballot Mr. Stone received 250 votes, Harshman, 63; James, 36; Carey, 11.

Mr. Stone having received a majority was declared nominated.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The names of A. P. Russell, of Clinton, and M. H. Kirby, were presented.

Mr. Kirby being withdrawn a motion to nominate Mr. Russell by acclamation was carried unanimously.

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Candidates for Nomination.

S. J. Renaick, of Pickaway.
J. B. Gregory, of Scioto
Kent Jarvis, of Stark.
Sam'l Carpenter, of Fairfield.
Wm. Smith, of Fayette.
J. Chamberlin, of Summit.
P. Chapin, of Washington.
— Froome, of Coshocton.

FIRST BALLOT.

Renaick, 21; Jarvis, 90; Smith, 10; Chapin, 108; Gregory, 160; Carpenter, 5; Chamberlin, 42; Froome, 0.

No choice. The names of Froome, Smith, Carpenter and Renaick were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

Chapin, 130; Gregory, 164; Chamberlin, 54; Jarvis, 12.

No choice being had, the Convention proceeded to the third ballot, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Gregory, who received 185 [illegible]

COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Candidates for Nomination.

Anson Smyth, of Lucas.
John Lynch, of Pickaway.
A C Deuel, of Champaign.
E H Stevens, of Clermont.

FIRST BALLOT.

Smyth, 206; Lynch, 58; Stevens, 21; Deuel, 68.

Mr. Smyth having received a majority, was declared nominated.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. Bingham, made the following report:

RESOLUTIONS.

Relying confidently upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and invoking earnestly the favor of the Supreme Ruler, we submit to the freemen of Ohio the following declaration of Republican principles and measures:

1. We entertain an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines heretofore inscribed upon the banners of that party, and in the defense of which, it has never failed to secure from the free electors of the State an ardent and triumphant support; and re-affirming the same, commend them anew to the discriminating consideration of the people.

2. That the people of Ohio demand a reorganization of the Judicial Circuits of the United States, and that they be so constituted as to give to every section of the Confederacy its just and equal voice in the Supreme Court of the United States; that provision be made for reviewing the decisions of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, by appeal or writ of error, and for securing fair and impartial juries in prosecutions for alleged violations of the laws of the United States.

3. That, proclaiming our determination rigidly to respect the constitutional obligations imposed upon the States by the Federal compact, we maintain the union of the States, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people; and in order to attain these important ends, we demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, as subversive of both the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and as contrary to the plainest duties of humanity and justice, and as abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world.

4. We claim for all citizens, native and naturalized, liberty of conscience, equality of rights, and the freest exercise of the right of suffrage; we favor whatever legislative or administrative reforms may be necessary to protect these rights, and guard against their infringement or abuse; and we oppose any abridgement whatever of the right of naturalization now secured by law to immigrants, and all discrimination between native and naturalized citizens, whether by amendment of a State constitution or otherwise; and we condemn equally such discrimination, whenever and wherever made, whether made by South Carolina, or any other State.

5. That the developments of extravagance and corruption in the administration of the national affairs impose upon us the important duty of casting out those who have proved faithless, and placing in power men who can be relied upon to reduce the public expenditures, lessen the burthens of taxation, and protect the Treasury of the people.

6. That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African slave trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind; and that any action on the part of the government or people conniving at, or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and christian people throughout the world.

7. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands free of charge, and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the pro-slavery Democracy in Congress, in opposing and defeating in the United States Senate the Homestead Bill, which was destined to secure free homes for the poor man, whether of native or foreign birth.

8. We regard the usurpation and abuse of power by the last legislature in repeated instances, and especially in making appointments to office in plain violation of the Constitution; in virtually abolishing the Board of Public Works, and placing the several divisions (so arranged for partisan purposes as to give the largest portion to the junior member,) under the uncontrolled charge of individual members, without responsibility to the whole Board; in making inadequate provision for the safe keeping of the public moneys, and in attempting to force upon the people of Cincinnati an arbitrary system of police, against their consent, as deserving the reprobation of all good citizens.

9. That the Republicans of Ohio point with entire satisfaction and pride to the dignified, honest, faithful, and judicious manner in which the present Executive and other officers of the State Government have discharged the duties of their respective positions. That the course of Hon. B. F. Wade in the United States Senate, and of the Republican members of Congress, in their able advocacy of the interests of the poor man, in urging the passage of the Homestead Bill, and in their defense of the principles of freedom, meets our unqualified approval.

10. We cordially invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavors to restore the Government to its original purity, and to preserve the proud heritage of American Institutions, transmitted to us by our Fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

A motion to adopt the resolutions in a body was carried unanimously [illegible]

Hon. Tom Corwin was called to the stand and addressed the Convention in his usual gay and witty manner. His address was short and well received. Messrs. Dennison and Kirk also were called out and addressed the Convention. [illegible]

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES.—"A Student," writing from Ann Arbor, Mich., to the Detroit Tribune, under date of May 25, says:

I take this method of trying, if possible, to get some clue to a thief who lurks in one of four post-offices which I shall shortly name—or at least put the postmasters of these several offices on their guard in the future.

I have had three money letters stolen from the mails somewhere between St. Thomas, C. W., and Ann Arbor, Michigan The letters only pass through St. Thomas, Windsor, Detroit and Ann Arbor. Now, in one of these offices lies a base and treacherous thief—a cowardly robber in the employ of the Canadian or American government, ready to pounce on any letter that may come under his avaricious eye. How he finds out those in which money is deposited, is more than I can imagine. My letters have all been sent in different manners; the last was an opaque envelope, small, and superscribed in a lady's hand writing on purpose to mislead, yet the rogue detected it. Though, certainly, if he had a spark of humanity left in him, did he ever stop to read a letter (which I suppose he does not) he would never have taken one addressed to a student who has been working his way through college, with no one to depend on but himself—to whom every dollar is worth ten times as much to one who is educated by rich parents.

Once I was compelled to leave college for six months on account of losing two of the above-mentioned letters, and on account of losing the last I shall have to leave before graduating. But the old proverb says, "It is a long lane that has no turn." I can endure it, and he may yet be the sufferer. My only wish is, that the thief may be brought to a speedy justice.

Such is the position of the majority of the Supreme Judges of the State of Ohio. It is the end of the legal controversy, at this time. The free people can take an appeal through the ballot boxes, State and National. This they will do. The struggle between Freedom and Slavery, Liberty and Despotism, is but begun. The Past is full of encouragement, the Future of promise, for "Revolutions never go backward."—*Cleveland Leader*.

We shall see by the action of the State Republican Convention to-morrow if the "revolution" is to commence with the eminent Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, whose opinion, published by the *State Journal* this morning, is irrefragable, and will drown all the puny voices that can be raised against it. Should Judge Swan desire a re-nomination, it will be more than the Convention dare do to set him aside, notwithstanding all the clamor of northern fanaticism and political demagoguery. The clatter of "freedom and slavery, liberty and despotism" will not divert the public mind from justice to an honest, fearless and faithful public officer, who knows the responsibilities of his position, and has the integrity, firmness and independence to discharge his duty.—[*Post*.

An Exciting Race—Stake $275,000.

The Cleveland *Leader* tells of a very exciting race, which, if not "bunkum," possesses considerable interest. A passenger who fired out had fallen asleep and in a state of somnambulism was walking to and fro on the platform at La Porte while the iron steed was watering, when he was left. Being accosted, and told that the train had been gone ten minutes, he inquired for the superintendent. The *Leader* tells the story:

"The section master had an office near by and the two went to find that official and to procure an engine. The traveler stated his case—he must go on—could not delay—and offered the officer $250 if he would put him on board the train. This strange demand and offer caused the station master to hasten to do what he could. The fire was not out in the engine that had drawn the train to that point—the bargain was settled—a draft given on New York for the $250, and in ten minutes the traveler started with an engine to overtake the flying Express. After rushing on for thirty or forty miles some connection gave way about the engine. The engine was stopped—the engineer found the difficulty, and in a very few minutes had a wooden pin whittled out and fitted to supply the the deficiency. With this, on they flew. The train had of course many miles the start of them, and despite the wooden pin the engineer crowded on the steam and tore through the country at a fearful rate. Thirty miles of the distance passed was run in twenty-seven minutes, but the engagement was that they should overtake the train and do it they must, and do it they did, but not until more than one hundred miles had been run, and they were approaching Toledo. Having at length overtaken and stopped the train and hurried on board, the traveler went eagerly to a berth in the sleeping car, and took therefrom a carpet bag containing $275,000. His treasure was all safe—none had molested it, and dismissing his faithful courier, he went on his way rejoicing at the success of his perilous and exciting adventure."

☞ The French journals are anticipating a holiday campaign in Italy against the Austrians. As one NAPOLEON passed from victory to victory, the French nation expects the other NAPOLEON to follow in the same path, and win the renown of a conqueror in a month. The English press hope that a speedy peace will follow the present conflict, but the hope is built upon a fear that a protracted war will involve England in the struggle. Prussia desires to keep out of the fight; but the recent debate in the Prussian Chambers upon placing the army on a war footing, shows that the feeling of the government is strongly against France, and that the least symptom on the part of the French Emperor of carrying out any scheme of territorial aggrandizement will be sufficient to place Prussia by the side of Austria, as her friend and ally. The words of the debaters are very significant: "Prussians should never forget that Austria formed a German Union, and that they were bound to Austria by the sacred bonds of the Confederation." "As in all probability Prussia would have shortly to stand side by side with Austria on the field of battle, the sooner the disapproval of the government of the policy of Austria was dropped the better." "Prussia ought to be prepared for every eventuality. Her calling is to defend the interests of Germany." These sentiments show that a common feeling of danger is uniting all the German States, and the difficulty will be to keep them from mingling in the fray. It will be fortunate for Europe if the French anticipations should prove to be correct, and the war end with the speedy driving of the Austrians out of Italy.

THE TWO YEARS' AMENDMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston *Atlas and Bee* repels with some spirit the assaults made upon the old Bay State respecting her two years' amendment. It holds the following language:

"As for excluding the Massachusetts Delegates from the National Convention unless they repudiate the two years' amendment, all we have to say is: Let the Convention try it. The Massachusetts Delegates would probably not leave alone, and those who urge such a proposition will find that a Massachusetts Republican is at least as good as a German one, and they will find also that Massachusetts will take no step backwards in this or any other proposition she can honestly and properly maintain. We say again that we have no unkind feeling towards the German voters of this country. At the same time, Massachusetts will permit no one, native or foreign, living beyond her boundaries, to dictate terms to her. Let it be known, now and forever, that if the Western Republicans submit their party and themselves to be lorded over by a few German voters, that they will break up their organization in their own State, and sow the seeds of another American Party, which will exert a power more vast than those who now traduce Massachusetts to obtain favor of the Germans, have the remotest idea of. Should the National Convention, by resolution or otherwise, be silly enough to attempt to single out Massachusetts and discredit her for having in her own way amended her own fundamental laws, or should they attempt to exclude the delegates from this State from holding seats for any such cause, a storm will be raised such as has not been heard of since Conventions had an existence. We hope we shall hear no more of this kind of talk."

The Wool Market.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, June 1, says: The market is quite heavy, and we understand that agents throughout the interior, who had contracts for the new clip, have been withdrawn, leading to an unsettled market, and a downward tendency in prices At this point all of the new clip which has arrived has been taken at 30@45c.

The demand for all kinds of wool in the Philadelphia market continues limited, and the market is almost at a stand still; the sales being confined to a few small lots, mostly fleece, within the range of 37@40c for common and good tub, up to 45@58c nett, for quarter to full blood and prime, prices ruling in favor of the buyers, and 2@3c per lb off the rates current a few weeks ago.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says: The new clip of wool is beginning to come in, in small lots but prices are very indeterminate and market unsettled Buyers are evidently expecting lower rates, and now not over 40@45c for the best qualities will probably be obtainable.

The *New York Tribune*, May 31, says: The inquiry for all descriptions is quite limited, and prices favor the buyer, sales of 15,000 lb White Washed East India at 18c., six months and 130 bales Mestizo on private terms.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island met at Newport on Tuesday. Mr. T. Wingate Hayes was elected speaker of the House. The old clerks were elected in both houses. Speeches were made by Gov Dyer on retiring, and by Gov. Turner on assuming the duties of office. There having been no election of Lieut. Governor and State Treasurer by the people, they were elected in grand committee as follows: For Lieut. Governor, Sanders, American Rep., 70, Brown, Dem., 11; Hill, straight Rep., 3 For Treasurer, Parker, American Rep., 76; Newton, Dem., 12, Carr, straight Rep., 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.—The New Hampshire Legislature organized yesterday by the choice of Republican officers throughout.

Jos. A. Gilmore, of Concord, was elected President of the Senate; Greenleaf Cummings, of Lisbon, Clerk.

In the House, W. Bryant, of Concord, was chosen Speaker, and Henry D. Kent, of Lancaster, Clerk.

☞ J. C. BURCH, a Chicago dentist, committed suicide in that city on Tuesday evening, by taking strychnine. The deceased was a native of Virginia, aged about 50 years, unmarried, a man of eccentric habits, and in the habit of drinking freely.

SUICIDE.—John Winters, on Cambridge Pike, seven miles west of Steubenville, committed suicide on Wednesday, by shooting himself with a rifle. Mr. Winters has for some time been laboring under a depression of spirits.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.
TERMS - $1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

The Statesman and the People's Press.

We have been admonished, and the public have been advised, by a few papers claiming to be Democratic, and whose editors no doubt desire to be considered men, that they did not require another Democratic press at Columbus; that the "Statesman" was sufficient; and several hints have been thrown out that an effort would be made by this paper to disturb the harmony, if not disorganize the party.

As we disclaimed in our initial number, every thing that looked like a disturbance of the peace and quiet of the party—as we have as high a stake in its entire harmony and success, as any one can have, the admonition and advice were supererogatory. We regarded it therefore as only a covert and cowardly way of discountenancing our enterprise, by those who had received their cue from this city and were not ashamed to perform menial service for the "Statesman." We had smiled in derision and scorn at their puerility, and should have dismissed them as too contemptible to be noticed, but the "Statesman" avails itself of the fact of their publication to speak of this paper and its editor in terms that leave him no alternative but to reply, or leave by silence, the inference that the misrepresentations of the "Statesman" are true. We are as solicitous for the harmony of the party as any other Democrat can be, but not to the extent of submitting to the most gross and false imputations of an unscrupulous and knavish set of politicians who now have control of the "central organ."

We stated in our prospectus, that we thought such a paper as we proposed to publish, was needed at the capital. We not only thought so, but were not alone in thinking so. Had there been any probability of others undertaking the task, fraught with vicissitude, and toil, and uncertainty in returning a fair remuneration, we should most certainly have left the field untrodden by us. But we were not content with the "Statesman," as a political guide, and could not confide in a party organ, aspiring to the leadership. Its central position and long uninterrupted career without competition here, gave it an influence with the press, if not the people of the rest of the State, to which latterly it was not entitled. Instead of the dignified, elevated tone, the careful guardianship of party principles and party interests, and party men, it endeavored to introduce into party tactics the drill of the sergeant, and after enunciating measures of doubtful policy, and asserting them to be Democratic, when they were not Democratic, it attempted to dragoon Democrats into their support, failing in which it was not sparing in its terms of opprobrium and reproach, and undertook to read them out of the party, as its editor a year before had threatened at the theatre in this city to "read out of the party" those who failed to stand with him upon the Douglas platform— a threat he would not be likely now to repeat. Its success was not commensurate with its temper for those whom it most abused were sent as delegates to the late Democratic convention by their respective constituents, showing conclusively that the "Statesman's" Democracy and that of the people themselves differed most materially.

Although there was no other Democratic paper here, the course of the "Statesman" did not seem to evince a desire for harmony in the party, unless it could have its own way; and the party could be made a subservient instrument to realize its private speculations. We regret to say, that there were papers in the State, so accustomed to echo the "Statesman" that they, too, caught up and reiterated the sound, until some of the best and most intelligent, and most faithful, and most prominent Democrats in the State, found themselves pretty roundly scolded by persons with whom they had not the honor of an acquaintance.

We do not recur to these things to stir up the bellicose propensities of the "Statesman" and inaugurate a series of "party animosities" of which some gentlemen seem very apprehensive, but to show that we are not without apology for entering a field, the gap of which was fairly down; and which we have yet to learn was a private enclosure, duly posted.

We had seen the Democratic press of Ohio, that with singular unanimity sustained the position defended by Mr DOUGLAS on the Lecompton constitution, and re-echoed with plaudits of the "Little Giant of Illinois" for his bold and manly and impregnable stand, droop, from the "Statesman" down to its meanest follower, and hang listlessly as streamers in a calm, or curl up as vines after a hard frost, as if some withering influence had swept over them all. When the contest in Illinois was progressing, who sent a word of cheer to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS? Did the "Statesman?" When the glorious triumph was achieved, and the Senator had won the right to stand again in the Senate House, who gloried in his success and rent the air with huzzas?—Did the "Statesman?" When Illinois, true to her noblest son, returned him to the Senate, and he was beset by the myrmidons of an exasperated power which sought his overthrow, who protested against the unnatural hunt of a gallant and unattended chieftain—who insisted that the dogs be called off, and that peace and harmony be restored? Did the "Statesman?" When returned to the place which he had made illustrious by his statesmanship, and a seat he had ennobled, by his gallant championship of Democratic principles, leading the Democratic ranks in their marches to triumph, and found, that obedient to the caprice and vengeance of a disappointed power, that place was reserved to another and he was supplanted, did the "Statesman" cry out "for shame?"

No. Few and brief have been the good words spoken for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, by the Democratic press of Ohio, and especially by the "Statesman," since the passage of the English compromise measure, when, with not many exceptions, there seemed to be a general compromise stampede, and his name was breathed in a whisper, or not at all, and attack after attack by the government organ at Washington, was permitted to go unrebuked. Of course there could be no other object save a desire for the harmony of the party! Hired scribblers and professional letter writers might fulminate as much abuse or circulate as many falsehoods and calumnies as their busy and reckless invention could conceive, but Mr. DOUGLAS was no longer the head of the Committee on Territories, he had been formally read out of the party, and Slidell and Jones and Fitch had tried to involve him in a duel, but failed—it was not necessary then he should be defended. The "Statesman" did not defend him; no. Mr. DOUGLAS needed no defender.

"The blood of DOUGLAS can protect itself."—The same bold, determined, energetic man, who fought the valiant fight in Illinois against the Republican champion, aided by Federal and parasites of the Administration, with the same self-reliance which bore him through all the difficulties of an unparalleled political campaign, preserved his equilibrium, and he bore himself bravely up, scorning to strike at wretched hirelings, whose arms are hired to bear their staves—patiently enduring the continuous assaults of hirelings and sycophants and waiving retort or rejoinder, biding his time and leaving to the returning sense of the people, to do him justice. He had braved everything for them, and he knew them too well, and relied upon them too confidently, to believe they would forget him. Reproach and abuse and calumny he stood, for the harmony of the party. Every indignity save that which man most instinctively resents, he endured for the harmony of the party. For a time he seemed sinking into obscurity, so much was his name withdrawn from the public eye. Still he was at his post, with his eagle glance thrown backward on the past, while it drank in all the future. Unhelmeted, plumeless, his shield without a blazon, or bearing the inscription "desdichado," he stood in the Senate, liable to misconstruction or misrepresentation, no matter what course he pursued—If he sustained the measures of the Administration, he was sure to be reputed to be cringing like a fawning spaniel to be taken into favor again. If he dissented, it was ascribed to motives of revenge. What said the "Statesman" then? Whence this silence? Was it not a time to speak? Had Mr. DOUGLAS ceased to be dear to the Democratic party? Was his record of no moment? Did the harmony of the party require that when misrepresented, no word in his behalf should be uttered?

At Cleveland, and Toledo, and in one or two other points the press had not forgotten him; but the "Statesman" rarely indicated that there was such a man, or that he occupied any space in the public eye. Remembering some twelve or fourteen months since, how constant, and persistent and earnest that paper was in sounding pæan after pæan to Mr. DOUGLAS, many must have thought from the protracted silence of the "Statesman," that he had retired from public life, was dead, or had committed some heinous political offence, so that "no mention of him must more be heard." Why, it was beginning to be suspected that the Democratic party no longer had STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. What: the Democratic party without STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS? It was impossible. There he stood, firm and immoveable as he had always been, steadfast to the people, steadfast to the Constitution. While BUCHANAN remained President, the 'Statesman' was under bonds for good behavior. It was bound to the utmost circumspection in the mere mention of his name. Popular demonstrations in his favor might be made elsewhere, which would really be grateful intelligence to the people of Ohio, but the columns of the "Statesman" were required for something else that fared better, and, besides, the harmony of the Democratic party might be disturbed by seeming to be interested in the flattering prospects of any individual. Some of the Ohio Democratic press, taking their cue, ventured to speak in his disparagement. Did the "Statesman" dare to lift its voice in his behalf? They expected to shine in "Court favor" by attacking their late vaunted champion, meanly supposing that he had fallen into disgrace,

"And none so poor to do him reverence."

The "Statesman" looked quietly on, lest it should disturb the harmony of the party!

We desire the harmony of the party. Nobody is more solicitous that it should be harmonious, that it should be so directed and united as to be harmonious, than we have been and are. In no act or word, that we have done or spoken, have we sought to disturb its harmony. When we perceive knavery at work to mislead the party, it is our duty as a Democrat to sound the alarm. To expose that knavery is not to disturb the harmony of the party. We regard the "Statesman" as characterized solely by selfishness, and swayed by unscrupulous political tricksters, who hold on to government patronage, for which they sold themselves, with the tenacity and silence of leeches, and as unfit to lead the politics of a great commonwealth like Ohio, and especially of the Democratic party, whose principles should be always fair, frank and outspoken, principles that should not fear daylight, should not shrink from investigation, should inculcate nothing but honor and integrity and patriotism.

We have explained the motives which induced us to undertake the publication of this paper.—We did not consult the "Statesman," or any of its "crew," and we consider it the height of imprudence in that paper to prate of "sincere friendship for Judge DOUGLAS," or "good intentions towards the Democratic party"—for it has no sincerity, and its good intentions are concentrated in self. The "Statesman" is in the pay of the Administration, and can know nothing of the "advice, sanction or approval of the friends of Judge DOUGLAS in Ohio" who it insinuates were opposed to the commencement of this paper—a gross piece of impertinence and altogether destitute of truth, unless the "Statesman" assumes to monopolize that prerogative by special privilege.

The charges brought against the editor of this paper by the "Statesman" are villainously and contemptibly false. We were a private citizen, in no capacity that brought us before the public when the Lecompton issue arose.—As a private citizen we deprecated the "imminent deadly breach" likely to arise on that question. We were Secretary of the Democratic meeting held in March, 1858, and not "1856," as represented by the "Statesman," and which made an effort to hold together the Democratic party, when the editor of the "Statesman," as Chairman of what was called a mass Democratic Convention, in March, 1858, (one-half of whom, at least, were Republicans,) was undertaking to read out of the party those Democrats who were then willing to support the Administration. This much is about all of the truth in the "Statesman's" article. It is false that we ever denounced Mr. DOUGLAS, or that we asserted that the principles for which he contended were not those of the Democratic party in 1856; and as to being "in the interest of the Republicans," as falsely stated by the "Statesman," the charge was refuted to the satisfaction of the Democrats of the last Senate of Ohio, when meanly, unscrupulously and malevolently urged by the editor of the "Statesman" and his insignificant underlings. It is no less false now, and there is no intelligent Republican or Democrat who knows us that gives it the slightest credit.

Nor have we, as charged by the "Statesman," been "very severe, malignantly so, on the Administration for attempting to put Lecompton through Congress." The files of our paper, and any paper with which we have been connected, will show the utter groundlessness of the charge. The "Statesman" falsely alleges that—

The "Press" expects by its constant abuse of Mr. Buchanan and its praise of Judge Douglas to array the friends of the former against those of the latter, and that way render a service to the Republican party.

This is not the expectation of the PRESS, as its columns will sufficiently indicate. It is not even believed by the unscrupulous KNAVE and LIAR who uttered it. In August last, when Mr. DOUGLAS was contending in a hand-to-hand fight with the Republicans and "the minions of power," as the "Statesman" graphically describes the office-holders of Illinois, we gave him all the aid in our power, by deprecating the suicidal course of the self-styled Democrats of Illinois, who sought his sacrifice even at the expense of electing a truculent and implacable foe to the Democratic party, and when the craven "Statesman" "said never a word."

The "Statesman" intimates that the PRESS is not countenanced by the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS in Ohio. It is not, nor would we have it countenanced by such friends of Mr. DOUGLAS as the "Statesman," whose columns are kept in duress by government patronage. We have the satisfaction to know that the PRESS is regarded by Mr. DOUGLAS himself as an able [illegible], and its editor is ranked among his personal friends.

We understand the tactics of the "Statesman." With the facile versatility of the Vicar of Bray, it is ready to change the color of its badge to suit who may be in the ascendant. If the seal of the government were off its lips it might be clamorous still for DOUGLAS and Popular Sovereignty; and if Mr. DOUGLAS's chances were gone beyond redemption, it would not move a step to prevent him from receiving his political death-warrant.

We owe an apology to our readers for transgressing upon their patience. The necessity of reply to the "Statesman" will be apparent on a moment's reflection. We sought no controversy with that paper. It is of its own choosing. It regarded our undertaking with jealousy, and no one knows the mean, petty, cowardly efforts that its proprietors have made, like moles underground, to retard the advancement of the PEOPLE'S PRESS. We might have passed along in our unobtrusive way, without "hitching horns" as we have been forced to do, but our patience is not of the stern stuff, that will endure to have a wrong "rubbed in." We look to a generous and chivalrous people to reward our labors, and increase the circulation of our paper, and we pledge them fidelity and honesty in the maintenance of their best interests.

The Republican Ticket.

The Convention which met yesterday was large, and notwithstanding some differences, very animated and we may say harmonious—for upon one idea, they seemed to come all together and harmonize most vociferously. There were conflicting elements in the Convention, but they were made to subside, by the all pervading and all-controlling superior power of the one common shibboleth. Like the word "Democracy" with their opponents, "Anti-slavery" will quiet down the most obstreperous. The sounding phrases of "slavery" and "freedom" formed the staple of the resolutions, and of every speech, and prevented a decided and material split, which was apprehended would take place, especially on the nomination of the Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Convention was, as we anticipated, very noisy, not to say clamorous. The oppressive atmosphere was intolerable, and we were not astonished that men grew restive when they could not make themselves heard through its thick and almost impenetrable consistency, reverberating with the echoes of many voices speaking at the same time.

Mr. DENNISON, of Franklin, was nominated on the first ballot almost by acclamation. It was a high compliment, and could not have been bestowed upon a more amiable and dignified gentleman. Mr. DENNISON yields the more conservative and national principles that distinguished the Whig party of which he was a member, to the demands of the "Free soil" wing, which is ultra on the subject of slavery. He will if elected subserve the purpose of continuing the administration of Gov. CHASE, and keeping together the Republican party. The power of the Northern section was visible throughout the proceedings yesterday, and in nothing more than the grandiloquent defence of freedom from the vandalism of "the slave power," by Mr. DENNISON. It is the strong element in the party, and everything else must give way when it assumes the lead.

For Lieut. Governor, Hon. R. C. KIRK, of KNOX, was chosen on the third ballot, his chief competitor being Hon. Wm. SLADE, of Cuyahoga. Mr. KIRK was formerly a Democrat, but contends that the party was not progressive enough for him. He is a gentleman of easy carriage, makes a good impression, is a fluent speaker, and not a little hasty. He will have a warm time, if he and his competitor should encounter each other in the campaign.

For Judge of the Supreme court, WM. Y. GHOLSON, of Cincinnati, was nominated. This was the cause of serious difficulty in the Convention before assembling. The Reserve were down upon Judge SWAN for his recent decision, and must be propitiated. They went in a body against him, and coalescing with the Southern delegates finished him on the first ballot. They would take anybody rather than one so fresh from deciding the constitutionality of the Fugitive slave law, and they took Mr. GHOLSON, a man of talent, of unexceptionable character, and eminent as a jurist, but who had he been on the bench would have found himself compelled to pronounce an opinion similar to Judge SWAN's, and whose views on the question do not materially differ from those of the latter.

For Auditor, the nomination of R. W. TAYLOR, better known as "TAYLOR of Mahoning," could not have been bettered. Distinguished as he is for general information and close observation, he is especially regarded, and properly so, as acquainted with the business of finance. A gentleman, an experienced financier, a deep-thinker and strong reasoner, the State will have no reason to regret his election, should his ticket prevail. Neither detraction nor sarcasm can reach him. He is beyond short weapons such as the Statesman has thrown at him, and can laugh such ridiculous thrusts to scorn. There is not a man in Ohio better qualified for the office of Auditor than R. M. TAYLOR, and we regard his nomination as unquestionably the strongest on the ticket.

For Treasurer, Hon. A. P. STONE was re-nominated without serious opposition. The fact is, that after Judge SWAN was disposed of, there was no longer any difficulty respecting other incumbents, or in Franklin county monopolizing the nominations.

For Secretary of State, Hon. A. P. RUSSELL had no opposition; and was nominated by acclamation—those who had been proposed having insisted on being withdrawn. Mr. RUSSELL has entitled himself to the consideration of his party by his faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and the uniform amenity and urbanity of his deportment. He is a partisan, fixed and immoveable, but there is a placidity in his temperament, and a geniality that render him popular.

The "Muskrats" made a desperate effort to carry the nomination for member of the Board of Public Works, but did not succeed. The large towns on the canals, such as Zanesville, Newark, Cleveland, &c., were for Chapin, but Cincinnati stood out against him. Mr. Gregory has been an engineer, under the present Board, has experience, and, a good sign, is popular in Scioto where is his home. The "muskrats" died hard and it was not until the third ballot that they had to cave.

For Commissioner of Schools, Rev. Anson Smythe, the present incumbent, was re-nominated without any trouble; a compliment from his party to which he was entitled by attending sedulously to the duties of the office, and discharging them, if not to entire satisfaction, at least to the satisfaction of his Republican friends.

We regard the ticket as a strong one—one not to be set down as unworthy of the most serious attention of their competitors. The men are competent to the stations to which they have been nominated, and are calculated to inspire their enthusiasm, wherever they display the Republican banner.

PRESSED INTO WAR SERVICE.—The Indianapolis *Journal* says that Mr. FREDERICK RUSCH, of that city, a well known and prosperous produce dealer, who went to Europe some six or eight weeks since, on a visit to his old home and friends, was immediately claimed as a conscript, *forced into the army*, and is now held there to serve his three years as a Prussian soldier.

Senator Douglas's Position.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER:—I perceive in your journal of the date that you have copied from the "Constitution" an authoritative contradiction of the statement of the Washington correspondent of the Charleston "Mercury," that a friendly meeting had taken place between President Buchanan and Senator Douglas, with a view to bring about a union in good earnest of the two wings of the Democracy, taking sides respectively with those two distinguished individuals. The official announcement which you have copied denying the meeting on the part of President Buchanan is literally true. Senator Douglas, on his arrival here from the North, and on the eve of his leaving for New Orleans, authorized the writer of this note to deny to every body, or through any journal, the report that he had had any meeting with President Buchanan. He declared that he repudiated and denounced all propositions for a compromise by which he would have to concede an iota of the principles he had all along avowed.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1859. JUSTICE.

It will be seen from the foregoing that we did not err when we claimed for Mr. DOUGLAS a firm, steadfast, unwavering, unfaltering adherence to his principles, and regarded the reports which had been industriously circulated, that he had held an interview with the President, at which those principles were compromised, as mere fabrications for sinister or [illegible] purposes. We knew Mr. DOUGLAS too well, to believe for a moment that he would descend to any compromise of principle. He had refused all overtures of compromise when the effort was made to introduce Kansas as a State, under a Constitution to which a majority of the people of the territory objected. He had refused to compromise when "Lecompton" was effectually killed, and its shadow or the shadow of something, was presented in the shape of the English Conference bill.

He had refused to compromise the great principle of "Popular Sovereignty and Congressional non-intervention," but bore it inscribed on his banner, through the victorious fields of Illinois. He could not compromise. It was the Democratic Platform, on which he had stood, on which we had all stood, in 1856, and upon which he stands and will stand, and the Democratic party is bound to stand, in 1860.

No Democrat would think of compromising that principle. It is the heart and soul and life of the Democratic creed. It cannot be torn away by strong hands, it cannot be frittered away by weak ones. There it is—an emanation from the genius and patriotism of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, that will be co-existent with our Union; and when it falls, if fall it must, there will be nothing left of the Democratic party, and little of the Union, to be preserved.

MR. TOMLINSON.—It will be seen from the extract we give from a private letter from Southern Ohio, written by a friend in whose judgment and discrimination we have the fullest confidence, that the choice of the Democratic State Convention for candidate for member of the Board of Public Works is most fortunate. Not being personally acquainted with Mr. TOMLINSON, we are happy to have it in our power to place him before the Democracy with an endorsement, which we are ready to accept as our own. We know our correspondent would not so speak, if Mr. TOMLINSON were anything else but a "first-class man," and entitled to all the encomium which is paid him.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.—We are gratified with the promise of our St. Louis friend "W. C.," whose first letter we publish to-day. Although we do not agree as to men, in the desire for the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS, to which, being a devoted supporter of the Administration, he is adverse, we shall receive his communications with pleasure, as emanations from a close observer, and the "jottings down" of one of the best fellows in the world. Many a day have we driven the quill side by side, and it affords us lively satisfaction to be so remembered by one whom we have not met for nearly a decade.

Fanaticism Flourishing.

The days of fanaticism in this country are about numbered; and we can safely permit every politician who is out of business and opposed to manual labor, to engage in his normal vocation—that of harmlessly "saving" or destroying the Union of the States.—*Cincinnati Times.*

The Cincinnati *Times* may proclaim this, and it may suit its peculiar politics to do so; but it is very far from being correct. "Fanaticism" rather than "Opposition" was the predominant sentiment in the late Republican Convention. We were told of what TOM CORWIN was going to do, but up to 10 o'clock P. M. he did nothing; and "Old Gid" congratulated the "Prodigal" on his return, and promised to kill the fatted calf for him. We have heard that Mr. CORWIN disclaimed the fraternization which put GIDDINGS into such good humor, and made him deaf to all entreaties to quit speaking. His speech at the Capitol steps about half past 10 or 11 o'clock, is said to have been very fine, and quite national, but in the hall, he was interrupted and not permitted to proceed far enough to number the days of fanaticism! —

We regard the position of *fanaticism* in Ohio, stronger this day, than it has ever been. When such men as TOM CORWIN can fraternize with such men as JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, there is danger.

The chagrin and mortification which must have been experienced by those friends of Judge SWAN, who have reason and nationality left, were but as a few drops compared to the welling fount of fanaticism which overwhelmed the Convention. That Judge SWAN should be set aside was natural enough—for the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law and the right to have the writ of *habeas corpus* to involve the whole matter decided and open anew the merits of the controversy, were the sole thunder they possessed—their whole stock in trade, and notwithstanding he had given the highest evidence of possessing every element that could ornament the bench, Judge SWAN's decision was too fresh in their memories, and if re-elected, the question would be at an end during his term. This would look like ignoring their creed. We say therefore it was natural to set aside Judge SWAN, and we shall be surprised if that portion of the Republican party which felt momentary dissatisfaction, do not quietly dismiss their exhibition of temper, and find themselves supporting the whole ticket with their customary vigor and enthusiasm.

BETTING ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The New York *Sun* of yesterday says that bets have been made in that city upon the issue of the next Presidential election. One gentleman has made the following bets: $1,000 that DOUGLAS will be the Democratic candidate; $1,000 that SEWARD will be the Republican candidate; $1,000 that the Americans and Whigs will nominate a third candidate; $1,000 that if DOUGLAS be nominated he will be elected, $1000 that if nominated he will carry the following States: New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana, and Illinois. We are also informed (says the *Sun*) that a man is willing to bet $10,000 that if DOUGLAS is nominated at Charleston, he will carry every Southern State except Maryland.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER CASE.—The body of a man was found the other day under the high bank on the Canada side of the river at Niagara Falls, where it had probably fallen one hundred feet or more from the top of the precipice.—It proved to be the body of OGLEN OLSON, clerk in the Grand Trunk Railway Office, at Toronto, who came to the Falls on the 24th to celebrate the Queen's birth day. GEORGE READ, a porter at the Table Rock House with whom he was last seen has been arrested. He had the clothing worn by the dead man, and the corpse was dressed in READ's clothing.

Judge Swan's Opinion.

[illegible]

Our readers will find on the first page in full of the week's variety, the Decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, pronounced by Judge J. R. SWAN, which has given rise to so much comment, and was the vital cause of his defeat before the Republican Convention for a nomination for re-election. It is a chapter in Ohio history, that will stand out in bold relief when all the persons on the stage of action shall have passed away. It is calm, dignified, and conclusive. If our government is to last, it must stand upon such pillars as this opinion. There is no reason can resist its earnest and logical argument—no prejudice that can run counter to its conclusions.—It is a proud monument of the retiring Jurist, and will live imperishable in the annals of his country. It crowns the sustained ermine of Justice with a wreath of perennial glory. Massive, piled up each above each, it is impregnable in its strength and towering in its simple, unadorned symmetry. It is the law of the land, and when it is not,

"Chaos is come again."

It is so plain, so transparent, that no one can doubt or be mistaken. It addresses itself to the strongest and the weakest. It deals in no metaphysical mystery, but is a practical illustration of the operation of our government, that cannot be too deeply pondered, and whenever the mind is in doubt let it recur to the unmistakable principles and reasoning set forth by Judge SWAN, and everything will be as direct as a straight-edge.

The Republican party had a perfect right to ignore a man who had the patriotism, learning and character to give such an opinion. That fact neither diminishes the power of the opinion, or weakens confidence in Judge SWAN. He rose superior to all personal and party considerations in pronouncing the opinion; and we desire to express our admiration of his conduct on the occasion, not as a partisan, anxious to make the adverse party, appear ignominious in its puny revenge, but as a fellow-citizen, proud that there are men, even in the Republican party, who regard their country and its peace and happiness, far above elevation to office and the popularity of the hour, one of whom is Judge SWAN. A more grand and touching illustration of the pain it inspired, in the performance of his duty, to go clearly point out the wrong-doing of his party, could not have been presented than the closing sentence.

It should be written in letters of light on every heart, and hand the name of SWAN down to immortality.

American Movement.

The American Association, a very small remnant of the once powerful party in Cincinnati, had a meeting last night to take into consideration the action of the Republican Convention, when a preamble and resolution were submitted excepting to the repudiation of Judge SWAN, and to the Republican platform which is "regarded as a direct thrust made at the American party." PEABODY POOR said that the Americans were 5,000 strong in the State, and could elect or defeat whom they pleased.

Mr. MARTIN was very near the truth when he said he thought that the remarks of the members placed the Association in an unpleasant position—that of selling itself to the party which should bid the highest." It looks very much that way. The preamble and resolution were adopted, and the Americans will meet on the 9th, "to consider and adopt the proper course of action in this matter."

There is some trouble brewing in the camp. We shall soon learn what it is. The Cincinnati *Times* pulls back! According to the *Commercial* the *Times* had stated that it will not support the ticket and platform.

The Territorial question and the power of Congress over the territories, and popular sovereignty, or the right of the people to mould their own institutions, is in both aspects entirely ignored, and in lieu thereof a war is made on the Supreme Court of the United States as at present organized, and the repeal of the Fugitive slave law is substituted.—*Statesman.*

That singular verb "is" has a mighty load to bear considering the diminutive proportions of the monosyllable. Besides, the transparency of the meaning of the sentence is astonishing. It is quite as clear as mud. "In lieu thereof a war is made on the Supreme court of the United States, as at present organized, and the repeal of the Fugitive slave law is substituted." "Substituted" for what? For the war made on the Supreme court, or the Supreme court itself, or the territorial question, the power of Congress over the territories, popular sovereignty, or what? If the first of the Republican decalogue is obscure to the *Commercial*, what must be the leader in the *Statesman* of which the extract is a "brick?" Heaven forfend that we should follow such a *leader!* He may suit those who do not know any better, but are they safe? Had not brother Allen better send them all to school?

THE SLAVE-TRADE MOVEMENT.—We perceive by our Southern exchanges that an association has been formed at Vicksburgh, the real object of which is to promote the revival of the African Slave Trade. The following is a copy of the Constitution:—

1. The object of the African shall be to promote the supply of African slave labor.
2. The officers of the Association shall be a President, seven Vice-Presidents one or more Secretaries, and a Treasurer to serve three years.
3. The Association shall meet at least once annually, and at such place as the Association may order.
4. The members of the Association shall be the undersigned, and all citizens delegated by any public meeting, governor, town council or Mayor, and in favor of the African labor supply.

The Hon. J. B. De Bow has been elected President, and Mr. L. W. Spratt has been appointed to deliver an oration.

But we are assured by those who know Dr. Kirk well, that he is a gentleman of good personal appearance, but without any brains, whatever.—*Statesman.*

"The times have been
That when the brains were out the man would die,
And there an end."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* had admonished the Convention that Mr. Smyth was not a suitable man, and charged that there was some of his official acts, to which we will have occasion hereafter to refer, which were not consistent with honesty and fairness.—*Statesman.*

"There was some of his official acts, to which we will have occasion hereafter to refer." Mr. SMYTH will doubtless be better pleased if such reference be in grammatical language; for it must grate upon a practised ear, this butchery of our vernacular.

☞ Speaking of Mr. DENNISON the *Statesman* says:

"He is an agreeable gentleman, with very moderate talents and destitute of the necessary force of character requisite for the Chief Executive Officer of the State. It is rare, we think, that any man's name has been connected with the office of Governor who presents so few proper traits of character for the station."

Does not this come with excellent grace from GEO. W. MANYPENNY, who flattered himself that he was just the thing two years since, for Governor, and would not have been averse to a similar distinction at this time, which he might have attained but for the officious intermeddling of the Cincinnati *Commercial.*

Mr. Dennison is one of those who has been salaried by Railroads for a number of years.—*Statesman.*

"Those" "has" been salaried! Where is the Schoolmaster?

Prima facie this would be evidence of qualification.—*Statesman.*

Prima facie, the schoolmaster is somewhere else.

☞ The Mercer County, Pa., *Whig* is out in an article favoring the nomination of Hon. JOHN M'LEAN of this State for the Presidency in 1860.

Mr. Douglas's Speech and Appendix.

The extracts in the appendix to Mr. DOUGLAS's great speech on Popular Sovereignty, and non-intervention by Congress in the domestic affairs of the Territories, are concluded to-day. The speech and appendix have been published complete, in the five numbers of this paper. Persons subscribing for the PEOPLE'S PRESS can be supplied with the back numbers.

To those who desire a full knowledge of what constitutes Popular Sovereignty as it was understood in 1856 by leading Democrats from all sections of the Union, we unhesitatingly say that they will find here a mass of opinion, furnishing incontrovertible testimony which cannot be obtained elsewhere without ransacking the voluminous pages of the Congressional Globe and Public Documents that are not accessible to all.

This last instalment, which we give in this week's PRESS, comprises the views of Hons. Moses Norris, Jr., of New Hampshire; J. B. Weller, of California; Wm. H. English, of Indiana; M. Macdonald, of Maine; J. R. Thomson, of New Jersey; R. Brodhead and Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; L. O'B. Branch, of North Carolina; and Harry Hibbard, of New Hampshire, as well as Mr. Douglas's Report of the Senate Committee on Territories, March 12, 1856, the Cincinnati Democratic Platform, and Mr. Buchanan himself, in his letter of acceptance, June 16, 1856.

Nobody can rise from a perusal of these extracts, with a remaining doubt as to the true meaning, in its length, breadth and depth, of what constitutes Popular Sovereignty,—that in the language of Mr. Buchanan, "the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

This is precisely the ground occupied by Mr. Douglas, from which he cannot be persuaded, and never can be driven. It is a principle ratified by the people in the election of Mr. Buchanan in 1856. It is a principle that any man can bring home to his own heart, and which he will guard and cherish as the true basis of American freedom. No man who ignores it—who does not fully endorse it, and whose record does not sustain it, can be President in 1860.

EPIGRAM.

[illegible]

Although the two "extremes" rejoice,
Here indignation has a voice,
To build a hope upon;
That such mistake should be incurr'd,
Decapitating the wrong bird—
An *Eagle*, not a SWAN.

DEATH OF CHARLES ROBERT LESLIE.—This eminent artist, brother of Miss Leslie, the novelist, died in London on the 5th ult. He was born in that city, of American parents, October 19, 1794. He learned the rudiments of his art from Sully, was at one time Professor of Drawing at West Point, but spent most of his time abroad. His first oil painting was "William of Deloraine," from Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. Among his best pictures are "Ann Page and Slender," "Visit of Lady Blarney and Miss Skeggs," "May Day in the reign of Elizabeth," "Touchstone and Audrey," and "Reading the Will." His parents were from Maryland, but afterwards resided in Philadelphia.

☞ The Urbana "Citizen and Gazette" speaks out boldly and squarely in favor of the Massachusetts amendment requiring foreigners to pass a noviciate of two years, after naturalization, before entitled to the right of suffrage; and hopes that the Republican party will follow the example, which it thinks that party certainly will do if they have the power. We like the candor of the "Citizen and Gazette," but hardly think it will be palatable with the Ohio Republicans generally, who do not wish to squarely endorse the Massachusetts movement.

The dropping of Judge Swan, by the Republicans, ought to, and probably will cost the party and the ticket thousands of votes. "Better be right than be President," is probably Judge Swan's motto. It is a good one at any rate.—*Toledo Times.*

So speaks a paper that is entirely independent of partisan influence. If the result shall show that this effort to punish a Judge for performing his duty, will cost the party and the ticket thousands of votes, it is very easy to calculate where that party will be in October. If the election two years ago be a fair criterion, the Republican party cannot afford to count its losses by "thousands." The majority of Gov. CHASE was so meagre that anything like union in Hamilton county would have left him in the rear; and the prospect now is, that the chances are not more flattering to the Republican ticket than the candidates themselves and their advisers like to contemplate.

AFTER A PRESIDENT.—The trip of Horace Greely is accounted for, that he is in search of a candidate for the Presidency who has no antecedents. The act of Fremont in 1856, a man so little known, and whose political history was next to nothing, has inspired him with the idea that if he can find a man whom nobody knows and for whom nobody cares, that he can unite all the heterogeneous elements of opposition to the Democratic party, and win for them the political battle to be fought in 1860. This appears the more plausible, when the TRIBUNE is not particular as to what shall comprise the "Opposition," or who shall be the man.

THE FROST.—The ravages of the frost on Sunday morning last have been extremely disastrous. From every section of the country, the most serious apprehensions seem to have been realized. The wheat crop has suffered everywhere, and in some localities has been almost destroyed. The fruit, especially grapes, which is an important crop, has been sadly injured. The frost was very general, and the extent of the loss incurred cannot be estimated. They will be fortunate who are left the melancholy contemplation of half a crop, or even one third. The 5th of June will be memorable as a disastrous day.

☞ Senator Douglas arrived at Chicago on Monday.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—We hear of many parties forming to be present at the great fete of "the opening" of this magnificent resort. If the weather prove propitious the assemblage will be brilliant, as the portals are thrown open to the whole country. As the appearances are fair this morning, with a

"Promise of a goodly day,"

it is probable that the trains will be full from points "all along the road." The Cleveland trains will convey the excursionists to the "Station" where conveyances will await them to take any number to the Springs.

☞ The latest advices from San Antonio, Texas, represent the veteran Gen. D. E. Twiggs as being on his death-bed. San Antonio is noted for the fatality attending the Commanding Generals of that Department, and yet no local cause exists therefor. Gen. Worth died of cholera, Gen. Brooke of an old disease, and now Gen. Twiggs is likely to follow, of a disease which has troubled him at times for years past.

CITY FINANCES.—We are indebted to Jos. DOWDALL, Esq., City Clerk, for the following table of receipts and expenditures for the month ending June 6, 1859:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance in Treasury, May 1	$1,[illegible]
B. Butler, Rent	75 [illegible]
do., Sales	12 [illegible]
G. McDonald, Paving on Locust Alley	[illegible]
A. Backus, " High street	[illegible]
J. V. McIlvain " "	[illegible]
J. D. Commins, [illegible] out-lot No. 23	[illegible]
Railroad—Settlement for Sewer	[illegible]
J. Rinnard, Paving on Locust Alley	11 [illegible]
M. Halm " Friend st.	[illegible]
T. S. Baldwin " Public Alley	[illegible]
Trustees Montgomery Township, Election Rent	10 00
S. Porter, Paving on Locust Alley	11 [illegible]
L. English, Fines and Licenses for May	17 [illegible]
H. Moody, Market Collections	[illegible] 71
Total	$[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.	
First Ward improvements	$[illegible]
Second Ward improvements	[illegible]
Third Ward improvements	[illegible]
Fourth Ward improvements	176 77
Fire Department	[illegible]
City Police	[illegible]
Printing, Stationery, &c.	[illegible]
Sewers and Drainage	[illegible]
Market House, &c.	[illegible]
Cleaning Streets	[illegible]
Gas Repairs, &c.	[illegible]
Incidental Expenses	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Amount in Treasury, June 6, 1859	$1,[illegible]

☞ President BUCHANAN had a boisterous reception at Raleigh last week. An address of welcome was delivered by the Hon. D. M. Barringer, to which the President responded briefly. He discoursed of the value of the Union, and held that the spectacle of war now visible in Europe should teach us the value of American institutions. In conclusion, he mentioned the fact that the sun of his political life was growing dim. The Secretary of the Interior, who accompanies the President, was then called out and made a speech.

Ohio Correspondence.

Extract from a private letter to the editor, from a friend in Southern Ohio:

"I think our ticket generally is well received. Especially in this part of the State, the nomination of Tomlinson is very popular. He is a first-class man, without a bit of the political Micawber about him—he is not waiting for nomination "to turn up" in his favor, but attends to his own business in a manner which gives good earnest to the public that he is honest, faithful and capable, and will not neglect the trusts which they may repose in him. Besides his high business capacity to recommend him, he is an unerring Democrat of true blood and bottom. His was a nomination fit to be made."

St. Louis Correspondence.

ST. LOUIS, May 30, 1859.

DEAR MARSHALL:—Perceiving from "the public prints" that you have entered upon a crusade in the line of an "editor errant," I have thought it not improbable that you may be glad to hear from an old friend, and professional brother, albeit our political affiliations may be slightly different.

The ordinary matters of public interest you, of course, receive by telegraph, an institution which has dealt destruction to our ancient trade of newspaper correspondence, relative to markets, murders, and execution events in general. But there remain a few sub-divisional topics which are considered either above or below the ken of the wire-pullers; and if your present correspondent can convey some extra telegraphic notions of such, the communication may not prove unwelcome.

Our little State, containing something over a million of whites, and about a hundred and ten thousand negroes, seems to be regarded as an important PAWN in the approaching conflict. The facts of our position appear to an unprejudiced observer somewhat thus: This city, in interest and association, is increasingly inclined towards the Free-Soil or Republican side. The cause is found in the fact that our merchants are connected by numerous and daily-multiplying ties with the Eastern and Northern States. Also, our German population, which casts about one-third of our aggregate vote, are advocates of "universal liberty" and equality, inclusive of Abolitionism. They are, however, much and perilously exercised in mind about the Massachusetts amendment. Our State at large, however, outside of this, our only city deserving the name, is generally southern in feeling, and attached to the sentiments of ancient, hard, Jackson Democracy. In attending, officially, the last three or four sessions of the General Assembly, I have had frequent occasion to remark the jealousy exhibited on the part of country members towards St. Louis. As a commercial city, the State is proud of us; but as a political element, we are more than suspected. Although myself a National Democrat of the Buchanan stripe, I disguise not my fears that our success of last August was a mere transient flash, while that of our opponents this spring affords a true indication of popular sympathy. But as to the Presidential election, in which, from your programme, I judge you to be chiefly interested, I venture the prediction that the electoral vote of Missouri will be cast for the Charleston nominee, "be the same more or less."

Your desire to nominate or elect Mr. Douglas may be laudable, or politic, or both; I cannot see much probability of his nomination; It is far more important to us, as a party, that we should succeed in electing our nominee, than in nominating this or that individual. Moreover, I do not write with a view to argumentative discussion.

To change the subject: Among the national events of this year will be the Fourth Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, early in September. Last year every editor was here except yourself, and I have filled a volume with their glowing accounts of the occasion. Come this time, and we will take care of you. The grounds are unsurpassed in extent, beauty, variety and artificial embellishment, not merely in this valley, but in the world. The premium list has met no competition in point of liberality in former years, and, this time, is progressive in that respect. It is seldom that political rancour conducts to such an excess of meanness as exhibited by a few persons and an obscure journal here, in the vilification of the Society, merely on account of its indefatigable President, Hon. J. Richard Barrett, having been elected to Congress by his party. The Association, and the results of its exertion, are justly regarded as a monument of energy and public spirit, of a national character, and a source of universal gratulation. In the three years of its existence its exhibitions have surpassed, according to qualified testimony, the most celebrated European efforts of similar intent, sustained as they are by imperial and regal patronage.

"Spiritism" is undergoing, for the first time within my knowledge, a thorough sifting of its claims as a system of philosophy and a new revelation of truth, at the hands of Rev. Father Smarius, S. J., formerly of Cincinnati, who is engaged in delivering a series of lectures thereon, of which the second [illegible] will be given on June 14th.

Farewell. W. C.

Fourth of July.

In our columns will be found the proceedings of a meeting held at the City Hall, to adopt measures for a good, old-fashioned, general celebration of the National Anniversary. The people of Columbus desire to unite in this demonstration of regard for a day that must be memorable in all time. A committee of ten of our prominent citizens has been appointed to make all the necessary arrangements, with full power to appoint all sub-committees and adopt such plan as will fulfill the wish to have a grand, joyous, patriotic jubilee. They want to hear the good old story repeated of their fathers' bravery and devotion to their country—a story that living they should hug to their hearts and dying they should impart to their children. They wish on that day to meet on common ground, dismissing the cares and animosities of political differences, and unite in one cordial thankfulness for the past and hope for the future.

The gentlemen comprising the Committee will call upon our citizens for such contributions as they may be inclined to bestow in furtherance of the object. We trust that they may meet with the lavish liberality the people of Columbus are wont to exhibit, and that the celebration under their guidance may be worthy of the Capital of the great State of Ohio. Let us all join in making the 4th of July, 1859, a day of general rejoicing—a day memorable in our annals as the event it commemorates is the brightest on the page of our country's history. The celebration will be on a grand scale, and the voice of "welcome" will be sounded to all the surrounding country. It will be a glad sight that, of our citizens mingling with unreserved freedom, and blending their happy voices in gratitude to the immortal heroes and statesmen who gave to the world a nation unrivalled in ancient and modern story, and solved the problem of man's capacity for self-government.

At a meeting of the citizens of Columbus, held at the City Hall on Monday evening, June 6th, Luther Donaldson, Esq., called the meeting to order, and on his motion, Theodore Comstock, Esq., was called to the Chair, and on motion of C. P. L. Butler, Esq., J. Birney Marshall was appointed Secretary.

The Chair having stated the object of the meeting to be to make preparations for a general celebration of the national anniversary,

Mr. Ewing moved the appointment of a committee of ten to make the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Donaldson moved to amend by authorizing said committee to appoint all sub-committees necessary to carry out the design of the celebration, to which no objection being raised, the motion as amended prevailed.

The Chair stated that he should require some assistance in the formation of the committee. After some delay, the following gentlemen were announced by the Chair as a General Committee of Arrangements: Messrs. Wm. Ewing, C. P. L. Butler, J. H. Riley, L. Donaldson, S. B. Ogden, H. B. Besson, Wm. Kelsey, J. R. St. Clair, Geo. Gibson and W. G. Deshler.

On motion of Mr. Marshall, the committee was instructed to appoint an orator for the occasion.

On motion of Mr. Donaldson, the Secretary was instructed to furnish the papers of the city, each, with a copy of these proceedings for publication.

On motion of Col. Geary, the meeting adjourned, to re-assemble at the City Hall, on Monday evening, June 20th, 1859, when a report from the Committee of Arrangements may be expected.

THEODORE COMSTOCK, Ch'n.
J. BIRNEY MARSHALL, Sec'y.

CITY ITEMS.

SODA.—That marble fountain of our genial friend J. M. DENIG on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in copious jets, and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "make a dash" on their visits to the Gwynne Block!

☞ Dr. J. STEWART has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

☞ Nothing is more refreshing in warm weather than soda. If you wish the very best call at NEIL & PIER's, where they keep every thing good.

SODA FOUNTAIN.—The most beautiful fountain we have seen any where is at [illegible]'s and the Soda and Syrups are delicious.

☞ Hats are of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at RUDISILL's if you want a superior article.

☞ FARMERS' Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets is the place to procure genteel boots and shoes. They have made ours for the last two or three years.

"If music be the food of love, play on,
Give me excess of it."

The charms of MUSIC have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever wanted a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Agreeable, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

C. A. WAGNER, dealer in Fruits, Preserves, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of game and such delicacies as are to be secured by constant attention. The Saloon is in "good condition," No. 21 East State Street.
may 6

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. C. CHITTENDEN on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

☞ ROBERTS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "JOHN" says that he don't care if putty is three cents a pound more, he will rise in the world as long as his bread.

☞ SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co's. celebrated pianos, which are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, if equaled.

GRAND PICNICS.—John Lake, Director of the Dance, has put out a programme of a series of Picnics for the month. He will erect a portable stage for dancing, which will be conveyed from place to place. The Picnics will commence next week at Goodale Park, May 26 and 27: Four Mile House 29: Shadeville 31; Dublin, June 1st; Circleville 2d, Tarlton 3d and Lancaster 4th. These will be agreeable reunions for which the expenses will be defrayed by collections.

LUNCHEON.—There is nothing that is more appetizing than luncheon at about 10 A. M., these long mornings. Schlesinger sets a fine lunch about that hour every day on State street opposite the American. He will have GREEN SEA TURTLE SOUP to-morrow, the [illegible] just received from Baltimore.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

☞ J. E. LASHER, of the American Saloon had a beautiful silver cup presented him at Cleveland the other day; but we don't know whether for beauty, or the want of it, for keeping the best of drinks or being the best of drinkers we don't know. But he's got the cup, which may be seen at the American Saloon.

☞ FRED. BIRK is very anxious to see his friends and have a talk about European affairs. He may be found in the saloon of the United States Hotel, where for the present he regales himself with the news.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, where [illegible] MORGAN deserves the liberal custom he has.

☞ [illegible] Monthly Magazine is for sale [illegible] It is beautifully illustrated by superior wood cuts, and contains a large amount of the most interesting reading matter.

☞ E. F. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

☞ CHARLEY [illegible] one of the handsomest suits we have seen. [illegible] of the Spring style for summer wear [illegible]

☞ FRANK HERRICK, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

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Received for six months at ONE DOLLAR in advance.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

Will be sent for the campaign, to [illegible], at FIFTY CENTS for the single copy.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS

May be formed for the PRESS at the following rates:

Five Copies	$2 00
Ten "	3 50
Twenty "	6 00
Fifty "	14 00
One hundred copies	25 00

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Announcement of the Proprietor for the Season of 1859.

THE OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS are situated in Delaware County, [illegible] miles north from Columbus (the capital of Ohio) on the Scioto river, 10 miles from Delaware, 6 miles from the [illegible] Station, on the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburgh R. R., and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or [illegible] Station, on the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad. These Springs will open for the reception of visitors

ON THE 1st DAY OF JUNE.

The improvements of 1859 have been large, enabling the proprietor to accommodate from [illegible] to six hundred guests. Among these improvements may be mentioned a large and elegant hotel, new cottage rows, additional [illegible] for amusement and recreation, extensive bath-houses, a steam laundry, &c., &c.

Upon the estate there are five Springs, four of which, the WHITE SULPHUR, the CHALYBEATE, the MAGNESIAN and the [illegible] are decidedly medicinal, whilst the fifth is remarkable for the purity of its water.

THE WHITE SULPHUR

is a bored Artesian fountain, situated near the rocky banks of the Scioto river. At the depth of [illegible] feet below the level of the Scioto, flows the remarkable stream of sulphur water which supplies this Spring. This stream was discovered some 10 years ago, by a gentleman who was boring for salt. The water, when reached, at once arose to the surface, and has ever since continued to flow, at all seasons, without change or abatement, either in quantity or volume.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

For years these Springs have been highly esteemed for their medicinal properties. During the past season their reputation in this respect has been singularly confirmed. They were administered by a physician, judiciously as to quantity, time of drinking, [illegible] &c., and under this systematic plan the cures were numerous and gratifying.

THE WHITE SULPHUR WATER

is peculiarly serviceable in those disorders of the Liver and Stomach which so often afflict gentlemen who have been too closely confined to business, and persons of sedentary habits.

THE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS

are permanent tonics. Their effects upon broken-down and debilitated constitutions have been put beyond question, giving to the blood a new vitality, and to the person new life and vigor.

THE MAGNESIAN WATER

is a gentle aperient.

Invalids may rely upon every facility being furnished them which can contribute to health and comfort.

As a delightful resort during the summer months, the Ohio White Sulphur Springs have no rival in the West, and but few in the United States. The location is peculiarly healthy, [illegible] the "Cliff Limestone," a formation hundreds of feet in thickness, through which the river cuts its way, is everywhere [illegible] near the surface; the grounds of the estate are beautifully undulated, and interspersed with ravines which carry off all the superfluous water [illegible] these circumstances in connection with the altitude of the place about [illegible] feet above the level of the ocean, make the location free from malarious influences [illegible].

The Spring property consists of 200 acres of land, one hundred of which is covered by one of the most beautiful groves in Ohio. This woodland is handsomely laid off into walks and drives, one of the latter being two miles in extent.

BATHS.

Bathing here by the plan adopted, is brought into full competition with that of naturally Warm and Hot Springs. The water is heated in the bath tub by steam pipes. The heat not being raised high enough to precipitate its salts, it is by this system applied to the surface of the bather without the loss of its saline ingredients.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A Telegraph Office, communicating with all parts of the country, has been established at the Springs. To be thus in connection with distant points, will be a great convenience to gentlemen who can hear from and direct their business affairs daily.

All the accessories necessary to health, pleasure and amusement, visitors can expect to find at the Ohio White Sulphur Springs, as the proprietor is determined to make it, in every particular, a first class watering place. Gratified with the liberal patronage extended last year, no effort will be spared to merit its continuance.

A livery, well stocked with horses and carriages, is attached to the Springs.

For further information, correspondence by mail, &c., address ANDREW WILSON, Jr., White Sulphur P. O., Delaware Co., O.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

Large Meeting and Great Enthusiasm on Saturday Night—A Loss to the Republicans.

Two years ago, Judge R. B. WARDEN shook hands and said "good bye" to the Democratic party on the Dred Scott decision, from the face of which, as ignoring the legislative and popular construction of the Constitution, he dissented. Through the canvass he was an ardent and eloquent advocate of the principles and theories which his own judgment dictated. He believed them to assimilate with those of the Republican party, but two years' fellowship with that party shows him mistaken and he leaves them as a matter of course.

There are a sort of men, so loose of soul, that they cling to party no matter what it may do, whither it may go, to what it may be tending. Judge WARDEN is not one of these. He is a conscientious man, who thinks for himself and has the courage to change when convinced of error. It is no evidence of a vacillating nature and instable temperament, that a man should leave one party and join another; and finding by actual association the latter by no means unexceptionable, returns to the former. It is quite as strong an evidence in a man of intelligence, like Judge WARDEN, that he has been mistaken, and its capable of rising superior to the littleness which would shrink from the acknowledgement of error.

The meeting at City Hall on Saturday evening was large, and very enthusiastic. It was one of the very best meetings we have seen in Columbus, and for intelligence would compare well with either of the conventions held here [illegible] the week before. We shall not attempt to sketch the manly, vigorous and eloquent speech of Judge WARDEN. It was one of the very best speeches we have heard in Columbus, distinguished by vigor of thought, elegance of diction, and a glowing and heartful energy in its delivery that was echoed by the crowd, on whose hearts, every master-thought vibrated.

Judge WARDEN maintains the same opinions he did two years ago, relative to the construction given to the Constitution by the Dred Scott decision. He holds that it is in antagonism to the received construction of the Constitution, both legislative and popular. But, although this should be accepted by the Democratic party, and it be heresy, yet is that party infinitely preferable to the so-called Republican party, which, as shown by the action of the late Convention, by the mass meeting of fanatics and anarchists at Cleveland, by the course of its leaders, CHASE and GIDDINGS, is destructive of the fundamental principles of government.

Judge WARDEN's definition of liberty as distinguished from lawlessness was eminently graphic and forcible. He demonstrated that liberty was the offspring of law—that without law there can be no liberty. He animadverted with severity upon the effort to control the action of the Supreme Court by the mass Convention at Cleveland, which was countenanced by Gov. CHASE himself, who attended the Convention; addressed the Convention, co-operated with the Convention, and sought to soothe the fierceness of its apparent action, while he was fanning the flames. It was a part of his programme. GIDDINGS was only one of the instruments. The motive power, the master-influence, the directing hand sits in the Executive chair of Ohio. He not only countenanced the Western Reserve movement, but he directed the Attorney General, who was an officer of the law, who had sworn obedience to the Constitution, and was expected to protect and guard it, to argue against the Constitution by endeavoring to strike down a law enacted in conformity to one of its solemn compacts. As well might the Attorney General be directed to argue before the Supreme Court any other application for the writ of habeas corpus. He occupied a position before that Court entirely outside of his duty, and in contradistinction to the purpose of the people who invested him with office.

To follow Judge WARDEN through his able and eloquent speech, would exceed the limits of this article. He was constantly cheered. Whenever he had occasion to allude to Judge SWAN, and

"the deep damnation of his taking off,"

the sympathies of the large audience were with him, and broke out in loud applause. He showed that Judge SWAN had no alternative but to decide as he did. To have decided otherwise, would have been a dereliction of duty, a mean cowardice, a disregard of all antecedents, of which none who knew him could suspect Judge SWAN. He referred to the eminence of Judge SWAN as a jurist, and the confidence of the people of the State in his legal attainments and his character as a man. His name now more than ever was connected with the jurisprudence of Ohio. It was made a household word—it had become illustrious. It was immortalized.

It will not do to disparage the effort of Judge WARDEN on Saturday evening, or pass it in contemptuous silence, as the State Journal affected to do in this morning's issue. The speech was a manly, determined, dignified review of the position of the Republican party, and its leaders, who under the guise of devotion to liberty would precipitate the country into anarchy and chaos, to subserve the purposes of individual ambition. The feeling of apprehension at the manifest tendency of the party action, as foreshadowed by the late Convention, is widespread. It is not confined to Judge WARDEN, or a few individuals. It seems that the ruthless manner in which so able and courageous Judge, possessing the largest confidence of the people, was set aside, for the simple discharge of his duty, has alarmed many of those who required some such illustration of the want of patriotism in the party, and that its vaunted attachment to freedom, was

"All sound and fury, signifying nothing."

When Judge WARDEN concluded his remarks, with an allusion, personal to his own conversion, and the reason of his addressing the meeting, quoting from SHAKESPEARE,

"We must be brief, when traitors brave the field,"

the hall resounded with applause.

Hon. S. S. COX was called out and made a short speech, welcoming Judge WARDEN back to the Democratic party, and endorsing his sentiments. The meeting then adjourned, it being the first Democratic gun. The second will be fired at Groveport on Saturday evening next, by Gen. Jos. H. GEIGER, who will address the people on that occasion.

The Buffalo Republic states that M. BLONDIN, of the Martinetti troupe, is about crossing Niagara Falls on a tight rope. The rope on which he is to cross is sixteen hundred feet in length, and six inches in circumference, has been purchased for this feat, and is now being inspected. The feat will take place in about two weeks. The crossing is to be effected from lower end of Goat Island to a point in Canada opposite.

Blondin has been invited by subscription to perform the same feat at Rochester, over the falls of Genessee. "Some things can be done as well as others" thought SAM PATCH, and the Rochester folks had an illustration of it in poor SAM's unfortunate jump. BLONDIN too, may make a misstep, and share SAM's misfortune. The curiosity that delights in such spectacles is like that of the man who visited the zoological gardens every night to witness the man put his head in the lion's mouth. He never missed a night because his luck would cause the lion to close down on the head, the very night of his absence! However, to draw a crowd is to "the card" of hotels and business people, who find the return of their subscriptions in the profits of their custom.

President Buchanan Unwilling to be a Candidate for Re-Election.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Buchanan, recently, in alluding to the charge that his visit to North Carolina was with a view to a nomination for a second term, said that nothing was farther from his intention than this, and he would avail himself of the first opportunity publicly to disabuse the minds of those who suspected him of a design again to become a candidate for the Presidency.

The President may spare himself any trouble on that score. There is not the slightest intention to press him to be a candidate. If any of the fawning flatterers, who flit about him, tickle his ear with such nonsense, they laugh in their sleeves at the innocent tom-foolery to put him in a good humor. The silence bought from such papers as the Statesman, is no indication that the people are expecting the President to stand for a second term. "Rotation in office" is a Democratic principle, and it may as well be applied to the Presidency as any station of a lower grade. It is not the President who safely carries the country through the period of an Administration, but the Constitution. The Constitution is the government, and when its provisions are upheld and its principles inculcated, all moves on harmoniously and happily, and our country progresses in its high destiny no matter who is or may be President.

ROBERT C. KIRK.—It is charged that Robert C. Kirk, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has been in Minnesota, speculating in real estate, for some years, and it is doubtful whether he is now a citizen of the State.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

All a mistake! Mr. Kirk has been for many years a citizen of Knox county, and for "some years" past has been one of the most thorough and whole-souled Republicans in the State.—O. S. Journal.

Why not tell the whole truth? Equivocation is beneath the dignity of a gentleman.—We heard Mr. KIRK distinctly say that he was going to Minnesota to reside. He went there for that purpose as much as did DAVID HEATON, who was elected to the Minnesota legislature, but probably did not like the hang of things, and came back to Ohio. How far he lost his citizenship, remains with him as a man of honor. If when he left Ohio it was with a view to taking up a permanent abode elsewhere, he lost his citizenship, and if he lost it by leaving the State for the purpose of residing elsewhere, he has regained it if he has conformed to the Constitutional provision for new-comers. We presume Dr. KIRK would not accept the nomination if he did not know there is no doubt as to his citizenship.

THE FIRE AT EATON.—The telegraph reports a fire at Eaton, Preble county, in this State, on Sunday morning. We copy the following list of sufferers from the Cincinnati Commercial of this morning:

Whitridge & Quinn's drug store and stock of goods destroyed. They had also received $1,000 cash per express for other parties Saturday night, and their safe was broken open and robbed of that money, and their own receipts from sales of Saturday. They were insured for $3,000.

Jacob Chambers, jeweler, dwelling and business room destroyed; household goods and jewelry saved. Insurance on building $1,000.

J. L. & C. W. Lockwood's building, occupied by Levi Gould, grocer; loss of latter in stock $700; building insured for $1,100.

Stephens & Co, dry goods merchants, saved most of their goods, but their building was burned. Their stock was insured for $4,000.

Four business houses, owned by Dr. Minor, one occupied by J. M. Hinman, two others by Dr. Minor as warehouse and clothing store, and another by B. Mikisell—loss $5,000. Dr. Minor insured for $3,000 on stock and buildings, and saved about half his goods.

J. P. Brookins & Son, druggists, lost their house and stock, valued at $3,500—insured for $1,500.

Abram V. Anter's building, occupied by C. P. Thumb—loss $1,500; no insurance.

A. A. Seibert, saddler, lost house and stock, valued at $4,000; no insurance.

Wm. Cleveland lost his dwelling and business house, valued at $2,500.

Gould lost $600 or $700 worth of stock. No insurance.

Augy's building burned, but stock mostly saved.

Day & Brother's house lost—goods saved.

Collins & Water's house destroyed, and goods saved in a damaged condition.

Chas. Becker, burned out, but saved his stock.

Mr. Ingle's store destroyed but goods saved. Preble Woolen Co. lost about $3,000. No insurance.

A number of other citizens, whose names are not mentioned, suffered trifling losses. The heat scorched the Court House so that it is well browned. The fire is attributed to incendiaries. Whitridge & Quinn received two packages of money containing $500 each Saturday night—one of Glander & Son, the other for Hall & Son, which they deposited with their own receipts in the safe. When it was taken out of the ruins it was unlocked, and all the cash, excepting $5 or $10 in change, was gone. It is supposed that the safe was robbed and the house fired for concealment of the crime.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston Post says that the Empress EUGENIE, as Regent, is said to have given great cause of uneasiness by her behaviour at the Council. She broke forth into an opinion of her own which astonished them all.—She declared the war to be unjust and wicked, expressed her conviction that it would never come to a prosperous end, and, in the midst of sobs and exclamations, betraying, by sundry appeals and passionate entreaties, immediately to cause the strife to cease, that all these ideas had been lodged in her beautiful head by no less a personage than the Archbishop of Paris, went off into a fit of mild, moist hysterics, and, sinking back in her chair, covered her face with her handkerchief and spoke no more.

Gen. SHIELDS, Senator from Minnesota, had a public reception on his arrival home at Faribault, and said in his speech:

"I made my pre-emption, as you all know, on the Faribault prairie. I paid for it with my own warrant—the warrant which I received for my services in Mexico—the only bounty which I ever received from the government of the United States for those services. And I will venture to say that I am the first General of the United States Army who ever made his own pre-emption with his own warrant. Now this, I think, is a home to be proud of—a home which I hold sacred because I purchased it with my blood."

THE TURF.—A week's racing on the Fashion Course, Long Island, commenced on Friday. The Jamaica stakes for three years old was won by Pauline. Time, 1:53-1:50. The Jockey Club handicap was won by Bill Cheatham, one mile and a half, in 2:45. The two mile race was won by Bill Dearing in 3:45½. In the last race only one heat. R. I. Walker, the contending horse, broke down and was withdrawn.

The advices by the steamship America were received at New York before ten o'clock yesterday morning. Having traversed 1,700 miles in advance of time. The messages were not placed in the New York office until after ten o'clock.

COUNTERFEITS.—Amongst the many counterfeits now in circulation we notice one in the Forest City Bank, Cleveland, Ohio—10's. Vignette, six females and four males on left end; imitation of genuine. Better refuse all bills having this vignette; they being made to represent several Ohio Banks.

The attendance at the funeral of JOSEPH CHARLESS at St. Louis yesterday was larger than at any other in that city since that of Col. BENTON. Nearly all of the vast concourse followed his remains to the Cemetery.

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS will deliver the annual address before the Literary Societies of Otterbein, Westerville, on the afternoon on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

The election in Lexington, Ky., yesterday, resulted in the success of the People's candidate for Mayor.

State Items.

— An inebriate Irishman, named Cassiday, was found dead near Springfield on Monday.

Rev. Mr. Barr, a Presbyterian clergyman, died after a short illness at Springfield on Sunday.

— In a row at Springfield, on Saturday night, one of the participants, named Rankin, had his nose blown off by a pistol shot.

— A man named Ephraim Thayer, a marble-cutter was mortally stabbed at Massillon on Saturday night. He died on Monday.

— The Springfield News and Journal, speaking of the frost of Saturday night, says: We are inclined to think that the wheat, which is doing nobly in all other respects, has escaped injury from the frost, and as corn, potatoes and garden vegetables can be re-planted no great damage will result.

— The Sandusky Register, June 7, says: The frost of Saturday night was not very severe in the immediate vicinity of this place, but in the country some nine miles east and south of this it was quite destructive to fruit and the growing corn. It is feared the wheat crop is materially injured.

— A boy named Henry Westrop was drowned in the Canal at Toledo on Thursday.

— A young man aged 21 years, son of Moses Recker, of Carroll township, Ottawa county, was killed on Saturday of last week, while passing through the woods, by the falling of a decayed limb from a tree, which crushed him instantly to death.

— A fire occurred in Port Clinton, Ottawa county, on Friday night last, which consumed a large steam saw mill belonging to Scott & Reynolds. A son of the former, aged about 14 years, was so badly burned that his recovery is considered doubtful. The loss is estimated at about $8,000.

— The stabling attached to the Clinton House at Portsmouth was set on fire on Friday night by a lunatic named Mary Booker. For some time a number of business houses in the vicinity were in imminent danger of being destroyed, but the flames were fortunately subdued before any valuable property was consumed.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN CANADA.—From all part of the Province the accounts agree that the prospect of a good harvest is as good as possible. Perhaps, leaving aside any question about the fly, it was never so good before, in the first week in June. The wheat received no injury from frost or winter-killing, and there could not possibly have been a more favorable Spring than which that followed. The cool, dry weather, with however just enough of moisture, was precisely the thing for the fall wheat. Whether it will escape the fly is a question on which a great deal depends. And it is a question which nobody is able to answer at present, for the crop is not far enough advanced to render it possible to detect the presence of the fly.—Toronto Leader.

The cruel imposition of reckless speculators upon the credulous, and the suffering that resulted to thousands of Pike's Peak gold hunters, induces the New York Herald to suggest that the Government shall hereafter take some measures calculated to prevent the public being cheated by false stories of gold discoveries. It suggests that the Government direct some of its engineers or army officers to proceed to any place where gold discoveries are alleged to have been made, make a geological survey of the vicinity, and furnish a plain, intelligible report of its mineral and agricultural resources. That report should be immediately made public, so that our citizens might have reliable information on which to act. The expense would be insignificant, while the benefits to the public would be inestimable. We hope that this plan will be adopted, and believe that if it be, such a swindle as that of Pike's Peak can never be successfully repeated.

THE MYSTERIOUS CHESS PLAYER.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Mercury, in a notice of Morphy, the great chess player, says a queer incident occurred to him soon after his arrival in New York. A carriage drove to the St. Nicholas, in which was seated a splendidly dressed lady. She sent up a card, and requested an interview with the chess champion. The interview was granted, when the fair visitor demanded the privilege of playing a game with Mr. Morphy. Mr. M. looked at the magnificent eyes of the stranger, and said, "Yes; certainly." The chess table was brought to the window, and Mr. Morphy placed the men. The lady, of course, was permitted the first move. Half a dozen moves were made on either side, and Morphy found himself interested—his visitor promised to prove the most formidable antagonist he had had for a long time. Being absorbed in the game, Morphy directed the servant to admit no one else until it was completed. The game lasted two hours, and was drawn. The lady was then satisfied, and blushingly took her leave, Morphy himself accompanying her to her carriage. The moment she had gone, Morphy and his friends set to work to ascertain the identity of the beautiful visitor, not doubting that the name upon her card could be found in the directory. This, however, proved to be a mistake, and though every endeavor was made to ascertain precisely who was the visitor, the gentlemen are as much in the dark as ever. Whoever she may be, she played the best game in which Morphy was ever a contestant, and she probably adopted these means of matching herself with Morphy in order to assure herself of her own skill.

Fourth of July.

The proceedings of the General Committee of Arrangements will be found in our paper. They are acting with energy, and are determined to have a magnificent celebration—a State celebration—and will have the Park fitted up conveniently for the accommodation of thousands and tens of thousands. The right spirit is displayed. We shall have a real, old-fashioned, patriotic celebration.

At a meeting of the General Committee held at the American Hotel, on Tuesday evening, June 7th, pursuant to adjournment, the proceedings were as follow:

Maj. Wm. Ewing in the chair.

On motion of C. P. L. Butler, H. B. Beeson was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Wm. G. Deshler, the names of Peter Ambos, Theodore Comstock and Jacob Reinhard were added to the Committee.

On motion the committee was subdivided as follows:

On Invitations—Capt. Jos. Riley, Peter Ambos, George Gibson and Major Wm. Ewing.

Music—J. E. St. Clair, Wm. Ewing and H. B. Beeson.

Finance—1st Ward, S. E. Ogden; 2nd Ward, Luther Donaldson; 3d Ward, C. P. L. Butler; 4th Ward, J. E. St. Clair; 5th Ward, Jacob Reinhard.

To Procure an Orator—Luther Donaldson, Wm. Kelsey, W. G. Deshler and J. E. St. Clair.

On Park—Theo. Comstock and Geo. Gibson.

On motion of L. Donaldson, C. P. L. Butler was elected Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Deshler, the committee adjourned to re-assemble upon the call of the President.

WM. EWING, Pres't.

H. B. BEESON, Sec'y.

THE RECALL OF SANTA ANNA—Will He Go?—A correspondent of the New York Times writes from the City of Mexico as follows:

Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the acknowledged greatest rogue of Mexican birth, has by decree been restored to his grade in the army, and to his titles and the booty he invested (in a silly moment) in real estate in his native country. The question is now: Will he come? Some say, no—many say, yes. Certain it is, a strong invitation has been sent to him, and the greater part of Miramon's army—officers, soldiers and drummers—are prepared to shout for the tenth time, "Que viva el General Santa Anna!" notwithstanding they have ten times shouted, "Que muera el General Santa Anna!" But this is one of the things that Mexican men and women are addicted to—fickleness—it might be called by a harder word.

At the Louisiana Democratic State Convention, held at Baton Rouge; Thos. O. Moore, of Rapides, received the nomination for Governor, and P. Hardy, of St. Landry, Lieut. Governor.

Mrs. Rosa Vertner Johnson, Vice Regent of Kentucky for the "Mount Vernon Fund," has forwarded to the Treasurer the sum of $4,200, as the contribution of Kentucky, up to the present time, to the purposes of the Association.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SACKVILLE, June 4.—The America left Liverpool at 11:30 A. M. of the 21st. Among her passengers is Gen. Williams, of Kars, Commander-in-Chief in Canada.

A dispatch dated Pavia, 19th, says the headquarters of the Austrians has been removed to Garlasco. Great movements have taken place, and a collision is expected to-day or to-morrow. Rumors in another quarter state that a battle is considered imminent, but the London Times considers it almost certain that June will have begun before any great blow will be struck.

ALESSANDRIA, 17.—The Emperor went to Valenza yesterday to view a portion of the van-guard and the course of the Po. He visited the King of Sardinia.

ALESSANDRIA, 18.—The organization of the army is going on actively. Repairs to damages by the Austrians to roads, bridges and railroads are approaching completion. It was expected that the Austrians would remain inactive until the Emperor reached head-quarters to assume the command.

The Liverpool Post publishes, on what it calls reliable information, that the passage of the Ticino by the French troops will be the signal for an European alliance against France, and for the Austrian troops to march on Paris.

The bulletins from the seat of war are unimportant, as all the channels to the Venetian capital are blocked up, and all the ports on the Adriatic are blockaded by French squadrons.

The elections in England for members of the House of Commons were concluded, and the ministerial papers claim that the Derby party has gained an addition of 28 members.

The Overland mail from India supplies Bombay dates to the 26th of April.

CHINA.—The death of the former Chinese Commissioner, Yeh, is announced.

THE WAR.

Prior to the retreat from Vercelli, the Austrians continued their exactions on the inhabitants, filling them with consternation, as they were not in a condition to satisfy the demands. During the night of the 17th, a party of one hundred Austrians escaladed the bridge at Valenza through a breach, and made a fruitless attempt to take it.

The official Sardinian Bulletin says that the Austrians occupy the right bank of the Po, as far as the castle of San Giovane, with 12,000 troops. The fortifications on the bridge at Stella for the purpose of protecting the retreat of the Austrians are continued. An order of the day published by the King of Sardinia gives the names of those who signalized themselves in the first military operations.

TURIN, May 19.—Yesterday several detachments of Austrians advanced to Caprices, near Songermoned, driving off the cattle and firing at the peasants. Our troops awaited the enemy at San Germano, but they withdrew to Vercelli, which they this morning evacuated after blowing up two arches of the bridge on the Sesia.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday.—The Times' article, under date of last evening, says that complete stagnation continues in the stock exchange—the scarcity of stock having been somewhat relieved, prices closed about one-eighth lower. The discount market is dull, good bills of two or three months being discounted at 3½ to 4 per cent. Gold continues to be taken from the bank for export. The bills of Sebastopol & Sons, a Greek firm in London, were yesterday returned. They were engaged in the foreign cork trade. Their liabilities are not large. A fair business has been done at the bank, chiefly with regular customers.

The banking house of Troemell & Co., at Augsburg, has failed. The Bank of Thuringia has also suspended, owing it is said, to the flight of its manager.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Richardson & Co. report that the breadstuffs market opened on the week with an advancing tendency, and all qualities were better, but subsequently flour fell 3d@4d, the market closing dull at 11@14s 6d. Wheat also fell 4d. Western red 8s@10s 9d; western white 10s 6d. Corn steady; mixed 6s 8d@6s 11d; yellow 6s 10d; yellow 6s 10d@7s 3d; white 8s@8s 9d.

The weather has been favorable for the crops. Bigland & Athias' circular says flour has declined 6d since Tuesday.

LONDON MARKET.—Wheat buoyant, and prices advanced 2@4d, but the market closed dull. Sugar heavy and 6d lower.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 20.—The money market is slightly easier. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £154,800 during the week.

Further by the America.

SACKVILLE, N. B., June 3.—It is reported that Gen'l. Gulay had sent word to the Austrian government that the supply of provisions were beginning to fail in Piedmont and that he would be unable to retain the position he occupied more than fifteen days.

The French government it is said has received information that four Russian corps d' armee had moved towards the Austrian frontier.

A Norwegian barque bound to Venice had been stopped by a French frigate and informed that all the Austrian ports except Trieste and Ancona were blockaded. The commander of the fortress at Venice had received no notice of the blockade. A French fleet was before Venice and had already captured twenty vessels.

Fifteen French men of war had been sold near Cattaro on the coast of Dalmatia.

The London Times' correspondent in the Austrian camp says that a naval attack on Venice would have no chance of success, every channel to the port being quite blockaded by sunken vessels, ships laden with stones lying close by ready to be sunk at a few minutes notice, and thus close up the small remaining passages. Guns of large caliber are placed in positions to command the channels thus obstructed.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says, that the French squadron is not to attack Venice, but merely to blockade the port for the present.

The Liverpool Post, in its article declaring that the passage of the Ticino by the French and Sardinian armies would be the signal for an European alliance and the march of the Austrian troops on Paris, says, also, that Russia is to join Austria, and her reward for what looks like treachery is to be the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The shipping interest of Great Britain is greatly agitated as to the conveyance of articles contraband of war.

Lord Malmesbury, in his reply to a special inquiry, says, that the neutrality proclamation was not intended to prohibit the exportation of coal or other articles, but he warned the subjects of Great Britain that they do not carry for the use of either one, belligerent articles which are contraband, as the government will not interfere in their favor in case of capture.

An imperial decree of Austria increases the direct and indirect taxation.

In the Federal Diet Prussia declared that though adhering to her protest against the posting of the Federal corps on the Rhine, she did not object to its being established as a matter of form. The proposal was referred to a commission.

There were meditations on the part of the Italian Refugees located on the Swiss frontiers to stir up a revolution in Lombardy. Their efforts were put down by the Swiss troops who seized a quantity of guns and powder.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen's speech to the new Parliament is not expected to be delivered before the 10th of June.

The London News says, that the Liberals will insist on taking up the reform question where it stopped at the dissolution.

The eight large steamers of the European and American Company have been bought on speculation by Messrs. Lever & Howard, of Manchester.

It is said that the English Government will shortly invite tenders for a monthly mail to Australia via Panama.

Twenty thousand lands men have been enrolled in the British navy.

The chartering of vessels to France as troops or storeships was regarded as illegal.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., June 4.—The steamship City of Washington has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 25th ult. The news is important, as announcing the first important blow in Italy. The allied and Austrian forces have met, and the latter have been defeated.

The battle took place at Montebello, a town of Austrian-Italy. The Austrians were 15,000 strong. They made the attack, and after a severe engagement they were obliged to retreat.

The battle took place on the 21st of May. The Austrians, who were commanded by General Stadion, attacked the posts of Marshal Barraguay D'Hilliers. They were driven back by General Forey's division. After a furious combat, which lasted four hours, the allies carried Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians. Five hundred Austrians, including a Colonel, were captured and taken to Marseilles. The Austrians were 15,000 strong. They lost 2,000 men; the allies lost 700 men, among whom were many officers.

The Austrian account of the battle differs widely from the above. The actual force of the French is not stated. It is reported, however, that it numbered 6,000 men, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. A bulletin, issued by the Sardinian Government, announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army under Gen. Baldini had forced a passage over the river Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight. Gen. Garibaldi had entered Gavre Pavia, with 6,000 men, for a revolutionary purpose.

It is rumored that six English men-of-war had entered the Adriatic sea.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

The King of Naples is dead, and Francis II. has assumed the government of Naples.

The British admiralty have formally invited tenders for the carrying the monthly mail to and from Australia via Panama.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been called to sanction the agreement with the Government, and to issue £600,000 new capital.

The Paris Moniteur announces that France adheres to the abolition of privateering and on the principle that the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Manchester advices are unfavorable. Business was generally dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular reports that the weather continues favorable for crops. Breadstuffs continued dull. Flour dull. American is quoted at 11s@14s per cental. Wheat steady; the average business has been done without quotable change; western red 8s@10s 9d; white 10s 6d@11s 3d. Corn dull, but prices are unaltered; mixed 6s 2d@6s 10d; yellow 6s 10d; white 8s@8s 9d.

LIVERPOOL.—Provision market steady; beef steady; pork firm at 85s@90s; bacon quiet at [illegible]; lard dull but firm.

Produce—Sugar dull; coffee quiet; rice quiet; potashes quiet at 31s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barring & Bro.'s report that wheat has a declining tendency; prices are 2s@4s lower. Consols 91⅞@92 for money and account.

Further by the City of Washington.

NEW YORK, June 7, 2 o'clock, A. M.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, has just arrived. She brings the latest news telegraphed to Queenstown, by the agents of the Associated Press on the 26th, and is in that one day later from the seat of war than received via Cape Race.

BERNE, May 25.—It is reported that General Garibaldi, at the head of 50,000 men, has succeeded in entering Lombardy, and has barricaded himself in the town of Varese. He is without cannon, and the Austrians are in the neighborhood provided with artillery. The fight between them is said to have commenced.

GENOA, May 25.—The Bey of Tunis has offered two auxiliary regiments to Piedmont.

TRIESTE, May 25.—The commander of the port of Venice has received no notice of the town being blockaded.

ALESSANDRIA, May 25.—The Emperor Napoleon passed several hours to-day at Voghera. Nothing has yet been decided respecting the departure of the troops.

MARSEILLES, May 25.—Advices from Constantinople to the 18th, states that the Porte promises to recognize Prince Couzey.

The Sclave population on the coast of the Adriatic, are beginning to show a hostile feeling towards Austria.

THE WAR.

The Paris letters show a great want of confidence, and seem to hint at some increased disturbance in the foreign relations.

The London Times disparages the battle of Montebello, calling it a tenth rate victory, and accuses Napoleon of having sold himself to the demon of military conquest.

The London Times alludes to a deign on the part of the viceroy of Egypt to take advantage of the present condition of affairs, to secure, if not independence, at least a large measure of authority, and adds, France's influence at the moment is supreme, but England will allow no trifling. The slightest disposition to evade the treaty of 1840 will bring upon the viceroy the whole weight of England's power.

The details received of the battle of Montebello state that the General of Brigade, Beuret, and Commandant Duchet are among the French officers killed. The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says that the Austrian strength consisted of three brigades. Their loss was about the same as the French.

The Times remarks that the Austrians must have fought well, for they must have carried the town of Casteggio, which had been barricaded by the French before they reached Montebello. The Austrians seem in the first instance to have been successful, and only were driven back when the French supports came up.

In General Forey's account, he thinks the Austrian force was not below 15,000 to 18,000. The prisoners captured place it far above these figures.

Great praise is awarded to the Sardinians for their conduct in the battle. The combat was a hand to hand fight in the streets of the village.

Gen. Cialdini's combat was at Villata. The loss is insignificant, though the conflict is said to have been a fierce one. The Austrians had shot an entire family, consisting of eight persons, in whose house the Austrian guns were found.

A dispatch from Vienna says that at noon on the 21st, 15,000 of the enemy attacked our troops, numbering 3,000 at Vercelli. Our men retreated fighting to Orfengo, when two Austrian brigades advanced to the rescue, and threatened the enemy's flanks. The latter then retired across the Sesia.

The bulletin issued by the Austrian Government says that at Vercelli a Piedmontese squadron of dragoons were put to flight by an Austrian reconnoitering party.

It is reported in Switzerland that all the Austrian detachments on Lago Maggiore had been withdrawn.

An Austrian dispatch says precautions had been taken against Garibaldi, whose object is to revolt and revolutionize Lombardy.

Austria has issued instructions to prepare for the defense of Tirol.

A dispatch from Berne says that the Austrians had left Como and Milan, and are concentrating on the river Adda, about 15 miles to the east of Milan. The French and Sardinians are also described as advancing.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Kossuth in a speech in favor of the neutrality of England intimated that he would probably soon be in Hungary. He is reported to be President of the Hungarian Committee at Genoa to encourage desertions from the Austrian army.

SPAIN.—The Spanish government has bought four of the Cunard screw steamers, which are to be replaced by vessels of greater power and size.

HUNGARY.—The accounts from Hungary are seriously alarming, there must sooner or later be disturbances if concessions are not made. The country is full of Russian agents who act almost openly.

PRUSSIA.—It is reported at Vienna that Prussia will soon place 6 corps d'armee on the lower Rhine and two on the eastern frontier.

TURKEY.—It is asserted positively that a general insurrectionary movement was organizing throughout all the sclave population in Turkey, and it was supposed to be favored by foreign influence.

The Montenegrins were destroying the Austrian telegraph in Sutorina cutting off communication between Cattaro and Ragusa.

A terrific thunder storm accompanied by heavy rains occurred at Oden on the 30th of April. 20 or 30 persons were drowned by an inundation and a hundred and eighty seven houses were laid in ruins.

LONDON, Thursday May 26.—10 o'clock P. M.—Consols are quoted at 92½@92¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 26.—Richardson, Spence & Co., reported the breadstuff market steady but quiet, produce is slow of sale but the prices are unaltered.

Cassius M. Clay, in a recent letter, says: "When I read, 'Slavery is higher than all laws and all Constitutions,' I want a scribe to write under it, and on it, in letters like those of John Hancock, That is a lie!"

Mr. Hill, who mysteriously disappeared from Bridgeport, Conn., a few weeks since, has written to his wife, who had offered $100 for his recovery, that she had better keep her money, as she may want it.

The unfortunate mother of Ira Stout is in a state of utter destitution in Rochester, and, owing to the odium which attaches to her name and association with the murderers, no one is disposed to give her any aid or countenance.

The Comptroller of Alabama has received $2,500 from Rev. J. M. Mitchell, of Montgomery, with the simple statement that it belonged to the State of Alabama. Some conscience-stricken individual has probably taken this method of making restitution.

On May 6th, ult., Dr. Irwin, United States Army, of Fort Buchanan, killed two antelopes, at a single shot, with a Colt's carbine, the distance being over 300 yards. The ball passed through the heart of one animal and the liver of the other.

In the three mile race at Lexington, Ky., spring meeting, the second and last heat was won by Red Oak, the Tennessee horse, in the extraordinary time of 5:32½, which is said to be 3½ seconds the fastest time ever made on a Kentucky course.

The total population of Lexington, Ky., is 9,559, divided as follows: Whites, 5,916; slaves, 1,580; free blacks, 481. The total number remains about the same as last year, and has been pretty much the same for thirty or forty years past, although in that time the population have changed some.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President has issued a proclamation for the sale of public lands in Iowa, commencing at Ft. Dodge on the 26th of September, and at Sioux City on the 3d of October. They are in the north western part of Iowa at the head of the Des Moines river and its tributaries.

Past Assistant-Surgeon Howitz has been ordered to the bureau of medicine and surgery, as Assistant-Chief of the bureau. Surgeon Delany and Assistant-Surgeon Kindleberger have been ordered to the San Jacinto.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Indian Superintendent, Mr. Collins, of New Mexico, announces to the Indian Bureau the perfect safety of the Southern overland mail route. No fear of an attack need be entertained in that quarter. Agent Steck, who proposes to meet some 1,500 Indians upon the Gila River, to distribute the usual quota of agricultural implements, writes that his guard on the occasion will consist of ten Mexicans, armed only with hoes and ox whips.

The receipts into the Treasury during the last week were over two million dollars. Drafts amounting to above three millions were paid, leaving only four millions subject to draft.

RICHMOND, June 3.—Official returns from 107 counties are reported. Letcher's majority is 4,696. There are 44 counties yet to be officially heard from. It is now believed the Democratic majority will be 6,000 or more.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—The Utah mail brings the proclamation of Gov. Cumming, commanding to immediately disperse the various parties of Mormons associated together in a military capacity in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake Valley.

The Valley Tan complains that this proclamation is not put into the hands of the federal officer to execute instead of the territorial Marshal, and asserts that treason is as rife in the territory now as before the advent of the army.

The Overland mail last night brings tidings that eight white men while prospecting for silver near Honey Lake had been killed by the Indians.

The house of Col. Stevenson at Red Bluff was burned on the 11th. Col. Stevenson's wife, another woman and five children perished in the flames.

The Arizonian of the 19th is filled with accounts of the proceedings of a band of regulators who had driven all the Mexicans from Sonorita Valley, and committed several murders.

The Americans at Tubac publicly denounced the outrages and a company of troops had been detailed from Fort Buchanan to suppress any further proceedings.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The treasury has ample means at its command; a million and a half of the late loan has not yet been called in, but can be obtained at any time, besides from four to five millions of treasury notes can now be re-issued under a recent act of Congress and as many as may be redeemed can be re-issued; therefore, with the four million dollars, subject to draft nine or ten millions at this time, is available for treasury purposes.

Within the last ten days, a million and a half in treasury notes have been re-issued at 5 per cent.

A private letter from Hon. J. Glancy Jones, our minister to Austria, says that ex-President Pierce, who had been sojourning in Vienna, left there on the 13th of May.

The municipal election to-day passed off quietly, without any of those scenes which have heretofore disgraced this city. There was no serious opposition to the anti-Know-Nothing ticket.

Frost.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—A heavy frost on Saturday night. The wheat crop throughout the northern part of the State is badly injured or destroyed; corn damaged, potatoes frosted.

ZANESVILLE, June 6.—A heavy frost in this neighborhood on Saturday night. Corn entirely destroyed. Great many farmers are preparing to replant. Wheat much damaged.

DANVILLE, N. Y., June 6.—There was a heavy frost in this vicinity on Saturday night, killing all the garden vegetables, corn and potatoes. It is also feared that fruit of all kinds has been cut off.

BUFFALO, June 6.—The severe frost of Saturday in this vicinity destroyed the fruit and potatoes, and it is feared doing heavy damage to other crops.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The frost of Saturday has been severe in its effects, and created general apprehension and alarm.

PITTSBURGH, June 6.—Severe frost on Saturday night, which greatly damaged the wheat, corn and potatoe crops, also some fruits.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 6.—In some places near the city, frost very heavy Saturday night.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—No frost here Saturday night.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—There were heavy frosts in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., Friday and Saturday nights, but the damage to crops is considered slight.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows a decrease in loans of $2,131,000; decrease in specie, $661,500; decrease of nett deposits, $2,260,000; an increase of circulation of $196,000.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—The Overland Mail of the 16th has reached Jefferson City, and will arrive here to-night. News unimportant. The Indians had burned another house at Red Cliffs.

OREGON.—Advices state that politicians were stirring, prior to the meeting of the legislature. The crops were promising. The mining news from Fraser River continues discouraging.—Most of the California miners are returning from there.

The markets were depressed and no prospect of an advance in prices. Trade was brisk.

PORT JARVIS, June 7.—A man named Cole has been arrested at Montague, Sussex county, N. J., on a charge of having poisoned his wife to death, during her confinement in child-bed. The facts as they transpired show that Cole and the family physician, Dr. Mickham, had conspired together to commit this horrible crime, an insurance of $3,000 having been first obtained on the life of Mrs. Cole. Cole is in custody. Dr. Mickham managed to escape.

LEAVENWORTH, June 7.—There was a heated contest to-day in the election for members of the Constitutional Convention, having ignored all past issues, and placed themselves upon the free State basis. No definite returns from the territory can be had for two or three days.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The mere declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States does not entitle the person making it to a passport, and of this fact a number of applicants have recently been informed.

It appears by the records of the Land Office that Arkansas has received 1,115,000 acres of public land to aid in the construction of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad in that State, besides another heavy instalment of swamp lands.

The President and Secretary Thom returned from their visit to North Carolina this evening.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from Utah, represents the people in an excited and turbulent condition, bordering on rebellion, and hence the proclamation of Gov. Cumming with a view to dispersing the various parties of Mormons assembled in a military capacity in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake. The parties, he says, are a portion of the militia called out by the Governor to resist the entrance of Government troops during the session of Court at Salt Lake City.

The Mormons are monthly augmenting by the arrival of foreign converts.

The civil law having failed to answer its purpose, it is the opinion of intelligent parties in that territory that peace can be preserved only by strong military rule; or bloodshed averted by favoring the removal of the Mormons beyond the jurisdiction of the federal authorities.

CHICAGO, June 6.—From the St. Paul papers of Saturday and Sunday we learn that that city and other towns above and below have suffered seriously by the flood from the Upper Mississippi. Much damage was done to property in the warehouses on the levee at St. Paul. Brooklyn opposite was entirely submerged.—The inhabitants were compelled to abandon their dwellings on account of the general inundation.

At St. Anthony the damage to property was immense, several hundred thousand feet of logs belonging to saw mills along the river were swept away and the mills greatly damaged.

The upper bridge which cost $20,000 was swept away. The lower which was built at a cost of $65,000 was greatly damaged.

Reports from various quarters along the upper Mississippi state that nearly all the bridges across streams are gone. The river is higher than it has been for a number of years.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad reduced the fare to-day to New York to twelve dollars, to Boston fourteen, to Baltimore and Philadelphia ten dollars. The other roads have done the same.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The steamship Asia sailed at noon with 150 passengers and $1,500,000 in specie.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 8.—The Convention of the Peoples' party met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by Henry M. Fuller, chairman of the late Central Committee, who moved that Morton McMichael, Esq., of Philadelphia, act as temporary chairman, which was agreed to. The Committee on permanent officers reported David Taggart for President, and a long list of vice Presidents and Secretaries. The report was unanimously adopted.

The President made an eloquent speech on taking his seat. General nominations were then made for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General. A committee of thirty-three was selected to prepare resolutions and the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—By the Overland mail we learn that General Harney has issued orders directing the organization of an expedition under the command of Capt. Wallen, to open a wagon road from the Columbia river to Salt Lake.

The steamer Surprise, from Mazatlan, has arrived with $570,000 in specie. She brings news of the conservative party beating that city with fair prospects of wresting it from the hands of the Liberals.

An Elpaso correspondent of the Republican says that Thomas Sonloque, a brother of the ex-President of that name, recently started from Coralitas, with 1,000 men for the purpose of taking the city of Chihuahua. A party of Liberals has started from El Paso, destined for Chihuahua.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The body found in the water near Fort Hamilton was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Fanny Dean Halsey, an actress. The deceased disappeared on Wednesday last, under circumstances which gave rise to the supposition that she had been murdered. Owing to various causes, suspicion pointed towards her husband as knowing something of the cause of her death, and he was arrested yesterday.

Dr. Geo. Cochran held a post mortem examination, but no evidence was found of violence, or anything to indicate the presence of poison.

Henry Percy Halsey, the husband of the deceased, is a son of Henry William Richard Howard Halsey, of Henly Park, Surrey, England, a man of large estates and influence.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—A Convention of Slaveholders of Maryland met in this city this morning. The attendance was very large, embracing delegates from every section of the State except Allegheny county and Baltimore City, and including the most wealthy and influential citizens.

Judge E. F. Chambers was chosen President, H. S. S. Key Vice President, and Col. Hughes Secretary.

Judge Chambers made an address counseling prudence and moderation in discussion of the delicate question involved, and expressed a hope that wisdom and harmony would prevail. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and on motion of Senator Pearce, it was determined that no resolution should be entertained by the Convention unless submitted to the Committee and reported for consideration.

A recess was taken till 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the Convention will meet at Temperance Temple.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The representatives of the several Southern Railroad Companies have again been in consultation with the proper officer of the Post-Office Department and left here to-day for Philadelphia, where they design to-morrow to meet the representatives of the Railroad companies whose lines extend from Washington to New York. Their business is to arrange the terms and schedules for carrying the mails between New Orleans and New York with certainty and increased speed. At the present time the failures are so frequent as to demand a new arrangement such as is now proposed.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The four mile race over the Eclipse Course this afternoon between Tar River, Slasher, Eagles and Bill Dearing, resulted in Tar River carrying off the purse of $2,000.

The quickest heat was made in 7 minutes 43 seconds.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—The President arrived here this morning in the Norfolk boat. He was escorted to the Washington depot by the City Guard.

LAFAYETTE, IND., June 8.—A Convention yesterday arranged for a grand military encampment and celebration at Lafayette on July 2d, 3d and 4th, comprising the military of Indiana and adjoining States. Fourteen companies have already accepted invitations. The celebrated Tom Corwin, of Ohio, will positively deliver the oration.

BRISTOL, TENN., June 8.—The mail train from Lynchburg, Va., on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, ran over a cow this morning near this town. The first and second class passenger cars were thrown from the track and almost demolished. The brakeman was killed. Saml. Tate, President of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, had his arm severely hurt, and it is supposed to be broken. Several other passengers are wounded, but not seriously.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—A dispatch from the Columbus, Ga., Sun office states that the Alabama and Fontaine Warehouse was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, including 8,000 bales of cotton and a large amount of goods stored in it. The loss is estimated at half a million. The amount covered by insurance is not yet ascertained.

The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 8.—The coast survey steamer Walker has arrived, having left Key West on the 4th inst. She reports that the bark J. W. Cobb had been towed into Havana by a New York schooner, which was picked up off Matanzas, scuttled and abandoned.

She, had evidently landed a cargo of negroes.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—The flour market is firm at $6 75 for superfine, holders asking higher prices. 2,061 bbls received last 24 hours. Whisky; 500 bbls sold since yesterday's report at 26¼@26½c. Provisions dull and prices nominal. There is no demand. Wheat firm and prices higher, sales 300 bu prime white at $1 55. 300 bu good mixed at $1 45. 1,000 prime red at $1 45. 1,000 good white at $1 53. Corn firm at 80c, holders generally asking higher rates. Rye steady at 90c. Oats firmer sales; 500 bu at 55c.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Flour has declined 10c; sales of 4,090 bbls at $6 30@6 60 for State; $6 90@7 25 for Ohio. Wheat heavy; sales of 6,000 bu at a decline of 3c. Red Winter Western is quoted at $1 60. Corn heavy; sales of 10,000 bu mixed at 87@88c; yellow at 94c. Pork buoyant at $17 25 for mess and $15 25 prime. Lard heavy. Whisky dull at 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Flour, superfine firm at $7,00; 500 bbls sold at $7,50 for mixed extras and $8,00 for extra family; fancy lots command $8,25@$8,75; some flour made from new wheat has made its appearance. Rye flour, sold at $4,50. Corn meal at $3,87½@4,00. Wheat steady, sales 2,000 bush red at $1,62@$1,65 and white at $1,75 in store.—Rye has declined, sales of Pennsylvania at 80c. Corn active, 10,000 bush yellow sold at 90c; 1,000 bush poor white at 86c. Oats dull at 50@51c. Whisky firm at 27½@28½c.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Flour dull, sales at a decline of 12½c. Pennsylvania and Ohio are held at $7. Wheat rather more active, there is a fair demand for red at $1 50 and for white at $1 65@1 80. Corn active and prices buoyant, white sells at 83@85, yellow is lower being quoted at 87@91. Provisions dull. Whisky dull and nominally quoted at 28@29.

We learn from the Lawrenceburgh (Tenn.) Journal that the dwelling house of Mr. A. W. Parker, on Dry Creek, Giles county, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 19th ult., and that three of his daughters, aged between 15 and 18, 12 and 13, and 7 years, were burned to death in it. The fire was first discovered about midnight. Nine other persons were sleeping in the house at the time. The girls were sleeping in a closed entry between the kitchen—where the fire originated—and the dwelling. One person made his escape through the smoke and flames, and the remainder by jumping from a second story window. It is not known how the fire occurred.

A New York dispatch, June 6th, says: "The body of the lady found near Fort Hamilton is supposed to be the remains of the wife of Henry Halsey, of West Twelfth street. She has been missing since Wednesday last, on which day she was detected by her husband in the act of writing a letter to a certain gentleman of Brooklyn. The husband has been arrested to-day, and taken to Fort Hamilton."

A dispatch from Bangor, Me., of June 5th, says: "During the severe thunder storm of Friday last, the house of Mr. L. P. Goss, at North Carmel, was struck by lightning and a child of eight years killed. The house of Mr. Wm. Sutherland, of Clifton, was also struck and almost torn in pieces. The family, seven in number, were assembled in the kitchen, when the lightning carried the cooking stove through into the cellar from the midst of the circle. No person was seriously injured."

The Hagerstown Mail of Friday estimates the loss in that vicinity by the hail storm on Monday at $75,000.

General News.

A Boston dispatch, June 6th says:—"Madame Gazzaniga has contributed 2,000 francs towards aiding the cause of Italy."

The savings bank of Connecticut have deposits to the amount of $14,062,181 56, which is an increase of $1,439,000 over last year.

Col. W. H. Robertson, formerly United States Consul at Havana, and for many years a prominent merchant at the South, died at Havana on the 28th ult., aged 63 years.

A grocery in Bridgeport, Ind., was blown up on Tuesday week by some parties, who placed a keg of powder under the building. Another establishment of the same kind was threatened with a similar fate, if not immediately closed.

On Thursday, two men, Geo. O. Strecks and Wm. Offutt, fell from a scaffold at Willard's Hotel, Washington, a distance of 37 feet. Strecks received injuries from which he died that night. Offutt fell on Strecks and had his jaw bone fractured, and his breast bone, with one of his ribs and legs, broken.

A man calling himself William Coppins, of Mendon, Mercer Co., Ohio, recently attempted to commit suicide by poisoning at Detroit, Michigan. He said, he had gone to enlist, in consequence of domestic difficulties with his wife. Having taken an overdose, the poison did not have the desired effect. Coppins was arrested and lodged in jail.

Chicago has just effected of the Marine Bank of that city a temporary loan of $50,000 for constructing sewers.

DR. RORACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—Are you sick, no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the blood, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption! My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier, break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, &c., &c. These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world.—See advertisement.

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THE OPENING AT THE OHIO WHITE Sulphur Springs [illegible]

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital [illegible], Assets [illegible].

Offices 287 Broadway, 20 Wall Street N. Y.

[illegible]

Superior Court of Franklin County.

Regular Terms for the Year 1859 and 1860.

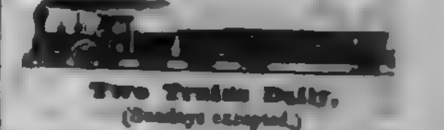
THE FOLLOWING ORDER WAS ENTERED upon the Journal of the Superior Court of Franklin county [illegible]

JNO. H. SMITH, Clerk.

1859. 1859.

NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.



Two Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, Trains will leave Columbus as follows:

FIRST TRAIN [illegible]

SECOND TRAIN [illegible]

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND PIKE'S PEAK

[illegible]

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. RORACK'S

SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. RORACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, [illegible]

Original Letters,

Eye Witnesses.

Facts:

Contain no Mineral;

Dyspepsia,

Liver Complaint,

Sick Females,

Shattered Constitutions,

Lengthen Life,

Cause soon to Heal,

Recruit the Debilitated,

[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1859.

Opinion of Chief Justice Swan on the Habeas Corpus Cases.

J. R. Swan, Ch. J.:

It is proper to say that a Judge of this Court or the supreme Court of the State in regular session, has no more jurisdiction, or judicial power, or discretion, in determining questions which arise upon *habeas corpus* than a Probate Judge of the county. Each must be governed by the same rules, and each are invested with the same powers—no more and no less.

The relators being brought before us on habeas corpus, our inquiry must be confined to such questions as are properly cognizable under that writ.

The return shows that the sheriff of Cuyahoga county holds the relators in custody under a sentence and judgment of the District Court of the United States for the offense of rescuing fugitives from service. The judgment of the District Court is conclusive, and precludes all inquiry on habeas corpus, unless it is a nullity.

Waiving all questions made by counsel as to the power of a State Judge on habeas corpus to declare the sentence of a court of general jurisdiction invalid, it is very clear that we cannot, on habeas corpus, go behind the sentence, and revise and review the previous proceedings of the court. For instance, if these relators had been tried by a packed jury; found guilty without sufficient proof, and upon an erroneous and illegal charge of the court, we could not set aside the verdict, arrest the sentence or revise the judgment of the Court. It would impute to the counsel of the relators the wildest and most absurd views of the law, to intimate that they claim that a Judge, on habeas corpus, can go behind a sentence, and review and revise the mode in which a trial was conducted. No such claim is made; but I refer to the subject, because those who are unacquainted with the limitations upon the power of this Court, when deciding upon habeas corpus, are not probably aware, that a judge would be guilty of high-handed usurpation, and would deserve impeachment, if he undertook to discharge the relators on any assumed ground that they were not, in fact, guilty of rescuing fugitive slaves from labor; or had not had a fair and impartial trial.

Neither the verdict of the jury nor the judgment of the District Court can be collaterally impeached, if that Court had jurisdiction of the party and offense. The verdicts and sentences of Courts in every case would be subject to arbitrary intermeddling, and might be set aside and criminals discharged by any judge who is authorised by statute to issue this writ, if a case could be re-examined and the justice of the verdict and sentence considered on habeas corpus.

And further, if a court, having jurisdiction over an offense created by a valid and constitutional law, pronounces sentence, and the commitment under that sentence is returned on habeas corpus, the form of the indictment or the want of proper allegations therein, cannot be inquired into; for the habeas corpus cannot be converted into a writ of error. In such case the court pronounces the law of the case, and, until reversed by some competent tribunal, is conclusive on all other courts, and puts an end to all collateral inquiry on habeas corpus. Exparte Watkins, 3 Pet. 193; In the matter of Prime 1 Barb. 341; In matter Shaw, 7 Ohio, St. Rep. 81. Hence it is that the statute itself relating to this writ except from those who are entitled to the benefit of a habeas corpus all persons convicted of crime or offense, for which they stand committed, plainly and specifically expressed in the warrant of commitment. (Swan's Statutes 450, sec. 1.)

The District Court, then having by law, if constitutional, jurisdiction over the offense mentioned in the mittimus, and having pronounced sentence, it must be deemed conclusive on habeas corpus. We are bound to take the return as true; and if the relators could, under any state of facts, be liable to imprisonment for rescuing an escaped fugitive in violation of the seventh section of the act of Congress of 1850, the relators must be remanded.

It is true that the officer had procured and has returned with the mittimus a copy of the record. The mittimus itself, however, was and is his authority for holding the relators; it designates with sufficient certainty the cause of commitment; and the fact that the officer has procured a copy of the record and annexed it to the mittimus and made it a part of his return, does not alter our jurisdiction on habeas corpus. The District Court has exclusive jurisdiction if it have any; and we cannot revise as upon error or motion in arrest of judgment the sufficiency of the allegations of the indictment or of the acts contained in it. No one would claim that the criminals who have been convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, could be discharged on habeas corpus, because the indictment contained no allegation of a purpose to kill; an ingredient of the offense, which this Court has held material and substantive, and which they have been unable to find in the forms heretofore used. So in this case, if, under any state of facts, a citizen could be indicted and punished under the seventh section of the fugitive act for rescuing a slave; although the other sections of the act in respect to the mode in which escaped slaves may be reclaimed were unconstitutional and void, we cannot on habeas corpus look into the indictment found in a court, authorised to pronounce sentence for such an offense, and discharge, on account of the want of allegations which would have justified the Court pronouncing the sentence, to arrest the judgment, or an appellate court to reverse it. If Congress had power, to legislate at all, facts may exist in which the legal right of the owner is conceded even by the fugitive, independent of all legal proceedings, and interference might be punished.

The only ground, therefore, upon which the relators can be discharged is, to go behind the seventh section of the act, and maintain, that Congress never had any legislative power under the Constitution of the United States to prove punishment for a person who rescues an escaped slave.

This position, if sustained by the court, cuts up by the root all laws which have been passed, and all laws which may hereafter be passed by Congress, relating to the reclamation of fugitives. It not only disposes of this seventh section of the act of 1850 now under consideration, but the whole law.

Neither the case before us, nor the question thus broadly presented, requires us to consider or determine the powers of the court to appoint commissioners, or the provisions of the law which have been the subject of discussion and condemnation, and which have so deeply agitated the public mind.

The whole question before us is, whether the seventh section of the fugitive law, under which these relators were sentenced, is a nullity, for want of legislative power in Congress, to pass any law whatever relating to fugitives from labor?

It will be perceived, then, that we have no question before us connected with the facts upon which the prosecution of the relators was founded; or the mode of selecting the jury, or the proofs, or the mode in which the trial was conducted; or the errors or imperfections of the indictment; or the constitutionality of any part of the fugitive act, except the seventh section, upon which the relators were sentenced.

These subjects may have a deep meaning and an exciting interest to these relators and to the public. But they are not in issue, or the proper subject of discussion or argument in the determination of the question before us. They are, so far as these relators are personally concerned, trifling and evanescent, compared with the consequences which may result from the present action of this Court, for if these relators are discharged, it must be, I repeat, on the ground that the laws of 1793 and 1850 have always been void, and consequently that these and all other laws hereafter passed of any kind will now and from henceforth be persistently resisted by the State of Ohio. I say, henceforth persistently resisted, because it will be found, I think, that the same adjudication which determines that Congress has no power to pass any law, determines also a precedent; that the construction of the Constitution shall depend upon the shifting of private opinions of every judge in every State who is called upon to give it an interpretation, whatever may be the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It must be conceded that the power of Congress to legislate on this subject is as deliberately and fully settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States as any other constitutional question that has been presented for its determination. Moore v. State of Illinois, 14 How. 13; Jones v. Van Zandt, 5 How. 215; Prigg v. Com. Pennsylvania, 16 Pet. 539; United States v. Booth, 21 How. Rep.

The Court have held unanimously that inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States secures by express provision the right to the reclamation of escaped slaves, the obligation to protect and enforce the Constitutional right devolves upon the general government. On the other hand it has been insisted that the rights of the master to his fugitive slave must be left to such legislation of the different States as they may deem just and expedient; and and that the National Government are powerless to vindicate or protect his constitutional rights; others are of the opinion that the power to legislate is concurrent in Congress and in the States; others that the Constitution of the United States confers all the power necessary upon owners of slaves for their reclamation and that therefore neither Congress nor the State can legislate; others that the amendment to the constitution, which secures freedom of religious belief, makes provisions in relation to the reclamation of slaves subordinate to it, and by implication of no obligation upon those who believe slavery a sin.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has very fully discussed this question, and also the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law of 1850, and held that Congress had authority to pass a fugitive slave act. Thomas Sims' case, 7 Cush. Rep. 285, Com. v. Griffith, 2 Pick Rep. 11.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, (Kauffman v. Oliver 10 Barr. 514, Wright v. Deacon 5 Serg. and Rawle 62;) the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, (Jack v. Martin, 12 Wend. 313; same case, 14 Wend. 507; Exparte Floyd v. The Recorder of New York 11 Wend. 180; Glenn v. Hodges 9 Johns' Rep. 67;) the Supreme Court of Indiana, (Graves v. The State, Smith's Indiana Rep. 258; 1 Carter 368; Johnson v. Vanambridge, 2 Black 312;) the Supreme Court of Illinois, (Thornton's case 11 Illinois Rep. 332; Eells v. The People, 4 Scam Rep. 498; Fanney v. Montgomery, Bre. 188;) the Supreme Court of California, (in re Perkins, 2 Cal. Rep. 424,) have all recognized the power of Congress to enforce by legislation the reclamation of escaped slaves.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1845–46 were Justices Wood, Burchard, Reed and Hitchcock. Three of these Judges had this subject before them. The Supreme Court, in 1846, in regular session in Cuyahoga county, held by Judges Wood and Burchard, had brought before them on habeas corpus, one Richardson, who was in custody on a charge of kidnapping; he having knowingly aided to carry one Berry, an escaped slave, out of the State, without taking him before a judge or justice of the county, and there establishing his right of property in Berry, agreeable to the laws of the United States. This was punishable as kidnapping by the laws of the State, passed in 1831, 29 vol. Stat. 442 Swan's stat. Ed. 1840, 600. The Court, after referring to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that all legislation on the subject of the reclamation of slaves is exclusively in Congress, held that the act in question upon which Richardson was imprisoned, was null and void under that decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. 9 Law Reporter, 316.

The power of Congress to legislate on this subject was very ably discussed, and was fully recognized by Reed, Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in 1845, in the case of the State v. Hoppess, on habeas corpus. 2 West. Law Jour., 279.

The cases to which I have referred will be detailed and the rulings of the courts discussed by my brother Peck.

I have examined, with some care, the reports of the decisions of the other States, and have been unable to find a single decision of any Supreme Court of any State in the Union denying to Congress the power to legislate upon the subject.

The cases decided by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin have been cited as an exception to this uniform and unbroken current of authority sustaining the legislative power of Congress.

One of the three Judges which compose that Court, held that the fugitive slave laws were unconstitutional and void; but the majority of the Court did not participate in that opinion; but discharged the relator on the ground that the offense charged in the indictment did not contain a sufficient description of the statutory offense described in the fugitive slave law.

The General Assembly of the State of Ohio have also recognized, in statutes of the State, the fugitive slave law of 1793 as operative and in force. Swan's stat., Ed. 1840; 589, 600, secs 22, 27.

But treating this question as if no decision had ever been made by the Supreme Court of the United States or by any Court of the free States, how does the question stand?

If the constitution of the United States had not been formed, and a union of the States thus created, each as distinct States would have had the right, under the fundamental law of nations, to have decided for itself upon its own internal condition and regulations in its own territories. If any of them, while thus responsible alone to their own people, should have introduced slavery, other nations or States would have had no just right to interfere, nor would the people of foreign States be responsible, politically or morally, for it. The Constitution of the United States was framed, and the Union perfected, subordinate to, and without violating the fundamental law of nations, to which I have alluded; and it would, therefore, have been in vain for the government of a free State to insist that they would enter into no compact, because slavery is wrong and unjust. The people and the government of no one State of this Union are responsible, politically or morally, for the domestic institutions or regulations of the others.

In the compact of Union, the framers of the Constitution guaranteed to the owners of escaped slaves the right of reclamation. It is made a part of the Constitution, irrepealable, and to be changed only by the power that made it, in the form prescribed by it.

It was designed to be a practicable and peaceable mode by which a fugitive from service might be delivered up. It cannot be extended by implication; the fugitive must not only owe service or labor in another State, but must have escaped from it. This is the extent and the limit of the right of the master.

The Constitution of the United States went into operation in March, 1789.

In 1793, the second Congress, elected under the Constitution of the United States, and composed of many of the members of the Convention which framed the Constitution, an act was passed providing for the rendition of fugitives from justice, and a summary mode for the reclamation of fugitives from labor. By this act rescuers, obstructors and harborers of escaped slaves were to be visited with a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

No jurist will deny that if Congress can provide a penal forfeiture for an alleged violation of law, they have the legislative power to supersede imprisonment for the same offense; and that no court can pronounce the one constitutional and the other without legislative authority.

This law was passed by Congress without any traces in history of constitutional objection; has been ever since that time by every department of the government, national and state, not only received and acquiesced in as the law of the land, but in active, practical operation throughout every State in the Union. Enacted at the commencement of our government, it has been in operation for sixty years.

It is conceded by the counsel for the relators that if Congress have no power to legislate on this subject, they never had any power to legislate upon the subject of fugitives from justice. The same reasons for holding that the one is a usurpation of legislative power, is equally fatal to the other. Both stand precisely on the same ground.

The executive departments of the States of the Union have, I believe, acted upon, and I am not aware that any have been denied, the constitutionality of the law of Congress for the rendition of fugitive criminals.

It may now be well asked if such a long period of recognition and acquiescence in the existence of a law is to be disregarded and the law itself annulled, whether there be anything in our government so settled and stable as not to be liable to attack and overthrow, to vacillation and change; and if, after this lapse of time, a new and yet untried experiment upon this and all other irritating questions of constitutional law is to be entered upon, and a precedent set by the judges of this court that no question can be put to rest by time or acquiescence, when will the construction of the constitution be settled and the landmarks of the several departments of the government and the States be permanently fixed?

We have an unbroken and uniform current of judicial decisions recognizing the legislative power of Congress upon the subject to the present time.

If its authority is now to be resisted by the State; if her government is to repel by force, now and hereafter, the authorities of the United States in the execution of any and every law upon this subject, does it become the official conservators of the public peace, to break through those judicial sanctions which guide and limit their personal discretion and are the only safeguards against arbitrary and capricious tyranny, and be the first to initiate such a civil commotion?

I am of the opinion, and I think the calm judgment of others will concur with the opinion, that in view of these decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, settling the power of Congress—in view of the adjudications of the Courts of the free States, affirming the same in power—in view of the acquiescence of all departments of the National and State governments during two generations—that the judges of a State Court have no judicial right to interpose their own individual opinions upon a question thus disposed of—change the interpretation to what they believe it should be—overrule the adjudications of the Supreme Court of the United States and the State Courts—strike down the legislative power of Congress now and from henceforth—resist, and persistently, on the authority of their private judgment and judicial discretion thus assumed over the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, the future exercise of all authority by every department of the National government, and force upon the State of Ohio and its people the maintenance of the authority of their own individual opinions as constitutional law.

It is said by the counsel for the relators, that these are two separate cases of habeas corpus, in which the court simply discharge two persons from what it thinks unlawful imprisonment; that their decision may be reversed on error by the Supreme Court of the United States, and there end. We do not think so. If we discharge these relators upon the annunciation of the principle that Congress has no power to pass any fugitive law, that principle becomes instinct with life and action throughout the State of Ohio, gigantic in dimensions and State governmental force, imperatively demanding obedience from every citizen and officer of the State and National Government as the supreme law of the land, and practically nullifying any law hereafter enacted by Congress, however constitutional in its detailed provisions it may be.

It is not simply these relators this Court is dealing with, but also constitutional law. These prisoners can only be discharged by this Court declaring that Congress has no power to legislate. If this Court say that, do they mean it only as to these relators, and that the acts of Congress have operation and effect in Ohio as to everybody else? And if, after striking down the legislation of Congress in this case, will this Court wait until the Supreme Court of the United States have reversed their judgment, before giving force and effect to the law of this case? If this Court hold that the acts of Congress are void, they are inoperative and practically void, as if never enacted, from that moment, through every department of the State government, whenever and however the question may arise. As to the national government throughout all its departments, the power of Congress to legislate will be acknowledged, and the laws held valid and in full force and binding obligation upon the people of Ohio, notwithstanding the decision of this Court to the contrary, and whether a writ of error is sued out in this case to reverse our decision or not.

But it is said that the National Government would be content to permit the laws of Congress to remain inoperative in Ohio until their constitutionality could be examined into and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Perhaps they would; for great forbearance is due from each sovereignty. But I am somewhat surprised that those who are so anxious for this Court to utterly disregard and repudiate and practically reverse the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the decision of the State Courts, mildly look to that Court to settle what has already been settled and determined by that Court, and declared by it to be without doubt or question.

I do not perceive how it can be seriously asserted, that there is any question in this case which the Supreme Court of the United States would deem an open one for consideration or adjudication; nor can I perceive if the decisions of the Supreme Court are now to be disregarded, why they may not continue to be disregarded; and while the United States are engaged hereafter from year to year in obtaining the barren fruits of reversals of the decisions of our State tribunals, the legislative power of Congress may not in the meantime be persistently denied and repudiated indefinitely.

When will this happy state of friendly litigation in the Supreme Court of the United States begin, if in the meantime, the power of Congress is denied and resisted as a usurpation by the State of Ohio? Is the duty of the National Government less imperative to enforce her authority and resist what she believes usurpation than the State Government?

No governmental rule can be evolved by construction from the Constitution of the United States without practically becoming a part of the Constitution itself. Thus if, in Ohio, no laws can be passed for the reclamation of slaves by Congress, but, laws on that subject may be passed by the General Assembly; and in Illinois, and the other free states which have acknowledged the decision in the Prigg case, laws enacted by Congress are exclusively operative, and the laws of their state legislatures are void; that no tariff law shall be operative in South Carolina, but shall be everywhere else valid; if in Mississippi and Alabama the law against the slave trade is held unconstitutional and void and in every other State enforced, it will be seen that the constitution, by interpretation, will become different in the different states. Now, if this can be done as to one provision of the constitution, it can be done as to all others. Each state construing it in its own way, to promote its own local interest, what would the constitution of the United States become but a hydra of more than thirty heads, uttering Babel, and conflicting commands, such as each state in its own jurisdiction deemed it expedient to obey, or party strife demanded.

That this state of things was foreseen by the framers of the constitution of the United States, no one denies. That there is some remedy provided for it, all admit. The extent of that remedy has sometimes been questioned, and I do not propose to discuss it.

The Constitution of the United States declares "that the Constitution and laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." This was the first step. The next was providing for a judicial department in the General Government, and declaring that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made," &c., Art. III. Sec. 2.

Now, with respect to the boundary of jurisdiction between the Federal and State Governments, I do not desire to say anything but this: that when Congress has undertaken to enforce, by legislation, a right guaranteed by the Constitution itself, after the power has been recognized by all the highest judicial tribunals of the Union before whom the question has been presented; acquiesced in by the country for sixty-six years; and if superadded to these circumstances; the Federal tribunal, in cases arising under the Constitution, repeatedly hold that Congress have the power, it is too late for the judges of the Courts of Ohio upon their private judgment to deny the power.

Again, without asserting myself the truth of the converse of all the following propositions, it is, I think, clear that to maintain our right to do so, we must hold: 1st. That we have the power under the Constitution to determine this question in direct conflict with the settled interpretation of the Supreme Court of the United States. 2d. That we have a right to maintain by the powers of every department of our State government, and to exact obedience as well from United States officers as from all the citizens of the State, to our interpretation of the Constitution. 3d. That this power, on our part, we have a right to exercise when it happens that a majority of our judges are intellectually satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt upon their minds, from a review of the grounds upon which the federal tribunal and others adopted an interpretation of any provision of the Constitution of the United States, that they were mistaken. 4th and lastly. As we must maintain that we have the judicial right to overrule their previous judications and enforce obedience to our own, which are in conflict with theirs; so, subsequent decisions or error, overruling ours, not being intellectually satisfactory to us, we may, in the exercise of the same judicial right and power, disregard them. For, the idea of first asserting the power to overrule their interpretation because we believe it erroneous, and afterwards submit to it, although still believing it erroneous, would be a most undignified and useless assumption of temporary power, merely creating agitation, and ending in nothing but submission.

It seems to me quite clear, that if the individual opinions of every judge is to become the exponent and construction of the Constitution of the United States whenever he feels certain that he is right, without regard to the decisions of the highest tribunals of the country, then the individual opinions of every judge is the Constitution, not only to himself, but for the time being, to the country. This, it seems to me, is simply discretion without rule, guide, precedent, or limitation—unstable, capricious despotism.

Is there any judicial incident more common than for a judge to deny himself the individual discretion of declaring what he thinks even the unwritten law of the land should be, and hold his judgment amenable to the law as it has been decided? And is the Constitution to be less stable than the unwritten law? Is a judge to treat the settled interpretation of the Constitution announced to the country in a previous generation, by Congress assuming to legislate, sanctioned by an unbroken current of judicial decisions, as of no binding judicial obligation, and to be overthrown by the authority of his individual convictions that the Constitution should have a different interpretation? And if a State Judge can thus, by his interpretation, alter the Constitution when it has received such acquiescence and sanction, what provisions of the Constitution, State or National, are safe from change and alteration, under the assumption of judicial power? They would be written upon sand.

For myself, I disclaim the existence of any such judicial power.

Two governments, state and national, over the same people, each exacting obedience, within the sphere of its own powers, could not be adjusted without occasional conflict. But such a government, of more than thirty sovereignties, each jealous of the powers of the national government, each interpreting for itself the powers of the national sovereignty and its own, and the national sovereignty interpreting theirs, and claiming powers denied to it by the states, each clashing and conflicting, and all demanding and enforcing obedience from the same people to their inconsistent and contradictory demands—such a government could have no permanence and would not deserve it. It would be the worst of all governments.—If the federal judiciary is not the arbiter, created by the constitution, to bring order and uniformity out of such confusion and anarchy, there is none.

It is true the judicial department of the National or State Government might, under pretence of an interpretation of the Constitution be guilty of a palpable violation of its provisions demanding the impeachment and condign punishment of the judges; and it might be the duty of every other constituted power of the State and of the people to resist such treasonable practices.

And even conceding that it would be the duty of a State to deny the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States to enforce upon a State an interpretation of the Constitution, which palpably and clearly violated reserved rights or State sovereignty, is there any thing in the history of the act of Congress, of 1793; the quiet and almost unanimous adoption of it by Congress; its long-continued operation without objection to the authority of Congress to legislate, no State after the lapse of sixty-six years, denying the legislative authority, and recognized by every State in which the question has been raised; do, I say, such circumstances demand of a State Court to assume the power of disregarding the settled interpretation of the Supreme Court of the United States, and resisting the authority of the National Government?

It was said by Mr. Madison: "It may be a misfortune, that in organizing any government the explication of its authority should be left to any of its co-ordinate branches. There is no example in any country where it is otherwise." 2 Elliott's Debate, 632. And, I may add, it cannot be otherwise without intestine war or civil commotion.

The sense of justice of the people of Ohio has been shocked by some of the unjust provisions of the fugitive acts. It is not the authority of Congress to legislate that they deny, but it is the abuse of the power.

That abuse is to be remedied by Congress; and if the power to legislate is denied, the question can be put to an end to by repeal. It is the only Constitutional mode left. The other alternative is intestine war and resistance of our National Government.

All must admit that the owner of escaped slaves is entitled to their reclamation. Good faith to sister States demands it; and there would be no resistance in Ohio to a fair and just law affecting that object. As to who shall legislate upon the subject, if the provisions of the law secures its execution from all abuse, and by whose instrumentality it shall be humanely carried out, is a question upon which no intense public feeling could be excited.

For myself, as a member of this Court, I disclaim the judicial power of disturbing the settled construction of the constitution of the United States as to the legislative authority of Congress upon the subject, and I must refuse the experiment of initiating disorder and governmental collision, to establish order and even-handed justice.

I do not repeat here the judicial arguments sustaining the power of Congress, which have been pronounced by some of the soundest and wisest judges that have adorned the American bench; for it is my deliberate and confident conviction, (unswayed by my feelings as a citizen of a free State, when dealing as a judge with this necessary stain upon the National Compact of Union, and however much the argument for the denial of the authority may preponderate,) that the question has by time, acquiescence and adjudication, passed beyond the reach of judicial consideration of preponderance of argument; certainly beyond the reach of question before this Court.

As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the Constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from service. But if a weary, frightened slave should appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is possible, I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and the Constitution, and give him a covert from those who were on this track—there are no doubt many slaveholders who would thus follow the instincts of human sympathy. And if I did it, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a habeas corpus, and was then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say, before GOD and the COUNTRY, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a Judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the Constitution and the law: "The prisoner must be remanded."

A Mysterious Ride.

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your Philosophy."

[Founded on a fact which occurred in the experience of a distinguished legal gentleman of Virginia.]

A fine summer day was drawing to a close as Mr. T., after dining with a brother lawyer, mounted his horse to ride home. He had been entertained with the gentle and genial hospitality of the Old Dominion, and felt that agreeable stimulus of the animal spirits which follows in the train of a moderate dinner among congenial friends. He had delayed the moment of departure as long as possible, though the ride home was a long one, because he would have a full moon to light him on his way, and the air would be cooler after night-fall; so that it was with none but the most agreeable emotions he bade adieu to his friends, loosened the bridle of his horse, and turned into the road which led through the forest.

To a native sense of the beauty and excellence of nature, Mr. T. added that refinement of taste, which is the result of careful mental culture, and a buoyancy of feeling which excess had never dulled. He enjoyed the serene silence of the evening in the forest—the varied lights and shades on rock and tree and stream, and the peculiar air of majestic repose which nature wears in the recesses of her woodland solitudes. The silence was interrupted only by the sound of his horse's feet over the even road, and the occasional note of a bird, or the croak of a frog—a prelude of the evening's concert. The scent of the evening air was delicious and refreshing, after the heat of the day. In short, so pleasurable were his emotions that Mr. T. rode along at a very easy pace, and it was only when the rapid increase of the darkness warned him of the approach of night, that he began to urge his horse to a greater swiftness. Absorbed in pleasant thought, and shut out by the loftiness of the trees from any but a very partial view of the sky, he had not observed a heavy battalion of clouds, which, after lying lazily along the horizon for some hours, now began to lift themselves towards the zenith, and to emit an occasional angry flash—sure token of a coming storm. It was indeed approaching with a rapidity which mocked every effort he could make to reach a place of shelter before its outburst. He rode rapidly, but each flash of lightning was followed by a nearer and nearer peal of thunder, and soon the darkness became intense, the wind began to rise and the rain descended so heavily that our traveler was glad to remember he must now nearly have reached a large church which stood on his homeward way, in the large, old-fashioned entrance of which he hoped to find a temporary shelter. With this view, he urged his horse to the utmost speed, and so violent did the tempest become, so close and incessant were the flashes of lightning, so heavy the rain, and so numerous the branches torn from the trees by the wind, that he began to feel no small anxiety to reach a place of safety.

At length the lightning showed the old church at hand. He rode up to it, dismounted, and placing his horse so as to protect him as much as possible from the storm, entered the deep and spacious doorway. As he leaned for support against the heavy folding door, to his surprise it yielded to the pressure; he opened it and entered the church, glad to find himself in so secure a situation. He walked up the central aisle and sat down in one of the pews near the middle of the church.

It was not possible for a man of the sensibility and unaffected piety of Mr. T. to find himself alone, in such a situation, and amid such a manifestation of Almighty power as this furious tempest afforded, not to feel some degree of solemnity and awe. He sat down and gave way to the many solemn reflections called up by the scene and the hour. He thought of the many who had once worshipped there who were now lying in their last, long sleep in the church-yard without. Once, upon their beds of down, how slight an obstacle, how small a vexation had been sufficient to banish slumber. Now—all the artillery of heaven, all the pelting of the pitiless storm, moved them not a jot. Imagination called up many a form once as familiar as the pews and pillars of the old church known from infancy. In thought he strove to follow some of these into that strange realm. At this moment a slight noise, in a momentary lull of the tempest, made itself heard, apparently behind and above him. It was not strange, that at such a moment it sent a thrill of inexplicable emotion through his frame. In a moment the feeling passed away, and he turned, resolved to see, if possible, by the illumination of the next flash of lightning, what had caused the sound which had startled him. It came—broad, red, fierce—and revealed to him in the choir a form, so undefined, so hideous, that with involuntary terror, he covered his eyes with his hands.

The place, the hour, the darkness, interrupted only by the glare of the lightning—the sounds of the tempest raging without—the solitude and this vague consciousness of unsuspected companionship, had, it must be confessed, a powerful effect on the mind of the man, naturally of the firmest courage, and nurtured in a society where cowardice is a disgrace. A thousand wild conjectures rushed through his mind in that first momentary but irresistible onset of terror. Then his well-tutored reason and his resolute will contrived to make themselves heard over the tumult of undefined fears and crowding fancies. And, at length, that most powerful of all ideas to soothe the mind entered with its elevating and consoling train. The thought of the great Being to whom that place was dedicated—of His serene supremacy above all the woe and tumult of earth, above all the forces of nature, and the spirit of man himself, gave him a degree of composure in his present situation, which, he owned, he should, without this aid, have wanted.

With restored calmness, he removed his hands from his eyes and looked up once more, hoping he had been the subject of some strange delusion of the senses. No—there, another flash showed it nearer, plainer than before—during those brief moments, it had descended the gallery-stairs with unheard lightness and swiftness, and was soon on the same floor with himself. By this time the violence of the storm was somewhat abated. The flashes of lightning came at longer intervals. He had to wait some seconds straining his eyes upon the darkness. The lightning came at last—dazzling and white—it showed nearer yet. Still undistinguishable, vague—a tangled mass of dark draperies and elf-like locks and white gleams of face and hands—human and not yet—*what* was this? thus wild in form, thus stealthy in its approach? Could it be indeed a being from another world? He listened, with ear strained to its utmost capacity, but there was no sound, except that of the storm without.

To leave the church and encounter all the fury of the elements without, now appeared to him a blessed relief. But to do so, he must pass this unearthly figure.—Another flash of lightning, which showed his fearful companion so near as to be almost within reach, quickened his lingering resolution. With a sudden summons of all his remaining courage, he rushed from the spot on which he had hitherto stood rooted, ran with his utmost speed down the long aisle, and gave a long gasp of relief as he felt the damp night air, and heard the door shut behind him. To untie he bridle of his horse was the work of a moment; he sprang into his saddle—at the very moment he heard the church door [illegible] violently—the horse gave a wild leap—but a wilder one had landed the fearful form safe behind the rider, and his arm was clutched by arms which held it like a vice.

The horse, seeming to share the terror of his rider, reared and plunged and then started forward at his greatest speed. He instinctively took the right road towards home, and went at such a rate as promised soon to terminate this terrible journey. With the strength of desperation Mr. T. tried to undo the rigid clasp about his waist, but the feeling of hands cold as ice, and bony as those of a skeleton, was such an additional touch of horror he dared not repeat the attempt. He spoke and adjured his companion to tell its name and nature, but there was no answer, no movement, not even, as it seemed to him, the drawing of the breath; and thus they sped with wild swiftness through the forest path, illuminated only by the fitful lightning. He could never afterwards give any clear account of his sensations during a ride which naturally seemed to him interminable.—That he retained his reason and his life under the long continued stress of such mortal terror, was a matter of surprise to himself and his friends. It was over at last. Home was at hand. He saw its friendly lights, and with a sense of relief and thankfulness never before experienced, he stopped at his own gate. It was opened by a faithful servant, who had sat up with the anxious wife of Mr. T., to await his return. But the frightened horse did not give Peter time even for an exclamation of surprise at seeing his master return thus accompanied—he shot past the gate, flew across the lawn, and only stopped finally, at the hall door, with a shock so sudden as almost unseated both riders.

The next day it was discovered that the companion of Mr. T.'s night ride was an insane woman, who had escaped from her keepers, and after hiding in the woods, had taken refuge from the storm in the church just before he entered it. When Mr. T. discovered the real nature of the being who had caused him so much suffering, he was surprised at his own panic; and was willing to attribute it to an unaccountable depression in the nervous energy, such as is sometimes experienced by those who boast the most robust physical and moral health.

SHERIDAN'S WIT.—The following is an authentic anecdote in connection with the Drury Lane theater, rebuilt by Holland, the architect, in 1794, and by him leased to Sheridan, who became largely in his debt.

Holland could never obtain a settlement or an interview on the subject with Sheridan. He hunted him for weeks and months at his own house, at the theater, at his usual resorts; but he was no where to be seen. At last he tracked him to the stage door, rushed in, in spite of the opposition of the burly porter, and found his manager on the stage, conversing with a party of gentlemen, whom he had invited to show them the theater. Sheridan saw Holland approaching, and knowing that escape was this time impossible, put a bold face on the matter.

"Ah! my dear fellow," exclaimed he, "you are the very man I wanted to see—you have come most *apropos*. I am truly sorry you have had the trouble of calling on me so often, but now we are met, in a few minutes I shall be at liberty; we will then go into my room together and settle our affairs. But first you must decide an important question here. Some of these gentlemen tell me there are complaints, and loud ones, that the transmission of sound is defective in your beautiful theater. That, in fact, the galleries cannot hear at all, and that is the reason why they are noisy of late."

"Sound defective! not hear!" repeated the astonished architect, and almost staggering back; "why, it is the most perfect building for sound that was ever erected; I'll stake my reputation on it, the complaint is most groundless."

"So I say," retorted Sheridan; "but now we'll bring the question to issue definitely, and then have a paragraph or two in the papers. Do you, Holland, go and place yourself at the back of the upper gallery, while I stand here and talk to you."

"Certainly," said Holland, "with the greatest pleasure."

A lantern was provided, with a trusty guide, and away went the architect through a labyrinth of dark and winding passages, almost a day's journey, until he reached his distant elevated post.

"Now, Mr. Holland," cried Sheridan, "are you there, and ready?"

"Yes," was the immediate answer.

"Can you hear me?"

"Perfectly, perfectly, Mr. Sheridan!"

"Then I wish you a very good morning."

So saying, Sheridan disappeared, and was two or three miles off before Holland could descend. Another long interval occurred, ere he was able to chase the fugitive to his lair again.

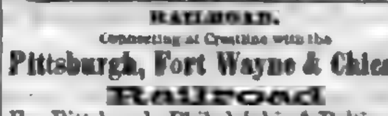
INTERESTING TO THE BEARDED.—A writer in the Boston *Post* has the following pithy communication.

"I have seen it stated somewhere that there is an intimate connection between the nerves and muscles of the face and eyes, and allowing the beard to grow strengthens the eye. It is said that surgeons in the French army have proved by experiment in Africa that soldiers wearing the beard are much less liable to disease of the eye, and it is generally conceded that it is a protection from diseases of the throat and lungs. It is asserted that in countries where it is the custom to wear the beard, the eye retains the luster and brilliancy much longer. It may be argued that females do not suffer more than the males from diseases of the eyes, &c., but it must be admitted they are less exposed to the elements. What did the Creator give the lords of creation a beard for? Certainly not to support barbers. There is just as much sense in shaving the head as the chin."

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.

Great Northern & Eastern Route,

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati



RAILROAD.

Connecting at Crestline with the

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad

For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Connecting at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad.

For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) From Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 4:30 a. m. Will leave passengers at all stations, south of Galion, stop for passengers at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington, Gilead and all stations North of Galion, connecting at Crestline with the 7:40 a. m. mail train for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 5:40 p. m. Also with same road at Crestline, with the 6:36 a. m. Express for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 6:37 p. m. Also at Grafton with Toledo road for Toledo. Arrives at Cleveland at 10:30 a. m.

SECOND TRAIN.

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 10:30 a. m., stopping only at Delaware, North Switch, Cardington, Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London, and Grafton, connecting at Crestline with the 1:32 p. m. Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 0:10 p. m.; arriving at Cleveland 2:10 p. m., connecting at 3:30 p. m. with the fast Express on Lake Shore road for the East arriving at Erie at 6:43 p. m., Dunkirk 8:30 p. m., Buffalo 10:30 p. m., New York 1:30 p. m. next day, two hours ahead of any other line, Boston 6:30 p. m., eight hours quicker than any other line.

THIRD TRAIN.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at 1:00 p. m. stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7:30 p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline, for Chicago arriving at Chicago at 6:17 a. m., at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston; arriving at Erie 1:30 a. m., Dunkirk 3:15 a. m., Buffalo 5:35 a. m.

☞ *Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.*

RETURNING.

Night Express, arrives at Columbus 1:30 a. m.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 6:30 a. m.
Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at 5:30 p. m.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to E. L. Doherty, Ticket Agent, in the Passenger Depot of the C. C. & C. and L. M. C. & X. Railroads.

E. S. FLINT, Supt., Cleveland Ohio.
H. C. MARSHALL, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, May 10, 1859.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.

CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cleveland Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free Lunch daily from 10½ a. m. to 12 m.
One of KNABE'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been procured, and the services of a fine performer make the Saloon one of the best in the city. may26-7m.

Cheap Dry Goods.
(*High and Broad Streets.*)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market.
Silks, Challis, Bareges, Lawns, Robes, Calicoes,
Shawls, Parasols, Hats and fancy articles,
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.
J. C. CHITTENDEN.
may 12.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.



To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

FIRST TRAIN. (DAILY.)

NIGHT EXPRESS—At 3:15 A. M., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:50 A. M. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c., &c. At Loveland for Chillicothe, Athens and all points on M. & C. R. R. and at Cincinnati with morning trains on Ohio & Mississippi R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and all points South and West, and mail line steamers for Louisville.

SECOND TRAIN (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

NO. 1 EXPRESS—5:40 A. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, [illegible] arriving at Cincinnati at 12:20 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c., &c.

THIRD TRAIN. (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

NO. 2 EXPRESS—At 2:40 P. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Deerfield, Foster's, Loveland, Milford, and Plainville arriving at Cincinnati at 7:10 P. M., connecting at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c., &c.; and at Cincinnati with evening trains on the O. & M. R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c., &c.

FOURTH TRAIN.

MAIL—At 3:30 P. M., stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Selma, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, or in Freeport, Morrow, Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 10:40 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, &c., &c.

RETURNING.

Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express 4:30 A. M.; No. 1 Express 12:20 p. m.; No. 2 Express 12:20 p. m. accommodation 5:45 p. m.

☞ For further information and Through Tickets apply to E. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.

P. DURAND, Superintendent, Cincinnati.
P. W. STRADER, General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY, Agent, Columbus, O.



DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe **Diarrhoea** *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.* mar18

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
may13-ly.

Consumptives do not Dispare

CONSUMPTION CURED.	AN OLD INDIAN DOCTOR, UNCAS BRANT, while a Missionary among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains discovered a RARE PLANT, that proves to be a certain cure for Consumption,
CONSUMPTION CURED.	Bronchitis, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Coughs, Colds, &c. Having now made his fortune and retired from business, he will send the prescription and directions for
CONSUMPTION CURED.	preparing the medicine FREE OF CHARGE to all who desire it, and will send to his agent, enclosing two stamps (6 cents), to pay the return letter, with a description of their symptoms. The Old Doctor
CONSUMPTION CURED.	has cured more than 3000 cases of CONSUMPTION alone, and hopes all afflicted people will avail themselves of this opportunity, as the Doctor wishes to do all the good he can before he dies. Address all letters to
CONSUMPTION CURED.	DANIEL ADEE, Box 3331 P. O. New York. Who is his sole agent.

July 1-ly.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the County Auditor's Office, Franklin county, Ohio, until 11 o'clock M., THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859, for furnishing the materials and building a Bridge over the Walnut Creek, at Lockbourne, in said county. The distance between the abutments to be [illegible] feet, and the [illegible], to be a single track bridge of two spans, and to be [illegible] feet wide from out to out; and 15 feet 6 inches high in the clear, between the floor and the bands, or 19 feet [illegible] inches from top to top of lower and upper chords.

Estimated amount of work and materials:
[illegible] yards excavation for foundation of abutments.
[illegible] do grading road at end of bridge.
[illegible] perch stone work (25 cubic feet to the perch) in abutments and wings.
[illegible] perch stone work ([illegible] cubic feet to the perch) in [illegible].
[illegible] feet Bridge or Superstructure.

Separate bids will be received for the above items of work, or for the whole job, and will be let to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the Commissioners reserving the right to reject any and all bids.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the County Auditor's Office.
EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
ISAAC WHITE,
B. B. [illegible], Commissioners.
Columbus, May 19, 1859—dlaw4w

CHOICE SEEDS.

APPLE PIE MELON.—Seeds of this delicious substitute for pies, 6 cents per package.
MAMMOTH PROLIFIC LIMA BEANS.—These grow only 4½ feet high and are completely covered with bunches of from 15 to 20 pods to the bunch, 6 cents per package.
LARGE CHEESE SQUASH.—That for pies or as a substitute for the Sweet Potato cannot be excelled, and keeps well through the winter, 12 cents.
☞ The three Packages for 20 CENTS mailed.
Address, C. T. [illegible], Care of editor "Horticultural Monthly," New York.
N. B.—Editors of Country Newspapers inserting the above with this notice, twice, [illegible] before the 15th of May, will receive [illegible] of each kind of the goods.

☞ DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, & INDIGESTION, by which persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, an hour before each meal.

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

☞ 5000 Agents Wanted—
To sell four new inventions. Agents have made over $2,500 on one,—better than all other agencies. Send four stamps and get 80 pages particulars, gratis. EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.
mr1y.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1859. NUMBER 6.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.

TERMS - $1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular sovereignty.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by, and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850,—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it; to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

William Y. Gholson is known as an able and distinguished lawyer—has been several times elected Judge in a strong Democratic county—a man who will do honor to the Supreme Bench of Ohio. His position upon the fugitive slave question is understood to be the same as that of Judges, Peck, Swan and Scott.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyances of a free black population: for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizens residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the [illegible] the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the permanent interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.—In the early part of the coming month the people of Massachusetts will be called to vote upon a proposed amendment to the Constitution of that State, which is of the utmost importance, as it proposes a radical, violent and anti-republican change in the fundamental principles of a free Government. The change proposed is that no foreigner shall be allowed to cast a vote in Massachusetts until he shall have been naturalized *two years*. Look at the practical workings of the change as advocated by the Black Republican Abolition party of the Bay State. A man comes to this country to make it his permanent residence. At the end of three years he may go before the Court and declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and take the oath of fidelity to our Constitution. He must then remain two years more on probation, when on oath of two citizens of the United States that he has for the *five years* borne a good moral character, and his full oath of renunciation of all allegiance to other Governments, as well as allegiance to our own Government, he is entitled to his papers—and having paid his taxes, by the Constitution of Massachusetts, as it now stands, he may vote for State, County and Town officers. Now the proposition is, after all this preparation and five years of tax paying, the *citizen of the United States* shall not vote in Massachusetts unless he remain there two years longer and helps support the Government. This is a fair specimen of Black Republican Abolition love for the people. They are in favor of giving *political rights to negroes*, while at the same time they are endeavoring to throw all possible impediments in the way of *intelligent white men* exercising the same right.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Judge Swan, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, elected by the Opposition, was slaughtered in their Convention on Thursday last, because he was faithful to the Constitution and Laws. The traitors and negro-equality advocates of the Reserve cannot be induced to support a man who entertains opinions antagonistic to their silly and infamous sentiments, and who, sworn to support the Constitution and Laws of the United States, will not *violate* his oath of office, whenever a runaway nigger demands the sacrifice! If the Republicans of this section of the State are prepared to endorse the negro-equality opinions of the fanatics of the Reserve, it would be pleasant to have them avow that willingness through their presses.—*Hocking Sentinel.*

Reaping the Whirlwind.

In the comments we are about to make on the most alarming tendency of our times, we disclaim any desire to cast censure on the prominent personages. The "higher law" doctrine of Senator Seward is rather a sympton than the cause of a very alarming disease in the body politic which, if not arrested, must eventually result in the dissolution of society. We allude to the growing tendency to make individual opinion paramount to the laws, which is undermining all respect for the majority of the latter. The fact that the community is so little shocked by the frequent exhibitions of this spirit, shows how feeble the sentiment has become, which is the only guarantee for the supremacy of law. The verdict of the jury in the recent criminal trial at the national capital, meets with general acquiescence if not general approbation, although it was clearly in defiance of law, for there has seldom been a more willful deliberate murder. True, the provocation was great; and the verdict, though in defiance of law, was in substantial accordance with justice. The murderer clearly ought not to have been hung, perhaps not to have been punished at all; but his exception from the penalty of the law should not have come from the hands of the jury, but of the executive. The design of the pardoning power is to render the strict administration of criminal law comformable in all cases to the demands of justice; and it is more important that the law should be respected than that a prisoner whose crime is justifiable should escape by one door rather than another.—We allude to this trial, not for the purpose of commenting on its merits, but as affording a recent illustration of the little importance attached to the observance of law, when it contravenes private notions of equity.

We are no worshippers of abstractions; we have no desire to see unmeaning formalities enthroned as things too sacred to be infringed; and if no practical mischief resulted from elevating individual notions of what is fair and right above the requirements of law, we should have no protest to make. Institutions were made for man, not man for institutions, and we do not believe in the pedantry of following out legal forms when the end they were intended to subserve can be better attained by dispensing with them. It is only because evasions of the law return to plague society, only because the evils of setting up private notions of right against the enforcement of unpopular laws far overbalance any temporary advantages, that we deprecate the "higher law" notions which are so widely disseminated.

We have no argument to offer in favor of the fugitive slave law; we merely state a fact when we call it a law of the land, enacted by competent authority, and pronounced constitutional by our highest judicial tribunal. We have no wish to disguise the fact that it is unpopular, and with a large portion of the community, odious. But we do contend that while it remains law, there is no rational course but to acquiesce in its execution. There is no ground on which resistance to it can be justified, which will not equally justify any man or any portion of the community in setting up their own notions in opposition to the enforcement of any law whatever. As soon as you begin to resist laws by any other method than advocating their repeal, you are paving the way for the enthronement of general anarchy and disorder.

A striking illustration of the manner in which they who sow the wind are liable to reap the whirlwind, has lately been afforded by the action of a southern jury. Resistance to law is a game which more than one section of the country can play at. If the fugitive slave law cannot be executed at the North, neither can the law which declares the slave trade piracy be executed at the South. If northern disciples of Mr. Seward think to diminish the number of slaves by preventing the return of fugitives, the school of southern fanatics, by nullifying another law of the United States, can open the door for a larger influx of slaves than are likely to run away. The great conservator of liberty is law, and the cause of human freedom has nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by undermining the feeling which yields implicit obedience to all the laws duly enacted, while they remain in force in the statute book. The fugitive slave law, whether it be right or wrong, affects the liberty of only a few runaway negroes, but the law which declares the slave trade piracy, is a great and beneficent barrier against one of the worst scourges of humanity. The opposition to the enforcement of the power of these laws has taught the South that it is no more bound to obey a distasteful law than is the North. Thus the opposition to law which was commenced in the name of liberty, is likely to end in extending the reign of human bondage. We of course refer to the acquittal of the crew of the brig Echo by a southern jury. The jury were told by the counsel for the prisoners, that a verdict of guilty would be declaring that their own fathers were thieves and pirates, for the offense of the crew of the Echo was precisely what their fathers had been accustomed to do with impunity and without any loss of reputation. It is as easy, by the artful appeals to the passions, to prevail upon southern as upon northern minds to take distorted views of their obligation to obey a distasteful law; and the manifestations of feeling in regard to the Echo and the Wanderer show that the law against the slave trade is likely to become a nullity so far as its enforcement depends on the action of southern jurors. This is one of the natural and legitimate fruits of the "higher law" doctrine which sets up the private views of individuals against the enactments of the national legislature.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The State Ticket nominated by the Black Republicans at Columbus on Thursday last, does not give general satisfaction. A large number of persons in this region, who heretofore acted with that party, declare they will not support the ticket.—The slaughter of Judge Swan, thereby yielding to the demands of the *negro-equality* advocates of the Reserve, has opened the eyes of many honest voters, and they are beginning to see whither they are tending!

We suppose our neighbor will throw up his hat and shout for joy over the triumph of *niggerism*, and the defeat of Judge Swan before the Convention! Well, let him and all others who have a special regard for the kinky-haired gentleman from Africa! To deny them the right to shout over such a triumph for fanaticism and treason, would be "cruelty to dumb animals;" and, as it is none of our funeral, we care not whether they rejoice or howl! It is a source of profound gratification to Democrats, however, to know that the Supreme Court of Ohio, or a majority of the judges thereof, would not at the command of niggerology, nullify the Constitution, and set at defiance the laws of the land. It is also a source of rejoicing to know that a large number of the Republican party applaud the firmness and integrity of Judges Swan, Scott and Peck.—*Hocking Sentinel.*

The Impending Crisis.

At no previous period of our national experience has the burthen of upholding the Union of the States rested more unbrokenly upon the shoulders of the Democratic party than it does now; heretofore, our peace and safety as a nation were principally assailed but from one quarter; but not only has the danger in this direction assumed huger proportions, but in the opposite point of our political horizon an ominous cloud, erewhile, but the size of a hand, already threatens by its speedy growth to eventually rain upon us, if not dissipated, the dire calamities of disunion. While in the North the Black Republicans are furiously assailing the fugitive-slave clause of the Constitution, the fire-eaters of the South are no less earnest in their traitorous attempts upon the Constitutional provision regarding the slave trade, and both sides are seeking the attainment of their ends through a dissolution of the Union. In equal opposition to the machinations of either set of fanatics, the Democratic party exists as the only safe oracle to which the common country can reliantly resort in the hour of her distress. We know there is in the South a formidable class of politicians who claim to be Democrats, not thinking it yet safe to ignore the National shibboleth, but who are disunionists in everything but the name, and we agree with President Buchanan, in his late North Carolina speech, that this fatal leprosy should be at once shaken off. From the beginning of the government to the present hour the Democracy has been the party of the Constitution and Union, conserving and defending the guarantees and compromises of the former, as necessary to the integrity of the latter. Its history is a consistent record of steadfast devotion to the great covenant made by our revolutionary fathers. In this spirit it has maintained the equality of all the States and of all the citizens of each. In the same spirit it has asserted and defended the rights of owners to their slave property, and upheld under a load of obloquy the Fugitive Slave Law, and sought to carry out its terms in good faith. In the same catholic and liberal spirit it has refused to be hemmed in by petty sectional bigotry, but has labored on all proper occasions for the acquisition of territory, willing to let its inhabitants determine for themselves the character of their institutions. It has done these things in deference to the letter and spirit of the compromises that underlie the great charter of our liberties.

In thus vindicating the spirit and intention of those who acquired for us the inestimable political blessings we enjoy, the Democratic party has at every step of its progress towards our higher destiny as a nation confronted the seemingly impregnable obstacles, set up by sectional fanaticism; with a resolute indication of a just appreciation of the momentous issues at stake. Never having hesitated it is not now likely to falter, but will, as ever, prove the persistent defender of the public safety wherever danger may assail.

What we earnestly desire, at this time, is that all who are impressed with the imminent dangers that beset our institutions, (and who cannot be?) and who deprecate the inevitable horrors consequent upon disunion, may at once rally with us, and do battle for the common cause; and we as earnestly urge all to leave our ranks who are not prepared to "mark time and keep step to the music of the Union."—*Delaware Standard.*

JUDGE SWAN REPUDIATED.—At the Republican Convention last week, Judge Swan was decapitated, and another nominated in his stead. In doing this they confirmed the doctrine that when a Judge dares to uphold and enforce the laws of the country, he breaks friendship with the Republican party, by his action. They repudiated a fearless Judge, elected by them and who is acknowledged to be the most learned and upright member of the Supreme Court of Ohio. His only offense was that he refused to trample upon the laws of the United States, violate his oath of office, and set at liberty a parcel of miscreants, who were undergoing a just punishment. When he rendered that decision his fate was sealed. Previous to that there had not been heard a word of objection to his renomination, but the moment he refused to yield to the behests of Gov. Chase and the fanatics of the Reserve, the fiery legions of fanaticism, led on by Giddings, pounced upon him and demanded that his head should be brought to the block. At once the powers that be succumbed, the convention was wheedled into the plan, and the deed was accomplished at the first blow.

This affords ample evidence that the Republican party have no regard for law and authority. They already have two Judges on the Bench who are willing to set the laws of the country at naught, and if they can only get another of the same stamp, they can then promulgate whatever decrees they choose, and if the Republicans continue in power in this State, with full possession of the judiciary and executive, we may hear of nullification in the course of time.—*Georgetown O. Dem. Standard.*

The coming campaign in Ohio will be one of deep interest. All the power of the political parties will be brought into the field. The conflict for the State ticket will be fierce and strong, while upon the Legislature depends the United States Senator. The Democracy had a good majority in the last Legislature; but in the coming election, a majority of the "floating" members will belong to the Republican counties. The Democracy can easily carry the State and have a majority in the next Legislature; but they must not sleep by the way; they must be active—ever on the lookout. The next Legislature will elect a successor to Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, in the United States Senate. If the Democracy have a majority, they will elect a Democrat. If the Republicans succeed in carrying the Legislature, they will elect some ranting Abolitionist to succeed Mr. Pugh, and disgrace Ohio upon the floor of the U. S. Senate.

There will be every inducement for the Democracy to rally at the polls at the coming election. Much depends upon the October election. We have an excellent State ticket, and the various questions of the day will be discussed before the people, by the most talented Democratic orators in the State. Let every Democrat do his part and all will be well.—*Logan Sentinel.*

DOMESTIC PARALLELS.—Mothers-in-law, like cats, show a great attachment to the houses they inhabit, without caring much for the persons who inhabit them.

Budge Not an Inch.

There is a marked change of late in the tone of Lecompton men and Lecompton papers towards "Douglas and his Popular Sovereignty Platform." There is no longer any denunciation of the man, or derision of his principles. Presidential aspirants and unprincipled office-seekers have found that the people are with the "Little Giant," and as the Presidential election is close at hand, an election in which the people take the principal part, there is now a wonderful effort to crawfish, explain away records, and pettifog positions, so that they can be on the winning side.

The Administration organ, the late "Washington *Union*," which had ceaselessly assailed Douglas and openly espoused the cause of the bolters and Black Republicans in the late contest in Illinois, has found it necessary not only to change editors, but to change its name, in order to meet with favor among the people. It no longer denounces Douglas, and has gone so far towards endorsing his platform as to oppose a slave code for the Territories and contend that Congress has no right to legislate for or against slavery in said Territories. That is coming down handsomely. Lesser lights are following in the wake of this government luminary, and the Lecompton press generally have come to the conclusion that if Senator Douglas should be nominated for the next Presidency they will support him. The Chicago *Herald*, a paper planted and supported by Government patronage, and conducted by Government pets, with indecent bitterness towards the Senator, has lately avowed this determination.

All this is very well, if properly understood. It is done through no love for Douglas or his principles, but through fear of the people and the loss of pap, if they be found among the interventionists at the great Presidential battle. They are willing to lay aside Lecompton now; nay, they scout at the idea of resurrecting that question. How so? It is the great feature of this Administration; the proudest act of his life, the President says.—Then why not glory in it? When "Old Hickory" vetoed the United States Bank, the proudest act of his life, the Democrats did not propose to "drop the subject," and they have not dropped it to this day.

Not so with the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as expounded by Douglas.—It is not to be "dropped" like Lecompton, but is to live as long as this Republic shall live, or liberty shall dwell upon the earth. It is not a principle either to be trifled with or shorn of its full proportions. Its principles are plain, common sense, and are founded upon rights which pervade the masses of the people, and will be defended to a "bloody issue" if need be.

Now, we say to Douglas Democrats everywhere, budge not an inch from the stand taken by Douglas and his associates on this subject in Congress on the Kansas Nebraska bill, by the Cincinnati Convention, and latterly in the great Lecompton struggle. That is the doctrine that must prevail. The people are with you in it, and they will stand by you to the last.—And when you select your standard bearer in the next Presidential campaign take the man who has the boldness to fight, the talent to encounter, and the patriotism to peril life, honor and fortune in defence of this principle.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The Mountain Meadows Massacre by the Mormons—A Tale of Horror.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of April 23d has the following:

One of the dread mysteries of Mormondom which the United States judges in Utah are endeavoring to unravel, greatly to the consternation of the "Saints," is the horrible massacre, at Mountain Meadows, of one hundred emigrants, on their way from Arkansas to California. At the time, we were told that the unfortunate victims fell under the weapons of the Cacosh band of Paravant Indians; but various subsequent developments have established the conviction that these were merely tools in the hands of the Mormons themselves. An eye witness of the transaction has been found at last, and we have received, from an official source at Salt Lake, a statement of his account of the affair.

The whole fearful truth stands revealed, presenting one of the most shocking cases of cruelty and crime that has ever stained the records of a civilized community. The writer says:

"While I was residing at Cedar City, I was called upon by Messrs. Isaac Hight, John D. Lee and John Higbee—all three Mormon military officers—to go a few miles out of the city, which I did. There I found thirty or forty others, selected from different settlements. We were addressed by the above officers, who told us that they had sent Ganosh, the Paravant Chief, with his warriors, to destroy the Arkansas company, and that if he had not done it we must, and that if any of us refused, or betrayed them to the Americans, they would take good care of him hereafter. Here we were all ordered on the quick march to the Mountain Meadows, where we found the emigrants with their families in the midst, trying to defend themselves against the merciless and blood-thirsty savages, who lay around in ambush, killing them as opportunity presented.

"Hight and Lee formed their men into two companies, and made a precipitate rush at the poor defenceless victims.—The men inside of the circle rose up, but instantly fell dead or mortally wounded under the fire of the wretches who so cruelly sought their lives. Nothing remained to be done, except to kill the frightened females and their innocent children clasped in their arms. Others clung with desperation to their bleeding, dying husbands, pleading in vain for mercy at the hands of the 'Christians' who controlled the no more savage Indian assailants.

"John D. Lee now sent to the Indian chief and his men in ambush to come out and finish the survivors, directing him to spare only the little children who could not talk. The savages came instantly, with knives drawn, and speedily finished the bloody work. The scene beggars description. The demoniac yells of the savage monsters, mingled with the shrieks and prayers of helpless mothers and daughters, whilst the death-blows were dealing with unflinching hands, and scalps were torn from heads which bloomed with beauty and innocence but a few hours before. Now the work of butchering ended. The murderers threw the dead into two heaps, covered them slightly with earth, and left them to feed the wolves and birds of prey, and returned home with their booty of cattle, wagons, and a great quantity of goods, &c.

TURKISH FINANCE.—The poor Sultan must say to himself, "My Porte-monnaie is in a desperate bad order [illegible]

The Dignity of Law.

It is perhaps a misfortune that governments cannot be maintained without the support of law, and that society cannot exist without guards; but if so, it is a misfortune of very long standing—it is coeval with human governments—and cannot be banished so long as such governments, as long as society itself, shall endure.—Laws are necessary for the defense of government and for the protection of society,—always have been and always will be. The prime object of political wisdom is to secure at once the most liberal and the strongest government, with as little of legislation as possible. But the number and the character of the laws must not ever be lessened or weakened in obedience to any absurd demand of false humanitarians, or fanatics. Whilst it is always desirable that legislative enactments be mild, it is never right that they be tolerant to the extent of allowing injuries to the government, and not visit the perpetrators of them with punishment. In the United States we have reached the highest level in politics—a representative government, and laws enacted by a legislature. Search the entire world over, and nothing like or equal to our confederate system can be found. History gives no example which it at all resembles. It was established in wisdom and prudence, by the best men the world ever saw. It was formed just as it remains to us. From it is derived all the authority for legal enactments—and all such enactments are made for the security of the government, which is also the security of the people. The question is,—shall law be supported? for such is the true form of the question, as law, in our system, is the only tangible part of government.

Now, we are old fashioned enough to have some respect for law. We even have respect for bad laws. But a law which is the natural outgrowth of the constitution of the Union, which is just in morals and right in reason—as is the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves to their owners—has our unqualified approbation. This class of laws we are bound by virtue of everything that we prize as citizens, to heed and support. We are just as much obligated to respect the fugitive slave law, as any other law. We have no more right to violate it, than we have to violate the law against larceny or arson. These are our views, and how they can be disputed, by any intelligent and honest man, we cannot understand.

But yet there are men, and they are numerous, too, who hold radically different opinions. The "great party of human freedom" profess to entertain ideas on this head that are diametrically opposed to any that we have avowed, or conceive to be honorable. These men would have the country believe that governments are not instituted for governing, at all—but rather to execute the desires of individual citizens. And on the same hypothesis they must deny that there is anything rightfully conventional in society,—that every member of it ought to and can do just as he pleases. He is not—they should say, to be consistent—obligated to surrender anything in the future to society for the good of the whole, and he can even take from society whatever right he has formerly, or his fathers before him, yielded in the belief that he was thereby serving his fellow men. It is hardly necessary to add, that if ever these latter ideas prevail in this country, there is at once an end to our government and to regulated liberty. The dignity of law is in the virtuous support given to it by the people.—*Chicago Times.*

FLOATING PARAGRAPHS.

THE ZOUAVE.—Capt. A. M. de Riviere is at Aiken, S. C., where he was said to be soothing his lacerated affections with the companionship of two ladies from Boston, who recognize him under the endearing names of "Cousin Henry" and "Dear Harry"—one the wife of a Boston broker, and the other single. The "gallant Zouave" has, however, published a card in which he denies the "Aikin Hotel Scandal," and asserts his readiness to "punish the calumniators either by law or personal chastisement, at their option."

THE GREAT MYSTERY ACCOUNTED FOR.—Mayor Tieman of New York has ascertained to a certainty, that the seven dead bodies found in a box that had floated ashore at Westchester, were lost overboard from the steamboat used for the removal of the pauper remains from the old Potter's Field to Ward's Island. The box slipped overboard, and the parties in charge saw it float up the river toward Westchester without attempting to recover it.

A CHILD WITH A COLLOSSAL HEAD.—We saw on Friday, a child of Edgar and Marinda Ball, of the town of Mentz, in this county, whose head is a perfect monstrosity. The child is two and a half years of age, and apparently in good health. Its body and limbs are of the ordinary size of children at that age, and well formed; but the head is a wonder, being enormously enlarged, measuring 30 inches directly around it, and 32 inches over it from the front of the chin, and 28½ inches, measuring from the occiput around the forehead. The head is still growing, and its parents informed us that it had increased 5 inches in circumference in one year. The "general health," as we have before stated, is good; the child is bright and intelligent, but by no means philosophic, which the head would seem to indicate. It is free from those stupid drowsy attacks experienced by those suffering from disease of the brain. The child is the most perfect *lusus naturæ* that we have ever seen.—*Auburn Advertiser.*

FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH.—The stables of the Clinton House in Portsmouth, were set on fire last week by a crazy woman named Mary Booker, who has been staying at the Clinton House since Thursday of last week, and whom the authorities would not provide for. About 12 o'clock on Friday night, she got up, and climbing thro' the window of her room, escaped into the yard, when going to the stable she fired it, and then sat down to "watch it burn."—When the flames began to shoot up, it tickled the fancy of the poor lunatic, and she laughed long and loud. Her laughter aroused Mr. Stewart, the landlord, who went out and discovered the stable on fire, and the woman sitting looking at it, clapping her hands, and showing every manifestation of joy. After the excitement incident to the fire had somewhat subsided, the woman was questioned about the matter, when she readily acknowledged that she had fired the building, that she had kept three matches all day for that identical purpose. She appeared to be very well satisfied with her night's work, and evidently thought she had done the State some service. After she had done the mischief, the authorities decided to make some provision for the poor lunatic. [illegible]

Authors and their Writings.

[From "Mosaics."]

Burton, the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," was extremely facetious in conversation; and the most ascetic poet of our own day, Lord Byron was one of the most brilliant and humorous of associates when he mingled with the world.

That singular writer, Robert Burton, is said, by Anthony Wood, to have composed his "Anatomy" in order to divert his own "melancholy." So great was the demand for this book, when first published, that the bookseller is said to have acquired an estate by it. In the intervals of his vapors, he was the most facetious companion in the university. When he felt a depression coming upon him, he used to relieve his melancholy by going to the foot of the bridge, and listening to the coarse ribaldry of the bargemen, which seldom failed to throw him into a fit of laughter.

"The Comforts of Human Life," by R. Heron, were written in a prison, under the most distressing circumstances. "The Miseries of Human Life," by Beresford, were, on the contrary, composed in a drawing-room, where the author was surrounded by all the good things of the world.—A striking contrast will often be found to exist between authors and their works, melancholy writers being usually the most jocular and lively in society, and humorists in theory the most lugubrious of animals in practice.

A man of letters is often a man with two natures: one a book nature, the other a human nature. These two often clash sadly.

Homer had such instinctive aversion to music, that it is reported he could not be prevailed upon even to walk along the banks of a murmuring brook; yet tradition also asserts that he sung his own ballads.

Seneca wrote in praise of poverty, on a table formed of solid gold, with millions let out at usury.

Sterne was a very selfish man; yet, as a writer, excelled in pathos and charity. At one time beating his wife, at another, wasting his sympathy over a dead donkey.

Sallust, who so eloquently declaims against the licentiousness of the age, was repeatedly accused in the Senate of public and habitual debaucheries.

Steele wrote excellently on temperance, when he was sober.

Johnson's essays on politeness were admirable; yet his "You lie, sir!" and "You don't understand the question, sir!" were the common characteristics of his colloquies.

Young, whose gloomy fancy cast such sombre tinges on life, was in society a brisk, lively man, continually pelting his hearers with peurile puns. Mrs. Carter, fresh from the stern, dark grandeur of the "Night Thoughts," expressed her amazement at his flippancy. "Madame," said he, "there is much difference between writing and talking."

The same poet's favorive theme was the nothingness of worldly things; his favorite pursuit was rank and riches. Had Mrs. Carter noticed this incongruity, he might have added: "Madame, there is much difference between writing didactic poems and living didactic poems."

Bacon, the most comprehensive and forward-looking of modern intellects, and in feeling one of the most benevolent, was meanly and contemptibly ambitious of place; and while teaching morals, we find him taking bribes.

More, in his "Utopia," declares that no man ought to be punished for his religious belief, yet is he found to be among the active persecutors of the opponents of his own.

Rousseau with the same pen we find giving versions of the Psalms, and the most infamous of epigrams.

And our melancholy Cowper, who passed so many dark days of religious depression, we find devoting the hours of night to the production of the mirth-moving story of "John Gilpin." "Truly," has it been observed, "that chapter which shall have to deal with all the oddities and anomalies of literary life must be long and curious, infinitely various in its illustration, and deep in its insight and its philosophy."

How a Musician Conquered the Austrians.

The Paris correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* repeats the following story at second hand, from the lips of its narrator and subject:

The Austrians, soon after the fatal attempt of Murat, in 1815, occupied Bologna. Rossini had emigrated thither from his native village of Pesaro, in the adjoining legation, and had been at work, in his new abode, upon the "Barber of Seville." Some time before the arrival the Austrians, he had won the people's hearts by a superb national song, which, until a few weeks ago, perhaps, may have been styled a revolutionary song. The author was wise enough in his generation to know that, agreeable as he was to his fellow countrymen, in consequence of this performance, it was the circumstance of all others to render him obnoxious to their 'protectors' from the other side of the Po. He was convinced, therefore, of a necessity to leave the country. But to do this was now impossible, without an Austrian passport, which at the moment, in Rossini's predicament, could only be hoped for through some lucky stratagem. The author of "Largo al factotum" can have felt no great want of self-reliance in such proceedings

He presented himself, therefore, at the head-quarters of the Austrian commander and made his request. The officer looked at him askant. "Your name and calling?" he asked. "My name," replied Rossini, "is Loacchino, and I am composer of music; not, however," he added, "like that mad fellow Rossini, who writes revolutionary songs. My forte is military music, and by the way, your excellency, I have taken the liberty to compose a march in honor of the new garrison, which I humbly solicit may be honored by your excellency's band." So saying, he took a manuscript from his pocket, and opening it at a piano which stood by, played an inspiriting martial air, not, however, from the manuscript. The commander was enchanted. eH summoned the band-master, and handing him the music, ordered the march for next day's review. The composer had been dismissed meanwhile with passport and remuneration. The supposed new march was to be performed the following evening upon the public square. Certain well-known and spirit-stirring notes appeared to electrify the people. A mighty chorus resounded, as with one accord, throughout the city, and to the inexpressible confusion of the commandant, his own garrison band was upholding a thousand revolutionary voices in the *Bolognese* of Rossini. "Luckily for my shoulders," added the veteran composer, with a sly grimace, "I was by that time half way to Genoa."

Miss T., known on the turf at Paris as a fair Amazon of Washington, was so brilliant at the races on her horse, jet black, save a white star on the forehead, that her appearance was hailed everywhere with admiration and applause. A more lovely person cannot be imagined; she guides playfully the most redoubtable courser. Beelzebub, the name of Miss T.'s horse, is so untameable and ferocious, that no rider can mount him, no groom guide or stall him. He has already killed an Englishman, named Thomas Dixon, who undertook to groom him in the stable.—Rarey was powerless to tame this terrible animal. Three persons only can approach Beelzebub; the first is Miss T. herself.—To her Beelzebub is as pliant, gentle and affectionate as a King Charles spaniel.—He follows her, he fawns on her, and kneels that she may mount him. He neighs when she approaches. He is proud and happy to carry her. He paws, he caracoles, he curvets, he never tries to unseat her. He obeys her word without ever exhibiting the least impatience.—Miss T. reciprocates all the affection which her beautiful horse exhibits, and loves him as a friend. The two other persons who can approach Beelzebub, are two young ladies of sixteen and eighteen years, Jenny and Kitty Wilkinson. But Beelzebub only suffers them, and shows them no attachment. Jenny and Kitty act as grooms to Beelzebub; they feed and curry him, and walk him in the morning. Jenny, the youngest of the sisters, a slight-looking child, whose womanly figure is not yet developed, is dressed as a groom, and follows Miss T. everytime Miss T. pays visits on horse back, for no other person can hold Beelzebub by the bridle when his mistress dismounts. For the rest, Miss T. is a charming young person, and has no need to ride Beelzebub to be admired. She is a handsome girl of the happy age, of fresh, brilliant and healthful looks.—Her figure is beautiful, without being slight; she has dark, luxuriant hair, large, flashing black eyes, beautiful arms, pure complexion, clear and fair; her chest well rounded, her hand small and delicate as that of a princess painted by Velasquez, her foot is neat and very firm, her voice clear and sonorous. She breathes all the life and fire of twenty-one summers. Add to this that her soul is worthy of this outside—a soul noble and devoted—a heart passionate with generous ideas. She has much cleverness and great courage.

This young lady, this American, who brings to her husband a dower of six hundred thousand francs, will soon marry one of the most intelligent of the French generals. She will follow her husband to Italy. She will make what may be facetiously termed her nuptial campaign.—Beelzebub will go along. The soldiers admire the fine woman and the fine horse.

There is a capital story told of Judge John A. Corwin, of Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio.

Corwin transacted considerable business at one time for an individual somewhat noted in that county, named Col. Deavers. Deavers, by the way, served in the war of 1812, where he won immortal honors, and the brevet title of Colonel, by the fearless manner in which he drove an ox team in the Quarter Master's department. The Colonel to this day tells the most surprising stories of his exploits in that war. It must be known, too, that all the stories he tells are equally surprising, and, in fact, his imagination is at all times so surpassing, and so serviceable, he can dispense with truth without the slightest inconvenience. Besides this, he was never known to pay a debt. Judge Corwin having done business for Deavers several years, signified one day his desire to receive some equivalent for it.

"Well," returned Deavers, "you'd ought to be paid, Judge, that's a fact. The account has been running for some time, and I intended to have paid it long ago. I haven't any money but anything I've got on my farm you can have and welcome.—Got lots of apples."

"How many apples have you got?" asked the Judge, ready to catch at anything, no matter what.

"I've got eight hundred bushels, Judge," he replied.

"All right" said the Judge, "I'll take them all."

After promising to employ all his teams, and bring them on the following day—they were all piled up in his orchard, he said—Deavers took his leave. The Judge saw nothing more of him for several weeks, and then meeting him by accident, he exclaimed, impatiently:

"I thought, Deavers, you were going to bring me those apples?"

"So I was," said Deavers, conciliatingly, "so I was, but the fact is, that stale pennyrial bull of mine broke into the orchard that night, and ate every one of them up!"

The idea of a bull eating eight hundred bushels of apples in one night "took" the Judge, and he forgave the debt.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Pork-raising is now one of the leading agricultural employments among our country friends, to all of whom it must be important to ascertain what weight of pork may be calculated upon in good feeding to a bushel of corn. Here is a solution of the problem. Mr. J. B. Bress, of East Highgate, Vt., paid $1.50 for a pig, one fourth Suffolk to three-fourths native, of 7 pounds weight, April 10, '858; fed on milk and slop and 18½ bushels of corn meal, made into pudding, until December 6, and then killed, and weighed 326 pounds of pork. He says:

"The question is not answered, from the fact that I fed some milk, but I came to the conclusion that I got about 22 lbs of pork for every bushel of corn fed.—This, I think, is as much pork as a bushel of corn will make, unless there should be a difference in the breed of hogs. Some think there is, but I have been inclined to think the difference is more in feeding."

ITALIAN PRIESTS ON THE WAR.—Several members of the clergy of Lecco have published the following address:

"Italian brethren, we also are Italians; your glories, as our griefs, are also ours; we have in common the same friends and enemies. We all form one people only, one sole nation. May a merciful God grant that the victory of the Italian arms may cause the divine kingdom to triumph, in which only the sanctity of the laws and universal good shall be seen to reign!—May the God of mercy grant that after the extinction of wrath, the hearts and minds of men may calm down to peace and equity, and that the love of religion and Christian knowledge may again flourish, in order that Christian civilization may reign for ever on the earth!"

THE CARSTOW DICTIONARY.—The Derbyites have a pretty way of describing a bribe. They call it "a votive offering."

PEOPLES PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - - Editor.

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.

TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES W. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

The Next Presidency.

The Buffalo "Commercial Advertiser," an able and leading paper, of what date we do not exactly remember, has the following article:

"As the period of a new Presidential election approaches, an active discussion of the merits and availibility of different candidates, for the honor of the opposition nomination, has arisen. Except in instances few and mostly unimportant, the tone of the anti-Democratic press, north and south, looks to a united opposition, one which shall blend within itself the different elements which are anxious to defeat the present disreputable Democratic Administration. Here and there, it is true, we find representatives of faction or personal interest setting up a sounding claim of invincibility for the existing Republican organization, on its present platform and under its present control. But these bold assertions of power are confined to a wing of the party, which daily grows more diminutive, and which finds itself hedged in on every side by more patriotic sections, striving for an assured victory and its consequent reformation in our Government. In the van of these latter we find many of the more important and influential presses of the country.—The New York 'Tribune,' the Philadelphia 'North American,' the Baltimore 'Patriot,' the Cincinnati 'Gazette,' the St. Louis 'Intelligencer,' the Chicago 'Democrat,' the Nashville 'Whig,' and the Louisville 'Journal,' are in a good degree laboring for a common purpose and with a common desire to concentrate the scattered opposition forces into a solid phalanx. All of these prominent organs of public sentiment seem to concede that such a union is essential to victory and desirable to the country. Many of them do not hesitate to declare the belief that all entertain, that without union defeat is an assured certainty. That such is the opinion of intelligent Democrats, is shown by the remark authentically attributed to Speaker Orr, of South Carolina, who was requested by a friend to give him his views on the political future. Mr. Orr replied without hesitation—'In my opinion the opposition will organize the next House of Representatives, and if they select a conservative, national candidate, will also elect the next President.'

And to this the Louisville 'Journal' adds:

'Mr. Orr is a man of sense, and has hit the nail on the head. A conservative, national candidate can be elected by the opposition next year, if the ultra leaders of the party choose it. The rank and file—the voters—the honest, sensible, quiet, common people—would prefer such a man, if the leaders would give them such an one to vote for.'

There does not seem to be any special desire on the part of these advocates of union to fix any other terms than those named by Speaker Orr, or to insist strenuously on any special candidate. Thus the Chicago 'Democrat,' an able and acute party in this friendly controversy, has one by one given in its conditional adherence to all conservative men whose names have been by accident presented. In its issue of the 30th instant it said:

'Out of some such men as the Hon. Edward Bates we have got to make the next opposition candidate for President, or be beaten.'

Not that Edward Bates is especially its candidate, but that it would accept him, as it would many others than him in their elements of strength.

We have been a deeply interested, yet silent spectator of the progress and growth of that public sentiment to which we have alluded. It is now entertained by so large a majority of the Republican press and party that we can feel a good degree of assurance that the generous overtures made by the disbanded or broken yet powerful opposition of the South, will be met by the North in that spirit of union and fraternity which should always have obtained between the two sections. Should this assurance fail of realization, then the Chicago 'Democrat' is eminently right in saying that the opposition 'will be beaten,' beaten not by a hair's breadth as in 1856, but overwhelmingly, disgracefully and deservedly. There will be but two candidates in 1860 who can hope to carry a single State.—Others, if they are put up, will be practically, if not confessedly in the Democratic interest; they will be run, not in the hope of success, but to afford conscientious men an opportunity to vote for principles they love, without soiling themselves in the dirt of Democracy, or joining in a reckless, hopeless and ruinous attack upon the bonds of national union. There is a large class of free thinking voters, resolved that, let the consequences fall where they may, they will neither vote for nor sanction in any manner the rule of sectionalism, north or south.—But on the other hand these men recognize fully the fact that the Democratic is in spirit and in act, a grossly sectional, as well as grossly corrupt and demoralizing party. Give them the chance and they will deal it a blow which will be fatal. Withhold this opportunity, attempt to force them into a sectional attitude, and they will stand aloof, unwilling to choose between such appalling evils and resolute to support neither.

What is wanted is a candidate with clean hands, untinged with those damaging controversies which have ruined so many statesmen within a few years past, a candidate whose name and history shall be synonymous with patriotism. There are such men, north and south, and we have confidence to believe that the time now is when the united opposition can be rallied to their support. To all the vexed questions involved in the slavery and franchise issues, there is a just and practicable solution which can, now readily be reached. Give us the doctrines of the Republican Congress of 1856 upon the one and the conservative men are satisfied. Give us the solution of the naturalization question now advocated by thoughtful and considerate Germans, and the Americans will strike hands in its support. Cast aside the ultraisms which have been so deplorably useless and yet so disgraceful, and the old guard will rally around the standard of opposition to a man.—There is a stake to play for, large enough for any reasonable ambition—an honest government, a prudent foreign policy, protection to commerce and manufactures, the rule of material progress and the downfall of the dynasty of Democratic corruption."

It is very evident that the "Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, although hostile to the Democratic party, is quite as adverse to Chase and Seward and Banks and men of that stamp. It would prefer Crittenden, but would support Bates, or any other "conservative, national candidates," and really fancies that it perceives a disposition to form a grand united "opposition"—a dream of Utopia from which it will probably awake too late.

We have not the slightest idea that the conservatives of the North have any other wish than to secure votes without compromising their extreme notions, and unless they yield a particle of the latest, although they may seem to do so, would forego the advantage of the conservative vote. It will be seen that to Chase and Seward the contest will be confined, and we cannot perceive how such national, conservative presses as the "Commercial Advertiser" could be found in the ranks of either, "joining a reckless, hopeless and ruinous attack upon the bonds of national union."

The opposition of the Commercial Advertiser to the Democratic party, displays itself in its extreme anxiety to procure the defeat of that party. It points out the only way in which that defeat could possibly be obtained. But what would be the result? Is mere "Opposition" a principle? Is the confederation of antagonistic elements for the prosecution of a party united and cemented by principles, a sure way to secure lasting advantages, peace, quiet and happiness to the country? Say that "Opposition" should be successful, what would it then inaugurate? Would there not be a universal scramble for office? Would there not be a Kilkenny strife to put forward the dogmas of the extremes as the principles of administration? The ultra men of the North will not forego or consent to hold in reserve their favorite anti-slavery notions or coalesce with the ultra pro slavery leaders of the South, and vice versa. Suppose, in the battle they could come together under the one banner of "Opposition," would they not tear each other to pieces and shock the Union, in case of victory, in deciding their respective share of the spoils, and determining the administration of the government?

The Advertiser modestly intimates that the franchise question may be settled, as well as the slavery issue. What, with the Massachusetts Amendment fresh in the public mind, and the consequences of the Ohio decision not yet faded from memory?

There is no necessity of more than merely mentioning the unsettled condition of the "Opposition" mind upon these two cardinal points. This state of difference augurs well to the success of the Democratic party, if it shall adhere to the experience of the past and cultivate the prestige and security that experience affords. In the adoption of the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act, they erected a basis for future action which is impregnable and enduring; for the hearts of the people support it. It is a wise and patriotic solution of the slavery issue, which once acknowledged can no more be disturbed.—Let them stand by it steadfastly, as their great champion STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS has stood by it, and not permit its symmetry to be curtailed nor its beauty defaced.

Politicians may take the question as a hobby, and abstract divisions may be improvised demanding "Congressional intervention for protection," or insisting upon Congressional intervention to preclude, but the true Democratic interpretation is the DOUGLAS interpretation, that to the people themselves belongs the right of determining their own institutions without Congressional intervention. That was the interpretation of Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, and that is the interpretation of Mr. DOUGLAS now.

With regard to the franchise issue, it is the Democratic doctrine everywhere, that after the native of a foreign land shall have fulfilled the requirements of the naturalization law of the United States, he shall be entitled to all of the privileges of citizenship save one, which is provided for in the Constitution. They ask no further probation of two years, as has been done in Massachusetts, nor a residence of twenty-one years as is still contended for by some of the "Opposition" of the South. They deem a bona fide residence of five years altogether sufficient; and a longer term undesirable.

But there is another "franchise" which our Buffalo cotemporary entirely overlooks. We allude to the negro franchise, which, in Massachusetts, does not require the extended term of probation demanded for the naturalized citizen. A fugitive slave, who may have run away from his master, and owes service and labor in another State, and is liable to be reclaimed under the broad seal of the United States, and sent back to bondage, may, by the laws of Massachusetts, be entitled to the right of suffrage in one year. This taken in connection with the extended term of naturalization, may have a decided influence of directing the votes of those who are not so illiberal as to shackle their countrymen with disabilities to which they themselves were not exposed; but who enjoying the fruits of freedom desire to see their friends and relatives and countrymen in the enjoyment of the same.

We appeal to no class—there is no sort of political demagoguery that we more despise and condemn than appeals to laborers as laborers, to foreign-born citizens as foreigners, to mechanics as mechanics—to array one class against another, on account of their different occupations, and to stimulate prejudices which should never have been born. We address all classes of citizens alike—they are all interested—it is a mutual end they aim at, the preservation of their liberties, the faithful administration of the government and laws and the happiness of the people.

The next Presidential election will have an important bearing upon the future of America. We do not say it is more important than any that has been or will be; but the elements of discord have been cultivated to an extent that has become dangerous; and disobedience to the laws has been so stimulated both North and South, that the worst consequences, without a reaction, and the success of the Democratic party under a consummate statesman as a leader, who will see that the laws are reverenced and obeyed, may be justly apprehended.—The heresies at the North have quickened like heresies at the South, and though antagonistic to each other, both labor to the same end,—opposition to the wise and beneficent counsels of the true Democracy, who are the party of union and order, and obedience to the obligations and morals of law, and the Constitution.

In another article we publish to-day from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, on our first page, that paper judiciously and capably discusses this disobedience to and disregard of law; and very pointedly alludes to the recent action of the southern people in the African Slave cases, as being an offshoot to the northern sentiment regarding the Fugitive slave law.

While the sentiment is cultivated and tended to practice the worst of consequences must ensue. There is no use in attempting to blink the issue—it must come. It behooves therefore, instead of forming an opposition to Democracy, which must result in anarchy and chaos and ruin, good men, prudent men, men who have their country's welfare at heart, to unite with the true Democracy and close in upon the anarchists, who are even now in a state of Constitutional revolt.

"THE PEOPLE'S PRESS," by J. Birney Marshall, Esq., Columbus, Ohio, is a new Democratic paper, edited with decided and characteristic ability, and especially devoted to the sustainment of S. A. Douglas. What good a divided press at the center of the State can do Ohio, we are at a loss to determine. That it will ultimately serve Douglas's interests we doubt. Still the paper is ably conducted, may render essential service in the coming campaign. But we refuse to know Buchanan Democrats or Douglas Democrats at all. Democracy does not belong to any man. It is a creation of and from the people alone—Allen County Democrat.

There seems to be a misapprehension, among some, of the intentions of the editor of this paper, and the object of the paper itself, notwithstanding we have endeavored to be explicit, so as to prevent any misunderstanding. It is annoying to be misrepresented or have doubts thrown upon motives that are pure and honest, by intimations of suspicion and inuendoes that there may be something wrong. Yet we are not disturbed; and would take it as a gratifying omen, if the same particularity and the same hesitation were exhibited in proving the expediency of measures and the integrity of men, who, in similar or other capacities, desire to sway an influence over the destinies of the Democratic party. We desire to be judged by works and not promises; but "doubting Thomases" should remember that their insinuations are rather calculated to foment if not create divisions than establish and cement harmony. We take no exceptions to McK's demur, because we believe he is solely governed by a desire for the ascendency and welfare of the party, and did not intend to convey the idea that the PRESS designs to cause dissension or to disturb the harmony of the Party. We believe, too, that he is too much of a man to wish us to forego the publication of our paper, because the "Statesman" WILL render itself offensive and seek to retard our efforts to make the PRESS acceptable to the Democracy.

What is meant by a "divided press at the centre of the State," we "are at a loss to determine" unless it means that there shall be but one Democratic paper here, or that we should follow in the wake of the "Statesman"—the logic of which we cannot very readily perceive. We take "truth and the right" for our motto, and disclaim any intention or wish to sow the seeds of discord, or attempt to array one portion of the Democratic party against the other. There is no rational ground upon which any such division or separation should take place. The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS gave Mr. BUCHANAN the most cordial support at the Presidential election in 1856, and it is not ungenerous to expect a fair reciprocity in 1860. At this important point, there was no paper that gave Mr. DOUGLAS the slightest countenance. The "Opposition" press might publish the various rumors to his disparagement, which it was natural it should do, and there was no defender on the ground to join issue or controvert the severest animadversion. The telegraph, which is accustomed to spread the floating schemes and prejudicial speculations of interested politicians and letter-writers, passed its reports through the column of the "Statesman," without a word of comment or contradiction; and they produced their effect on the public mind, which generally takes silence for consent. Is it to cause a "divided press," that we should enter upon the task to disabuse the public mind of any false impressions that might be so produced? Do we disturb the harmony of the party in contradicting intimations prejudicial to Mr. DOUGLAS, and protecting his name and fame from reproach and calumny?—In the contest before us, we, too, "know no Buchanan Democrats or DOUGLAS Democrats at all." Mr. DOUGLAS stands where Mr. BUCHANAN stood in 1856, and where he should stand now,—With their personal differences we have no lot or part, and while we regret that circumstances should have arisen to estrange them from each other, we see no reason why their individual preferences or dislikes should be indulged in, or assumed by us. No man can have more at heart, the interests and honor of the Democratic party, than we have, or will labor more industriously, more sedulously, to advance it to countless triumphs. If we are assailed personally, and our motives are impugned by an arrogant and unscrupulous press, shall we timely and pusillanimously submit in silence, for fear of disturbing the harmony of the party? We are patient and enduring, but even the apprehension of a "divided press at the centre of the State," will not subdue us into acquiescence in the determined and flagitious attacks of the "Statesman," which is in the hands of men who would sell their souls, who are now in government pay, and to use the term in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, are not gentlemen.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

The Chicago "Times" of Wednesday of last week, thus announces the return home of this eminent statesman. His friends everywhere, and they are everywhere, will be gratified to learn of his "condition;" and will be glad, too, that "the opposition he has encountered, is now pretty much broken." He has steadily and unfalteringly maintained "his own position and the principles of the Democratic party," and this day is entitled to stand higher, and does stand higher in the affections and esteem than when all eyes were turned to him as their champion of the American Senate, and his eloquence and statesmanship, like a flashing sword and flowing banner, pointed the way to triumph. The "Times" says:

This eminent Senator and distinguished citizen arrived in this city from the South, late on Monday evening. He took his old quarters at the Tremont House.

Yesterday morning, bright and early, he was up and out, and was called upon by many personal and political friends. He never looked better, being in excellent health and spirits. He is full of life and of hope. His arduous labors during the winter, at Washington, have not worn him in the least; nor has the opposition he has encountered—which, however, is now pretty much broken—worried him to any great extent or weakened his confidence in his own position and in the principles of the Democratic party. At the South—through which section of the country he has just passed—he was met uniformly with the same warm kindness and friendly cordiality that have ever been accorded to him by her true sons. There are not many men in any southern State, who ever pretended to be Democrats, who are willing to hazard the integrity and ascendency of the Democratic party and the peace of the Union, by violating the pledges made to the country in the Cincinnati platform.

It is Senator Douglas's intention to spend two or three weeks in Chicago, at the present time, and then he will be absent for a short period;—after which, for the most part, he will be in Chicago and other parts of the State until about December.

Kansas Resolutions.

We publish the patriotic resolutions adopted by the Kansas Democratic Convention, held on the 19th ult. at Tecumseh. There were one hundred and fifty delegates present, who represented some twenty counties. Unanimity and good feeling prevailed, and the preamble and resolutions, which breathe the true sentiments of Democracy, were adopted with one dissenting voice; such sentiments as are echoed by the Democracy, and inculcate the only basis for harmonious and united action.

Whereas, The members of this Convention have met, in pursuance of a call of the Central Committee of the Democratic party of Kansas, and being animated by a sincere devotion to the Constitution and the Union, the rights of the States, and the sovereignty and reserved rights of the people; and, whereas, the slavery question is practically settled in favor of a free State beyond the possibility of further controversy; and, whereas, we recognize no difference between pro-slavery and free State men, as such:

Resolved, That we affirm our abiding faith and confidence in the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated by Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and founders of our Government, and re-enunciated in the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the people of the Territories, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress known as the "Kansas and Nebraska Act," have the sole exclusive right in the organization of a State government to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, by the will of the majority, fairly and fully expressed at the ballot box, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That non-intervention by Congress with the domestic institutions of the States or Territories, is the vital and distinctive feature of the Democratic party, and any deviation from that principle, either for or against these institutions, is impolitic, illiberal and unjust.

Resolved, That we assert the original and essential inferiority of the negro race, and hereby call upon the Constitutional Convention to prohibit negro and mulatto suffrage, and exclude all free negroes from the future State of Kansas.

Resolved, That said Convention should submit said Constitution to a direct vote of the people for ratification or rejection.

Resolved, That the Democratic party condemns all efforts to array the people of the Union against one another, either on account of locality, birth-place or religion; but on the contrary practices what in theory it professes, that true patriotic spirit which united the people of every clime in the great struggle for American Independence.

Resolved, That the Registry Law passed by a majority of the late Legislature is anti-Democratic, infamous, and contrary to justice.

Resolved, That the unequal and oppressive tax law passed by a majority of the late Legislature meets with the unqualified disapprobation of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the object of the pre-emption law would be better effected by giving a homestead to every bona fide settler and cultivator of the public lands, without a limit as to time, and that we respectfully urge upon the President of the United States the propriety of postponing the sale of the government lands in Kansas for at least twelve months.

☞ Mr. Campbell said at the American meeting at Cincinnati last night, among other things, that "the South ought to have a fair fugitive slave law;" that "upon the whole, he thought Slavery had not made so many serious aggressions after all! Not so many negroes had been returned to servitude under the fugitive law as would have been returned if the present law had not been passed!" Mr. C. said this "as a Republican." If the South has not been so bad after all, and the present fugitive law is working favorably to the negroes and their especial friends, why does the Honorable gentleman join in the crazy crusade against the law, and his "Southern friends," who, by his showing, are really the losers?—Dayton Empire.

That would not suit their purpose, don't you know? It isn't really to serve the negroes that they make so much fuss. What becomes of them they don't care a fig. It is only to have something to talk about. If the fugitive slave law did not succeed in returning a single negro to his master, and were to be the means of rescuing every one that takes legs, they would only dislike it the more. It would injure their business, and destroy the U. G. R. R. monopoly. That would never do. Like the Scotch parson, who asked his congregation "what swallowed Jonah?" and being answered "a whale," irascibly said, "Hoot awa, woman; ye'd as weel take the bread out of my mouth, as the word o' God;" and the Republicans want no competition with their peculiar way of liberating slaves.

WM. H. SAFFORD.—In speaking of the Democratic State Ticket, the Scioto "Gazette," a strong Republican paper, says:

Mr. Safford is one of the best exponents of the democracy of 1859 in the State. He not only endorses the Dred Scott decision, but upholds slavery as an institution authorized and sanctioned by the Bible. He is thoroughly pro-slavery, and will never falter in the support of any measure for the extension and nationalization of the 'peculiar institution of the South. He has the independence to avow his principles openly and freely, and don't require the aid of the artful, juggling platform adopted by the Convention, to hide them in. He is ambitious and industrious, and although we do not believe he has much hope of being elected, he, nevertheless, regards the nomination as a high compliment, and will do as much work in the campaign as any man on the ticket.

The "Gazette" would create an impression that our candidate for Lieut. Governor is extreme in his opinions of slavery, with a view to injure him, and therefore misrepresents him.—We have heard Mr. SAFFORD, in the Senate of Ohio, freely express himself, and, his opinions on the subject are such as every northern gentleman entertains who is not a slave to the dogmas of northern fanaticism. He is ardent and fixed in his attachment to the constitution, and regards the slave as the property of his owner, subject to the laws of the States where slavery exists. There, he may and probably does believe that the Bible presents no bar to the institution of slavery; and it would be a difficult task for the "Gazette" to show that it does. What is said of Mr. SAFFORD's industry and ambition augurs well for the good work he will do in the canvass, for the ticket.

BADLY CRUSHED.—As they were taking down the walls of the old building on Sixth street, Louisville, formerly occupied by R. T. Curd & Co., a portion fell down, burying several workmen beneath the ruins, and crippling Thos. Malone for life, and sadly cutting and bruising Jas. Conners. There were seven others, four of whom were more or less injured.

☞ Speaking of Judge Gholson, the Cincinnati Commercial says:

It is our impression that if the same case were before him that was decided by Judge Swan, he would decide it in the same way.

This must be highly satisfactory to the Reserve.

Judge Swan and Gholson.

AS WE EXPECTED.—Judge Joseph R. Swan of the Supreme Court of Ohio, who is so strenuous for precedents, has, in the Republican State Convention, been voted against him. We predicted he would be [illegible], and he has been. A good "precedent" has been set in his case.—Detroit Tribune, June 8.

The "Tribune" is the leading Republican paper in Michigan, and was prepared for the nominations of the Ohio Republican Convention—especially the overslaughing of Judge Swan. It was not only prepared for such an event, but justifies it and glories in it. It was "as we expected."

"Philistius, then, is President at last.
And Drusilus hath o'erreached it:
It is what I expected."

It was a foregone conclusion to get rid of Judge Swan, who proved himself too pure and honest and 'clear in his great office' to succumb to the dictation of his party, however earnestly, authoritatively and vociferously made. But what did the fanatics gain? The McArthur "Journal," a warm and out-and-out Republican paper, in speaking of the nominees remarks:

William Y. Gholson is known as an able and distinguished lawyer—has been several times elected Judge in a strong Democratic county—a man who will do honor to the Supreme bench of Ohio. His position upon the fugitive slave question is understood to be the same as that of Judges Peck, Swan and Scott.

That is precisely what we said. Is it expected that he will waver and falter and sink under the pressure, should a repetition of the habeas corpus case come up? But it is no matter—the people will indignantly spurn the attempt to make the Judiciary a mere political instrument in the hands of fanatics, and save him the trouble of determining.—They will not consummate and ratify what the Columbus "Gazette," which has always acted with the Republican party, very appropriately and properly terms "that most shameful bargain between the friends of the South, and management, which smells so like corruption from the South."

Mr. Douglas Leaving Memphis.

The editor of the Memphis Ledger, in his paper of the 5th inst., furnishes his readers with the following very poetical and eloquent description of a pleasure trip one hundred and fifty miles, with Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, on his leaving Memphis for Chicago. His allusion to the simple grandeur, free from all ostentation, and unassuming affability of the manners of Mr. DOUGLAS will strike every one familiar with the character of the distinguished Senator, with being eminently just. Mr. DOUGLAS is truly one of the people—unaffected, unobtrusive, devoid of airs, careful of the respect due to others, rather than asserting an undue position for himself, he moves quietly, happily in whatever society he may be cast, inspiring good feeling and making every one admire him for his truly estimable and social qualities. He wears his greatness as an inherent right, and it sits on him so gracefully, one is not constantly reminded by reserved and ostentatious demeanor, "this is a great man," but it breaks out in the brilliancy and freedom of his unstudied conversation, and no one leaves him without the pleasing impression that he has been conversing with a great man.

The Memphis editor was not only pleased with his trip but more than pleased with Mr. DOUGLAS, to whom he does no more than justice, when he pays him the following manly compliment:

OUR TRIP.—We, together with a number of our citizens, left here at half past five o'clock on Saturday evening, on the John H. Dickey, to accompany our distinguished statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, up the river. Our trip was of the most convivial and interesting character. Judge Douglas, like all truly great men, (for such we consider him) is as plain, simple and easy in his manners, as a pure youth of ten summers, and yet, with all this, he never failed to exhibit profound breadth, depth, and extent of thought, even upon all the less important topics of conversation in which he became casually engaged. True greatness is never ostentatious, nor do the humblest ever associate with it without being benefitted by the impress it leaves upon them.—We may be carried away with Bulwer's beautiful idealizations of the lake of Como, or we may linger in imaginative fondness beside the insular mansions of Paul Jovius, reared Phoenix like upon the ruined villa of Pliny, where the surrounding lake, in the magic calm of quiet eventide, reflects in its limpid bosom the sculptured trunks of marble statuary, obelisks and columns of orient ages. We may muse thoughtfully over the pathetic whispers of those beautiful gardens of the Trajan island, amid whose leagued shades and winding walks the fleeting sprites of eventide are ever wont to roam in frolicsome gladness, or we may contemplate the gradual blending of their green mounds and plains, sparkling fountains and cerulean sheens in the deep silence of spiritual solitude, and feel that we are but sensational, reflecting out the ever varied lights and shades thus mirrored on the surface of our magnetic being. Yet, when the magic touch of those voluminous embodiments of intellectual might falls with all its force upon our open and expanding powers, we more truly feel the inherent altitude of our sentient greatness, and are the more impressed to profit by the reception of those treasures of intellectual sense thus dealt out by the more unsparing hands of the truly great of earth. We are not ready enough to drop loose and yield our own self-respect at the mere sight of a great man, nor do we adjudge every big name to be what it passes for on the current tide of life; but when we come to experience the benefits of those great powers of mind so tempered with simplicity, we feel free to point to it in all station whatsoever, as we do now to Stephen A. Douglas—there is A MAN!! Many of our citizens enjoyed in common the pleasures of this brief trip—the evening and night were spent on the John H. Dickey, where there was a continual flow of life and spirit. On arriving at a point, about one hundred and fifty miles above Memphis, we reshipped on the steamer Philadelphia and returned home.

"Naturalized Citizens."

A note from Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, to Mr. Le Clare, of Tennessee, in reply to an inquiry of the latter as to the virtue and effect of naturalization in this country, in the event of the party visiting France, the country of his nativity, and the present time. * * * *

Gen. Cass simply states the fact that the French government sets up this claim, but by no means admits that the American government recognizes it. We append the note of our Secretary of State:—Statesman.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 17, 1859.

"To Mr. Felix Le Clare, Memphis, Tenn.

"SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received. In reply, I have to state that it is understood that the French Government claims military service from all natives of France who may be found within its jurisdiction. Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim should you voluntarily repair thither.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"LEWIS CASS."

We confess we do not understand or maybe do not appreciate the concise and very unsatisfactory reply of the Secretary of State, and as we have not seen and do not know the exact nature of Le Clare's application, we should rather infer from the answer that it had been merely to ascertain if any such service would be insisted on in France from a naturalized American citizen.

The "Statesman" is unfortunate in its attempt to explain the unwritten part of the reply, because if the application were as the "Statesman" represents it, the reply is an evasion and does not meet the point; or leaves the positive inference that a native of France, although a naturalized citizen of the United States, will visit France at this time at his own peril. Nor do we perceive anything in the reply of Gen. Cass, to bear the "Statesman" out in its assertion that he "by no means admits the American Government recognizes" the claim of the French Government. If such had been his intention he would have said so.

We apprehend that the blundering has been on the part of the "Statesman," which misconceives the tenor of Le Clare's letter, and assists the Republican papers in the construction they choose to put upon the matter.

In an event of the kind, we should look upon our country as disgraced, if the rights of a naturalized citizen were not recognized and protected; and France, and no other power should assert a claim which would have the effect of intimidating an American citizen from visiting France to see his friends, in the prosecution of business, or for any other laudable purpose whatever, or else the existing treaties should be cancelled, and the Representatives of the people be summoned to "let slip the dogs of war."

☞ The "Statesman" has found one paper mean enough to echo its false charges and reiterate its misrepresentations. The Mt. Vernon "Banner" does the thing our AMOUR. The echo of meanness is meaner than the original. Lucky Harper has shown himself too contemptible a dog to be even kicked out of the way.

A GALA DAY.

OPENING OF THE OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1859.

The wide-spread invitations of the genial and generous host, ANDREW WILSON, JUN., had been accepted by a large concourse of guests, and the beautiful morning of the 9th had not disclosed the brilliant hues of the auspicious day, before every avenue to "the Springs" seemed literally alive with carriages, buggies, teams, horsemen and pedestrians. The Hotel, a new and elegant structure erected since last season, over whose cupola proudly waved the flag of Stripes and Stars, was soon a scene of bustle, if not confusion, from the pressing throng eager to be accommodated with rooms, for the adjustment of their respective toilets. Numerous servants were stationed ready to wait upon impatient visitors. Lads, with brooms in hand, were soon busily engaged in "dusting the jackets" of those who had obtained their full share of TERRA FIRMA during the morning's drive or ride. In the office were Messrs. JAS. Swayne, Superintendent, J. H. McOmber, Clerk, and Mr. Alexander, Book-keeper, assisted by frequent visits from Mr. Wilson himself, most industriously engaged in registering the names, and distributing the guests through suitable apartments in the Hotel itself, the Mansion House, and Cottage Row. A most wise and gallant discrimination was made in favor of the ladies, who were instantly attended to; and those of the sterner sex were taken as they came. No great while elapsed before the beautiful grounds, laid off with convenient and agreeable walks, were gay with ladies and gentlemen, paired off or in clusters and groups, reclining beneath some friendly umbrage, or wending their way to the pavilion, down the grassy slope, where in its huge urn of marble welled up the noble fountain which gives the name to the "Springs."

Far to the south they wandered to the grateful shade of the forest, beneath whose glossy leaves and pendant boughs they took shelter from the sun. But as the hours rolled by, the stream of visitors was almost as constant as the current of the bright river that laves the base of the eminence on which the buildings of "the Springs" are tastefully arranged. A beam of gladness, as bright as the sunshine, spread over the face of every one, and told that the heart was gay, and ready for the enjoyment of the fete. The voices of laughing girls, and of resolute men, commingled in a tone of happiness that made the very air vocal with gladness. A delicious breeze swept through the long avenues, playing with clustering curls that hung on the brow of beauty, and kissing lips that wreathed in nests of dimples. The absence of reserve, the entire freedom from restraint, the cunning determination to enjoy and impart pleasure, were the distinguishing features of the scene. The piano was touched by fairy fingers, and a voice of melody was heard above the din and bustle of the arrivals, but not above the sounds for dinner. From the well of white sulphur, from the chalybeate spring, from the magnesia fount, from far down in the aisles of the old primeval woods, where a stream of crystal lime-stone purls from its source, the listeners converged to the reception room and its neighboring effects.

Dinner was announced; the portals were thrown open, and speedily about three hundred guests were seated, quite a moiety of them ladies. A more inviting table never delighted the eye of a connoisseur. Mr. Kimball, the Steward, although newly installed, had arranged every thing in exquisite order, and the utmost profusion which reigned was admirably regulated by good taste. One who has seen something, and has a free pencil, thus groups the feast: "Solids and fluids from all countries and climes, every delicacy capable of being procured was spread upon the tables, wines that sparkled in rivalry to the bright eyes of the fair that adorned the ladened board; fruits from the Tropics; varieties snatched from the briny ocean—all and everything that could be imagined, to the entire satisfaction of epicurean taste, was provided."

How every one disposed of him or herself after dinner, it would require a folio to describe. The grounds were again variegated by locomoting pairs and down on the river side, where the waters were flashing in the sunshine, and singing their eternal song of gladness, we noticed a "wee gentleman" draw off his inamorata,—but as we did not "overhear" the conversation, we shall let him tell the tale, which we are sure will be enjoyed by those who know the amiable and too susceptible correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette:"

"I went to my room to take a siesta, and having arranged the blinds so as to admit the breeze and still shut out the sunshine, was just going into a delicious doze when the conversation of ladies under the window arrested my attention.

One of them said, "O, how delightful it would be here if one only had a sweet heart." The other replied, "Yes, it's just the place, and I mean to have one too before I go back." No sleep for me after that. I sauntered through the grounds, listening at every group for the voices I heard at the window, but in vain. Eftsoons, however, chance threw me in the way of a pleasant lady, and with her I wandered down to the river—clambering over rocks and fences and exploring the gravelly shores. At the old mill dam, we sat down and gathered the shells which are so profusely scattered there. We flung stones into the stream to count the circles they made, and talked of the long passed days of childhood. She was a believer in matrimony, too, and talked so frankly about it that I was quite delighted.

She seemed deeply interested in the shells, and as I poured some choice ones I had gathered into her hand, she exclaimed, "O, these are so nice, I'll take them home to the children." My thermometer suddenly fell about 75 degrees, and I afterwards voted shells and sentimental promenades a bore."

About half-past 3 P. M. the State Medical Society, and numerous others who accompanied them from Columbus, arrived, having levied contribution on every possible means of conveyance at Delaware Station, and packed to the best advantage. Dinner was not yet over. Remove after remove accommodated fresh guests, until over a thousand had been satisfied—the corks of the sparkling Catawba playing their parts so incessantly as a score of pistol galleries in full exercise.

It may not be amiss here to state that the learned Disciples of Galen had unknowingly passed the convenient point where they were expected, at Lewis Center, where conveyances had been provided for their especial accommodation. This point is fifteen miles from Columbus, and but six miles from White Sulphur, and will be found in future the most desirable way to "the Springs." Mr. R. B. Bailey, the efficient and courteous Traveling Agent of the C., C. and C. R. R., had made arrangements for the train to stop there, and it will be one of the regular stopping places during the watering season, which will be a great convenience to visitors from Columbus, who need never apprehend a failure of securing an agreeable conveyance.

The twilight came, and the replenished and refreshed "Medicine Men," relieved of the pressure of the past few days in attendance upon the annual meeting of their society, assembled on the lawn in front of the northern row of cottages, and passed the following resolutions unanimously:

On motion it was agreed to hold the next annual session of the Society at Ohio White Sulphur Springs, on the second Tuesday in June, 1860.

The Society then unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby intimate our gratitude to A. Wilson, Esq., the urbane and gentlemanly proprietor of the "Ohio White Sulphur Springs," for his boundless hospitality and liberality, as exhibited in the princely banquet rendered this society.

Resolved, That as citizens of Ohio, and conservators of the public health, we realize the greatest satisfaction in contemplating the ample and admirable arrangements for recreation, the promotion of health, and the cure of disease, which his enterprise and liberality have placed in our midst.

Resolved, That in the rare healthfulness of the locality, its varied and delightful scenery, its four varieties of mineral and medicinal waters, provided by a beneficent Providence in such abundant and unfailing supplies, we have a combination of hygienic and medicinal facilities, challenging comparison with the best watering places of the country and of the world.

Resolved, That we most cheerfully recommend the "Ohio White Sulphur Spring" to the seekers of pleasure, recreation or health, as affording the most ample and desirable facilities for the attainment of these ends.

Resolved, That the papers of the State be requested to publish these resolutions.

On motion, the Society adjourned SINE DIE.

What to do with the night? The dancing hall was brilliantly lighted up, and thither repaired the gay and happy throng, and a fine band of music struck up, speedily the floor was filled with dancers, and every door and window packed with spectators. A little after 10 o'clock a most magnificent supper was served up, after which the tables were removed and the supper-room converted into a dancing hall, where another band discoursed quadrille, schottische, Mazurka and waltz, until the hours were growing longer as morning approached. Both rooms presented an array of beauty rarely equalled; and there was "the happiest time" we ever witnessed—no exclusiveness, no affectation of caste—none of the fastidious airs that so frequently mar the enjoyment of such an occasion. Many acquaintances were there formed that it will be agreeable to remember, that may ripen into friendships, or yet into—something else, although "E. B." after his riverside flirtation was bewildered, for says he, in writing to the Cincinnati Gazette:

Among such an array of dazzling beauty, it would not only be invidious, but very difficult, to particularize. Nowhere would the bachelor, seeking a tenant for his desolate heart, be so unlikely to get one as here, because easily bewildered with such a collection of grace and beauty he could not choose. Every belle here finds a rival, for no mortal can be so peerless as to combine all the charms that entrance the visitor in her own single person. So the bachelor, no matter how happy his choice, feels sad to think he must leave so much beauty unpossessed and consequently sinks into a general admirer of the whole sex.

The whole affair went off splendidly. It was a fete that did honor to the host whose profuse liberality and exceeding care, in providing every convenience and comfort for his numerous guests—his quiet, unobtrusive manners, his admirable arrangements, his genuine hospitality created an impression that can never be obliterated. He is a gentleman in the true sense of the word; and just such a gentleman, with enlarged views, a lavish hand, a liberal heart, as will give renown to the Ohio White Sulphur Springs as the Great Western Watering Place. The grounds are beautiful by nature, and he will contemplate their further improvement. A large pavilion is to be erected on the riverside, and on a level with the present White Sulphur Fountain, in which a jet of the sparkling water will be kept in constant play. One hundred hands were to be engaged upon the grounds this week in working out his contemplated embellishments.

We have not said half what we wished to say of the Springs, the grand festival, or the generous hosts, but the will is not lacking. We hope to meet many of our acquaintances there, and have a pleasant re-union during the summer.

Horrible Cannibalism—A Brother eats two of his own Brothers.

We do not know that we ever read anything more horrible than the following. To think of three brothers, the same blood coursing through their veins, milking the same maternal fount, growing up in fraternal affection, inspired by the same love of adventure and thirst for gold, led off in that wild chase, and driven to despair and death and worse than death! Byron's Prisoner of Chillon is more than realized:

"O, God it is a wonderful thing
To see the human soul take wing,
In any shape, in any mood."

A brother to wait until the ANIMUS had left the wasted body of his brother, and then madly satisfy the cravings of gaunt hunger, on the form that had been so loved, and when instinct with life had shared the blessings of the same mother! It is a fearful and harrowing picture; and then to see the ravenous victim of hunger dashing out the brains of his skeleton brother, from whose bones he had already stripped the flesh,—what should be the fate of those wretches who instigated this Pike's Peak fever, and lured the throng in the devil's path, made roseate and golden with the hues of hope, to terminate in the endless abyss of bitterness and woe?

The Fremont (Ohio) Democratic Messenger furnishes the details, which are almost too horrible for belief, but are corroborated by narratives almost as heart-rending and of similar suffering.

In a recent letter to his mother, in Fremont, Isaac B. Sharp, Esq., of Wyandotte City, Kansas, says in regard to the Pike's Peak humbuggery, that the most horrible sufferings and starvations are exhibited among the returning gold seekers. One instance he relates of the two there, which he says is direct from the mouth of the only one now surviving, that on their return home, in crossing the plains, they ran out of provisions, when one of the brothers died of sheer starvation and exhaustion. The surviving brothers then commenced to devour the lifeless remains of their brother, thus keeping themselves from direct and actual starvation, carrying the lifeless body with them for provisions, as long as it lasted! Then came another trial of suffering from the gnawing monster—hunger—and at last another of the brothers died. No sooner dead, then the only remaining one commenced savagely, to feast upon his lifeless remains! He also carried the body with him, husbanding his only hope of provisions as long as he could, with the hope of falling in with some emigrants on their way to the mines. But day after day he traveled without seeing a sign of a living thing, until the flesh of his dead brother was literally devoured, and the griping, grasping gnawings of the consumer within him, drove him to such a degree of frantic madness, that he beat open the skull of the skeleton before him, and feasted upon the brains within! At last exhausted and famished he laid down to die, where sometime after he was found by a band of friendly, scouting Indians, and placed in the fort, where his wants were supplied. This is so fiendish, so horrible, that we should under no circumstances give it publicity did it not come from one who we know would scorn to write such unmitigated suffering to his mother, if there was no foundation of truth in it. Let those who have a longing to go to Pike's Peak beware, and let these horrid details be a warning to them.

CUCUMBERS.—We find the following in the Claremont Press of Friday:

The following method of preparing green cucumbers, so as to render them a healthful diet, was related to us yesterday by a gentleman who says he speaks from experience: Soak the cucumbers in cold water over night; then pare and cut in thin slices; place them in a deep plate or dish; sprinkle a little salt and pepper over them; then slice a few onions over the top, after which pour on half a pint of good cider vinegar. After this is done throw plate, cucumbers, onions and all out of the window. A good idea, and no mistake.

If the gentleman intended to convey the idea that such disposition of a favorite esculent, was original with him, he must have taken it for granted that Vivian Grey was an obsolete book. The mode of preparing cucumbers for the table is there set forth with the greatest particularity, and one can almost see Beckendorf raise the window to cast them out of doors, so vivid is the description, and the surprise wrought by the denouement is quite startling.

We should not hazard an opinion against that of the "faculty," and the "long line of safe precedents" handed down from time immemorial, but it does appear to us that moderately used cucumbers are quite as harmless as radishes or almost any other vegetable used in a crude or raw state. We have heard of their being cooked like squashes, and rendered palatable; but never partook of them, save in the old familiar way, and have never suffered the slightest inconvenience from them. Nor do we believe that, used in moderation, they possess any deleterious quality.—They contain a great many seeds which are doubtless indigestable, and are of a cold, clammy, watery nature, and the stomach surcharged with an undue portion must labor under its load. Nature has so instituted her laws as to provide for the physical relief of man in oppressive weather; and when the sun shines down tropically, cucumbers must have been given to be eaten, and like the fruits, that are so delicious in "Columbia's fairest isle," and seem designed to relieve the thirst of a torrid clime, from their very flavor, they were intended for summer use. We disclaim Beckendorf's theory, but let them be used judiciously, and not be ABUSED?

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—When the severe frost, for which the night of the 4th and morning of the 5th are responsible, had visited its keen and biting irony upon agriculture, singing the beards of the wheat and blacking the blades of the corn, we thought it was a dispensation which was bestowed unsolicited and unprovoked by the happy farmers who had such a bright prospect before them. The Democratic Messenger thinks otherwise and thus accounts for the milk in the cocoa-nut:

CAN THIS BE SO?—We are informed by a gentleman who has just returned from a tour over the eastern counties composing the Western Reserve, that nearly all the fruit, grain, and vegetables have been destroyed by the late severe frosts. Here we have a divine evidence in history—the blight on the fruit and grain has only occurred in the black-republican nigger-worshiping counties, while in every democratic county, on the reserve, we only hear of the very slightest manifestation of damages. God is punishing these abolitionites—or how else can we account for this singling out of counties that have had this curse put upon them? Let candid men ponder this!

AN IMPORTANT TAX DECISION.—In making their returns for taxation, the Life Insurance Companies have claimed the right to deduct from their aggregate the amount of outstanding policies as so much of a debt against the Company. Auditor Matthews, of Hamilton County, took a different view, and notified them to list the full amount of cash on hand. One of the Companies appealed to the State Auditor, who sustains the view taken by the County Auditor. He claims that it is not a debt against the Company, except upon a certain contingency—that of the death of the person whose life is insured—and can then be deducted from the aggregate return.

STRANGE INFATUATION.—Mr. E Kent, a very respectable citizen of Bath township, Summit Co., Ohio, a man of good habits, and in very comfortable circumstances, surrounded by a very interesting family, wife and five children, just in the prime of manhood, aged 34, and in the enjoyment of good health, committed suicide on the evening of the 7th inst., about sunset, by hanging himself in his own barn. The act has excited great wonder, as there was no apparent cause for it.

European Correspondence.

A very particular and esteemed friend, from Southern Ohio, is about to visit Europe, on an excursion of pleasure and observation, and has promised us a series of letters which cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. He is a gentleman of enlarged views, cultivated taste and extensive reading, and his descriptions of scenery, and reflections on government, men and manners, will be not only interesting, but instructive. At this time, when "wild war's deadly blast" calls the serried cohorts to arms, and generals are marching and countermarching their disciplined battalia in prospect of bloody fields, these letters will possess more than ordinary attraction, as embodying the observations of one of our own citizens qualified to discriminate and writing with a free pen. We shall look for the commencement of the series with a lively interest, which doubtless will be shared by our readers.

Books—Standard Works.

The well-known book-store of Messrs. J. H. RILEY & CO. has been recently replenished by large additions of standard works, selected by Mr. RILEY himself during his visit to the east. It is a very complete establishment, and comprises an assortment so various and so extensive, that it is a rare thing indeed if any work of utility or taste can be asked for without finding it. The more recent publications which address themselves to the judicious and refined reader, are generally to be met with, as great care is observed to keep up with the current of "living literature."

The advertisements of this establishment, to be found in our columns to-day, will afford some indication of the vastness of the variety, and the judgment displayed in the selection of the assortment. In fine, every taste or requirement can be accommodated, from the heavy tomes of law to the light and more ephemeral fancies of the weaver of fiction.

FIRE WORKS FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The advertisement of the great pyrotechnist of our city C. A WAGNER, shows that he is making great preparations for the coming National Anniversary. As a gentleman of taste and experience, he provides an assortment of the rarest and most brilliant varieties. Those who desire to have private exhibitions for their own families and those of their neighbors can be supplied, with all necessary instructions. Contiguous towns and villages will be furnished from Charley's Grand Arsenal, by timely application.—Remember to send on your orders in time.

Hoe and Scissors.

If the person that stole our hoe from the garden will bring it back again, we will be very much obliged; and besides it may save somebody from merited exposure. Anybody that would steal an editor's hoe must certainly be a hard case.—[McArthur Journal.

This is not an usual source of annoyance and complaining by an editor, who generally RAKES down with a pen, or runs his scissors into other people's brains. It indicates a degree of agricultural industry that is not very common to the craft. Now, here is a complaint much more frequent, although it may have originated like THAT HOE, in placing the implement in the wrong place, or, as is sometimes the case, having no place for it. The Piqua "Enquirer" says:

Our scissors are lost, and we can't afford to buy a new pair. Who will lay us under obligations by presenting us a nice, little, sharp-pointed pair?—Who?

We trust our cotemporaries may be mutually delighted in the receipt of brand new presents, but would it not be unfortunate if some cross purpose should arise, and the hoe go to Piqua and the scissors take the way to Vinton county?

HENRY CLAY ON THE NEW-FANGLED DOCTRINE.—On the 8th of May, 1850, Henry Clay, from the Committee of Thirteen in the Senate of the United States, made a report on the slavery question, in which are to be found the following words:

"The true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming Territorial Governments for each newly-acquired domain is to refrain from all legislation on the subject of slavery in the Territory acquired, so long as it retains the Territorial form of government, leaving it to the people of such Territory, when they have attained to such a condition which entitles them to admission as a state, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."

It will be seen that, if Mr. Clay was alive, he would sustain the position of the Democracy on the slavery question.

☞ The Democrats of New Haven, Conn., elected their Mayor, at the late municipal election, by about three hundred and sixty majority.—The election was warmly contested. Connecticut is evidently preparing to go Democratic next year.—[Dayton Empire.

Yes, and the Connecticut Democracy are Douglas Democracy, and are true to the Popular Sovereignty and non-intervention doctrine in its strictest sense.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Standish Calvin had his finger twisted off at the first joint while fastening a halter on a horse's neck at Marysville on the 8th inst. The horse gave a sudden start and the cord had kinked around the finger.

☞ We have no time nor space to answer the stupidity and malevolence of the pensioned Statesman, and its pretended correspondent, the preponderance of the falsehood or malignity, of which it is difficult to determine.

OHIO STATE STOCKS.—The transfer books of the Ohio State Stocks will be closed from the 15th of June until the 15th of July, and the interest will be paid at the State agency in New York, from the 1st to the 15th of July, and after that in Columbus, Ohio.

The Crop Prospects.

We have taken great pains in the examination of the newspapers received at this office from every section of the country to arrive at a fair conclusion as to the extent of injury inflicted by the severe frost which occurred at the close of last week. We are happy to say that the calamity promises to be less severe than was apprehended. In recurring to the past, when a similar visitation occurred at a later period of the season, we are reminded that the crops were uncommonly prolific, and more than realized expectation—the corn crop especially was remarkably abundant.

Information from the wheat growing counties inspires us with hope that this great staple will yet be found comparatively safe, and that the damage will be found partial rather than general. There is no doubt of its having been considerable, but we should be thankful that it was not greater, and be content with the fair yield yet promised. If prices remain undiminished, or but slightly modified, the agriculturist, although he may not have an overflowing granery, will yet be well remunerated for his labor, and find the earth a bounteous and fruitful mother.

The corn is not materially injured. The genial rain on Wednesday morning followed by warm sunshine will bring out its bright green blades again, and the fields will soon look as gay and promising as ever. The fruit has suffered greatly, especially in some localities, and grape culture this season will doubtless be far less profitable than had been anticipated. The berries too will be short in their productiveness, and although palatable luxuries, and forming a general portion of the store of prudent housewifery, yet their loss may be a source of less regret when it is remembered that the more important products of industry, forming the staples of agricultural wealth, are yet comparatively safe and of sufficient abundance to prevent either suffering or even inconvenience.—It is bad enough to have so fair a prospect of a bountiful harvest of everything suddenly blighted; but it is a source of gratitude that so much has been permitted to remain for our comforts and indulgences.

Some fields of barley in the neighborhood of Dayton (says the *Journal*) have been entirely cut off by the frost. One man, who had a field of corn two feet high nipped, cut the stalks as far down as they were frozen on Monday. Those that were not cut sufficiently low made half an inch of a sickly looking sprout the same day, while those that were cut below the frozen parts threw out green and healthy shoots two inches in length the same afternoon. The owner of the field Mr. (Edgar) started he said to get 120 bushels to the acre, and he doesn't despair of it yet. Late wheat in the same locality is said to be much injured.

The Newark *Advocate* of June 8, speaking of the frost, says: "For a day or two, the fear was general that the wheat crop was very heavily damaged, but on yesterday much hope was felt that the injury to the earlier wheat will prove far less than had been anticipated." Corn and garden products were generally cut down.

The Cleveland *Leader*, June 8, says: Some wheat from one of the fields that was given up as "dead and gone" was brought to our office yesterday, and on examination appeared as sound and good as ever. We anticipate that the fears of the wheat were premature.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, June 8, says—There is not much alarm in the country around this city as regards the wheat. We have it from good authority, that rye is injured badly, in some cases, at least. A rumor prevails that wheat was injured, but many farmers who have examined their crops, within a circle of 100 miles of this city, report to us that they have not been able to ascertain any evidences of it.

In Belmont county, corn, potatoes, tobacco and garden stuff generally, was cut down. The Barnesville *Intelligencer* says:

Great apprehensions were felt in regard to the wheat crop, and many opinions have been expressed as to its condition. Most farmers who have examined the grain assure us that it is not affected in the least. Divers experts represent the *grain* as being good, but the *stalk* so injured that it easily breaks off at the first joint. From all we can learn, however, we incline to the opinion that the wheat crop in this vicinity is comparatively safe. Below Glencoe, on McMahon's Creek, in the same county, and the river country, vegetation was not injured. This was owing to the fog which prevailed there. Even in this vicinity, says the *Intelligencer*, the crops in the neighborhood of streams were saved.

The Toledo *Blade* says there was very little, if any, frost in that city; but in the country, east and west, it was severe. In Ottawa county the damage was very serious to corn, wheat, fruit, grapes and other crops.

The Sandusky *Register* represents that the frost was not very severe in that vicinity, but in the country some nine miles east and south it was quite destructive to fruit and corn.

In Portage county the *Democrat*, after speaking of the ravages by the frost, says: By later and more thorough examinations in this vicinity, we are pleased to learn that the wheat crop is not injured to the extent which was at first feared. The prospect is that there will be a fair crop of wheat.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—SLANDER.—The Boston *Traveller* says a suit is now pending in the Supreme Judicial Court for Cumberland County, Maine, of which, says a correspondent, the evidence will disclose the following facts: A gentleman by the name of Paran Jones, formerly of Bellinsford, N. H., while a resident of that place, paid his respects to a Miss Herbert, of Portland, Me., and she, in consideration of his regard and promises (she being quite wealthy) furnished him with money, horses, carriages, &c., and, as she alleges, he agreed to marry her. At the end of three years' "courtship" he left her and went to Wiscasset, Me. Meeting with very good success there he concluded to stick to single-blessedness. About a year passed on and she married a Mr. Parmenter. Some six months after they were married Jones made serious charges against her, which, she says, were false, and were the cause of the separation between her and her husband, which took place about eight months after their marriage. She has, therefore, sued Jones for $10,000 the amount which she alleges he received from her during their three years' "courtship," and has also commenced another action against him, in which she claims $20,000 for injury to her character, which was the cause of her husband's leaving her. The action will be tried at Portland in October.

FROM HAYTI.—A late arrival at New York brings advices from Hayti to the 21st ult.

The news, though peaceable, is important, as it confirms the stability of the republican government.

The law of banishment against Soulouque and his followers, voted unanimously by the Chamber of Representatives, has been at last accepted by the Senate. The Senate had, however, refused to decree the confiscation to the State of the property of Soulouque and [illegible], maintaining that this was a matter to be decided only by a civil tribunal.

The annual salary of the President of Hayti is fixed at twenty thousand piasters.

ABOUT MISSIONS.—SOUTHEY, in his Omniana, relates the following:

"When I was last in Lisbon a nun made her escape from the nunnery. The first thing for which she inquired when she reached the house in which she was to be secreted, was a looking glass. She had entered the convent when only five years old, and from that time had never seen her own face. There was some excuse for her."

An exchange paper begins a forcible appeal to its delinquents with this touching sentence: We must dun or be dun.

CITY NOTICES.

SODA.—That marble fountain of our genteel friend J. M. DENIG on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in superior style, and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the Neil Block!

☞ DR. J. STEWART has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

☞ Nothing is more refreshing in warm weather than soda. If you wish the very best call at RAM & PIERCE'S, where they keep every thing good.

SODA FOUNTAINS.—The most beautiful fountain we have seen any where is at Strong & Armstrong's and the Soda and Syrups are delicious.

☞ Hats are of various patterns and styles—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at RUBSIELL'S if you want a superior article.

☞ FARBUS' Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made ones for the last two or three years.

"If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by our bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakespeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repainted here. ADVANCE. Mr. Edward Cornellison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

C. A. WAGNER, dealer in Fruits, Preserves, Wines Liquors and Cigars. Also announced over the above, in Wagner's Restaurant, which although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of game and such delicacies as are to be procured by constant attention. The Saloon is in "good condition," No. 31 East State Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. C. CRITTENDEN on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

☞ ROBERTS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "Josey" says that he don't care if going to three cents a pound more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

☞ SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co's., celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, if equaled.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

☞ FRED. RIPS is very anxious to see his friends and have a talk about European affairs. He may be found in the saloon of the United States Hotel, where for the present he regales himself with the news.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the corks fly.—MORGAN deserves the liberal custom he has.

☞ B. F. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

☞ CHARLEY BRETTOGLE is sending out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in want of the Spring style for summer wear should look in.

☞ FRANK HERRMANN, at Whitehouse's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1859.

American Meeting at Cincinnati.

The Americans of Cincinnati met last evening at Smith and Nixon's Hall. The attendance was not large. Among those present were Hon. L. D. Campbell and Hon. John Scott Harrison.

Hon. L. D. Campbell addressed the meeting. He stated that he attended the late Republican Convention in this city, he considered the fourth resolution passed by that body an insult to the Americans who had been invited to fraternize with them.

The following, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

The Republican party of Ohio in its recent Convention, as well by its resolves as by its nominations, has shown itself subservient to insolent dictations of foreignism on the one hand, and the arrogant demands of fanaticism on the other; thus assuming ground both anti-American and sectional, alike distasteful and offensive to Americans and national men of all parties.

The Democratic party has proved itself utterly false to the great doctrine of "*Non Intervention*," by the unwarrantable interference of its present administration in the local affairs of our Territories, for the purpose of suppressing or preventing the popular will of the people.

It has for many years fostered and still encourages an undue foreign influence in the politics of the country for mere party purposes, and it sustains its present administration in a reckless and profligate extravagance which exceeds anything in the history of our country, which is great cause of alarm.

We therefore believe it to be the duty of the American party (disavowing all sympathy, or co-operation with either of the parties) to assume its proper and legitimate position of independence, therefore

Resolved, That we recommend a Mass Convention of all the conservative citizens of Ohio to be held at Cincinnati, to nominate a State ticket, which shall reflect the opinion of all who are in favor of sustaining honest and independent judiciary; who are in favor of an honest and faithful application of the doctrine of "Non Intervention" by Congress in the local affairs of our territories; who oppose an unwarrantable foreign influence in our politics and who are devoted to, and under all circumstances will, maintain the integrity of our Federal Union.

The Slaveholders' Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—The Maryland Convention, to consider the question as to the best means of regulating the free negro population, met again this morning. The hall was crowded, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings. Hon. Jas. Alfred Pearce, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the report and resolutions of the majority.

Mr. F. W. Jacobs, of Worcester county, presented the views of a portion of the minority, being a written address, going over the whole ground and detailing the grievances of the slave owners of Maryland, and the pernicious influence of free negroism on the population generally. He advocated the prohibition of emancipation and the passage of laws for the gradual extinction of free negroes. He alluded to the tendency in Northern and Western States to legislate against free negroes. He alluded to the interference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the *North* in the matter; was very severe on the New York *Christian Advocate*, touching its strictures on the Convention held at Cambridge, and its attempts to threaten with Ecclesiastical cowhide the Methodists of Maryland if they countenance the present movement. He avowed himself a Methodist, but repudiated in strong language any attempt at Ecclesiastical interference with the domestic institutions of the State.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—The slaveholder's convention adopted the following resolutions, reported by the majority of the committee and adjourned *sine die*.

Resolved, That the convention considers any measures for the general removal of the free blacks from the State of Maryland impolitic, inexpedient and uncalled for, by any public exigency which could justify it.

Resolved, That the free negro population should be well and thoroughly controlled by efficient laws, to the end that it may be orderly, industrious and productive.

Resolved, That, for the purpose of diminishing as far as possible the evils which proceed from an excessive and increasing free class of negroes, the policy of the State declared in 1831 should be reaffirmed, and such amendments be made to the act of that year as will give to it active force. Such as will either prohibit emancipation altogether, or compel the prompt removal from the State of those emancipated; and that the legislature should be asked to review and amend the laws relating to free negroes and to emancipation, so as to remedy all the defects of a system which time and experience have disclosed.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to submit the views of this Convention, and to ask appropriate legislation by the General Assembly.

A LIFE OF CRIME.—HENRY WOOD, *alias* Bascom, a noted English cracksman, died in the Rhode Island State Prison on Monday, of consumption.

He was born at Warwick, England, and was 45 years of age. On the day before his death he gave to the Warden of the Prison a brief narrative of his life. He was arrested in England, when sixteen years of age, for theft, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, being flogged both at the commencement and termination of his term. On his discharge, he was again arrested at the door of the jail for robbery, was tried, convicted and transported to Australia for seven years, during twelve months of which time he was in irons. On his discharge, at the end of the term of sentence, he robbed a man, in Sydney, N. South Wales, and was, in consequence, sentenced to seven years' sentence. Having served out this sentence, he came to America, and on the last day of May, 1847, in eighteen months after his arrival, was arrested in Boston for burglary, for which he was sent to [illegible] State Prison for ten years. On his discharge, in November, 1857, he came to Providence, and in twenty-four days time was arrested for attempting to break in a store, and was sent to the State Prison for three years, as above stated. He had a cough for twelve years. He died thoroughly penitent, expressing the belief that his life would be a different one had he the privilege of living it over again.

"THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD" PROSTRATED.—At Boston the other evening, Dr. Geo. B. Winship, who is said to be the strongest man in the world, was announced to deliver a lecture. The hall was filled, and the Dr. after having commenced his lecture was seen to tremble and fall to the floor. He appeared again and again swooned, when by the advice of physicians he was dissuaded from attempting to go on with his lecture. It is said that on being taken from the hall, his heart had nearly ceased to beat. Dr. W. accounts for the unfortunate affair on the ground that the atmosphere of the hall was close and impure. His friends, however, regard it as caused by the peculiarity of appearing before a public audience for the first time. Dr. W. has for several years given much attention to the subject of physical education. He is twenty-five years of age, five feet seven inches in height, and weighs one hundred and forty-three pounds. He graduated at Cambridge five years ago. He can raise a barrel of flour from the floor to his shoulder; can raise himself with either little finger till his chin is half a foot above it; can raise 809 pounds with either little finger; can put up a dumb bell of 141 pounds; exercises daily with two dumb bells weighing 100 pounds each, which he can raise alternately above his head; can lift with the hand 916 pounds dead weight, without the aid of straps or belts of any kind. Topham, the strongest man in England, could raise only 800 pounds in the same way; and the celebrated Belgian giant could lift only 800. Dr. W. was prepared to exhibit all these facts, but the unexpected turn which events took prevented it. The strong man proved to be an infant.

WHEAT REPORTS COMING UP—FLOUR GOING DOWN.—We have been visited by a number of farmers throughout the county this forenoon, many of whom a few days ago had given their wheat crops up as entirely destroyed by the frost. Now some of these same men say they were deceived, that their crops are not injured; others, in different localities, that it is only slightly damaged, and one, the loudest "croaker" of all, says that had the frost not come that he should have had thirty bushels to the acre, but as it is he thinks he will have only fifteen. This is just as we anticipated, farmers became excited without cause, and many of them have purchased flour here this week at prices ranging from $7,50 to $7,75. Yesterday, so great was the demand, that holders placed their figures at $8, which was paid. To-day, we are informed by retailers, the demand has fallen off, and that buyers are few at $7,75.

The Crops and the Frost.

Knowing that the subject of the growing crops is so rousing the attention of people generally, we again lay before our readers extracts from our Ohio exchanges, which are selected principally in reference to the wheat crop. The growing corn, although in some localities severely nipped, has received no injury.

We ascertain from the Xenia *Torchlight* that "In Greene County, the opinion prevails very generally that the wheat remains uninjured from the frost in that county."

The Lorain *Eagle* of the 8th says: "As far as we can learn wheat is not badly injured, and that there is a fair prospect of a good yield."

The Mansfield *Shield* remarks, "that some farmers say the wheat is not so much injured while others fear the frost. A few days will determine its extent."

The editor of the Ohio *Press*, published at Springfield, has inquired of a number of farmers, and they all report "the wheat crops uninjured."

The editor of the Harrison Co. *Sentinel* says: "We have conversed with a number of our farmers, and they tell us that they think the wheat is not seriously injured."

The Summit *Beacon* has information "that at least one-fourth of the wheat crop in that vicinity has been destroyed, the Mediterranean, being about ten days in advance of most other varieties has so far matured as to escape freezing. The blue stem on high ground, unless very backward, is generally saved."

VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling *Argus*, June 9th, closes an article on the subject of the frost and the crops thus: "From all we have heard we do not think there is cause for anything like alarm. There cannot be a failure that will affect the general crop of the country."

IOWA.—The Davenport *Gazette*, June 7th, says: "Yesterday the weather was delightful, and we have the satisfaction of stating, upon the authority of farmers, that the corn is not at all injured by the frosts of Saturday and Sunday mornings. Some fields were turned slightly yellow, but a few days sun will restore the corn to its wonted color. The wheat is benefitted by cool weather this season."

An Ashland county correspondent of the Cleveland *Review*, writing on the 6th, says:—"I had a ride to-day of fifteen miles through a good wheat growing section in Ashland county. The crop looks fine and will be ready for harvest about the first of July. The frost did not injure it much, if at all. This village has been filled to-day with excited farmers, and large stories were told of the injury that such and such a one had heard of, but subsequent inquiry, and a careful sifting of all the testimony, shows that a little wheat on the low bottom lands has been injured, and that is all."

The Lancaster *Gazette*, speaking of the late frost, says: "Old King Frost cut a similar freak on the same day in the year 1485, and the farmers of that day will recollect, that the corn thus cut down grew up rapidly, yielding abundantly. It is also a remarkable fact, that one of the greatest crops of corn ever gathered was in the year 1845. Should the remainder of the season prove favorable, we think no fears need be entertained as to this crop. Don't plow up and replant but 'let well enough alone!' It is pretty generally conceded, that the greater portion of the wheat was advanced beyond injury from frost, though late fields will, perhaps, be found somewhat injured."

NEW YORK.—An old farmer of Caledonia informs the Rochester *Union* that the recent frost has not injured the wheat, and he does not believe that a May or June frost can injure that plant. He states that in 1816 there was a late spring frost in his section, by which the stalks of wheat were actually frozen, and the yield from the same field was forty bushels to the acre of prime Genesee.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

— A butcher named Beedecker, at London, was arrested on Monday last for stealing five head of cattle from the farm of B. W. Gwynne, in Madison county. The thief sold the cattle at Springfield, whither they were traced, and taken back. Beedecker and his brother, who resides at Dayton, who it is supposed was an accomplice in the theft, have both been arrested.

— We learn from the Urbana *Citizen* that on Thursday morning of last week, the family of Rev. A. N. Cowan, of that place, had a narrow escape from death by poison. It appears that on the evening previous, one of the girls had mixed some arsenic with butter for the purpose of killing rats. Not knowing the circumstance, another of the girls in making the breakfast arrangements next morning, took the plate of poisoned butter, and placed it on the table. The whole family partook freely of it before the mistake was discovered. Physicians were sent for who administered the proper remedies. after which they recovered, except Mr. Cowan, who is still suffering from the effects.

— A barn belonging to Mr. Scoville, at Cleveland, was burned down last night. Two horses perished in the flames.

— Esau Harris, who resided near McConnelsville, O., cut his throat on the 1st inst., and died in fifteen minutes. He had the delirium tremens.

— Twelve hundred and six sheep have been killed by dogs in Muskingum county, according to the return of the Assessors, during the year 1858, and seven hundred and eighty-six wounded.

— We learn from the Toledo *Herald* that a brakesman named Wilcox, on the Wabash Valley Railroad, fell from a train at Washington Station on Tuesday, killing him instantly. The body of the unfortunate man was cut in two. His remains were taken to Fort Wayne by the Masonic Fraternity for interment.

— A drunken man named William McAlexander, of Adams township, Montgomery county, on Thursday night of last week, while abusing his wife, was interrupted by his son. The inhuman brute drew a butcher knife on his child, inflicting three wounds on his body, which it is feared may prove fatal.

— Sandusky Coler, of Fayette county, said to be a man of good property, but of doubtful character, on Sunday last struck David Upthegrove, colored man, a blow with his fist in the neck, killing him instantly. Coler has fled.

— Henry Frecker, the German, who in March last, at Cleveland, killed an infant, his own illegitimate child, by cutting its throat, and then throwing its body into a hog-pen, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

— A burglar, who calls himself Wallace Jenkins, broke into the jewelry store of Mr. Benner, at New Lisbon, on Saturday night. Mr. B., hearing the fellow at work, fired, inflicting a wound on the thief, from which it is supposed he will not recover.

—The garden of Dr. J. Strong, in Elyria, was entered on Sunday night, and eighteen fruit and ornamental trees sawed down. The *Democrat* supposes malice growing out of the efforts of Dr. S. in the liquor prosecutions in Elyria instigated the act.

— We learn by the Elyria *Democrat*, that Peter Pollch, who escaped from the Lorain jail some weeks ago, after conviction for burglary, stole a horse in Amherst on the 7th, rode into Elyria, was seen by the owner, who recovered his horse, and the thief was secured.

— The damage to the wheat crop in Fayette county by the frost is thought not to be very [illegible].

— The barn of Joseph Harris, Perry township, Ashland county, with its contents, in all valued at $1,000, was destroyed by fire on Thursday week.

— Dr. L. D. Tolman, President of the Cleveland, Medina and Tuscarawas Railroad Company, and a prominent and estimable citizen, died at Medina on the 4th inst.

— There is considerable sensation in Mansfield, owing to the discovery that two infant children (twins) recently born were deprived of life on birth by their mother, a Mrs. Morrow, a woman of not over good repute.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The Editorial and Typographical Association of New York met in Convention at Syracuse yesterday. About forty editors and publishers were present.

S. L. TRUAIR, of the Syracuse *Journal*, President, made an opening speech, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, and after the appointment of committees and the transaction of unimportant business, the meeting adjourned until the afternoon.

ANOTHER WIFE MURDERER HUNG.—Dr. KING, the wife poisoner, was hung at Coburg, C. W., yesterday morning. He made a speech on the gallows declaring his guilt and willingness to die; that he had made his peace with God, and desired the people to pray for him. A vast number of people were present.

WHEAT HARVEST IN ILLINOIS.—The wheat harvest in Union county, Southern Illinois, was commenced June 26, and a letter to the Chicago *Press* says the grain is perfect, and the yield will be most satisfactory. Shipments of new wheat will be made by the 15th. The corn crop is very promising.

General News.

☞ G. W. Kendall has been named for the post of Governor of Texas.

☞ James Williams, an African, died in Augusta, Ga., recently, at the remarkable age *of one hundred and fifteen years*.

☞ During the last five months no less than sixty murders have been committed in four cities, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

☞ Governor Morgan, of New York, has accepted an invitation from the Common Council of Buffalo to visit that city. The event is to take place on the 22nd inst.

☞ Rev. Henry Wood, now in China, writes to the N. H. *Patriot*, that a laboring man in the interior of China can live comfortably on food costing one cent per day.

☞ The Northwestern *Christian Advocate* denies the paragraph going the rounds, stating that Bishop Janes gave a Masonic sign, and thus dispersed the Texas mob. He did no such thing, for the best of reasons—*he didn't know how*.

☞ The jewelry store of Joseph Watt, at Ann Arbor, Mich., was entered by burglars on Saturday night, the safe forced open and $4,000 worth of jewelry taken therefrom. A reward of $500 is offered for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property.

☞ The household of Mr. Robert Stuart, at Newberry, S. C., consisting of four whites and six negroes, were poisoned a few days ago with arsenic put in the food by the slave cook. Mr. S. and wife, and two other members of the family, it was thought could not survive. The slave had been threatened by Mr. S. with a whipping, and when arrested confessed the deed.

☞ There are serious troubles among the settlers in Renville county, Minnesota. About 300 families entered the land of an Indian reservation and settled there, the government officers telling them they could do so, as they say. Now the government is warning them off, and there are complaints that the soldiers have burnt cabins and committed other outrages.

☞ Notwithstanding the rumors of the frost having killed the growing wheat crops, the efforts of holders to obtain an advance in prices at Chicago on Tuesday were abortive. At the close of the market flour declined ten cents, and wheat four cents. There are now 1,507,-870 bushels of corn in store, being more than double the quantity in that city this time last year.

☞ Four young men, belonging to highly respectable families in Newark, New Jersey, and one or more of them engaged in professional studies, have been detected in a series of daring burglaries.

☞ There is a living calf on exhibition at Wheeling with a hand and arm. The arm is attached to a perfect shoulder, growing about eight inches back of the natural shoulder of the animal.

☞ They are to try again to elect a Member of Congress in the Eastern District of Rhode Island, on the 23d of this month.

☞ The masons and bricklayers of Chicago are on a strike for an advance in wages to $2 a day.

☞ Steamers are advertising in the Cleveland papers to carry passengers to Buffalo for fifty cents.

☞ Mr. Flynn, late Postmaster at Detroit, has refused the drafts of the Department for the balance in his hands amounting to nearly $8,000.

☞ Gov. Morgan, of New York, offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Morrison.

☞ The cabinet warehouse of John Faulkner, No. 125-7, Rivington Street, New York, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss $50,000.

☞ The death of Mr. William H. Burroughs, a prominent member of the eminent dry goods firm of A. T. Stewart, of New York, was announced on Saturday.

☞ G. Mercer, an old and respected resident of Bethlehem, Pa., committed suicide on Friday, by shooting and hanging himself. He was deranged by sickness.

☞ One of the London papers says: "Here in England we used to have an established church, and we have it still, in name; but every year's legislation is tending to Americanize the English religion."

☞ Grant Thornburn, who resides in New Haven, is in the eighty-seventh year of his age. It will be sixty-five years, on the 13th of June, since he landed in America, on the wharf at the foot of Gouverneur's lane, New York.

☞ William Wallace Roberts, who was recently arrested for the murder of his father, near Brantford, C. W., in November, 1854, has been fully committed for trial. His mother is also in jail on a charge of having been concerned in the forgery of the will.

☞ A German named "Stephe," at Hudson, N. Y., last week cut his arm while dressing a cow which had died from disease. His arm shortly after became inflamed, and, growing gradually worse, finally resulted in his death on Thursday.

☞ The Empress Eugenie is much admired for the bravery with which she fulfills the dry task of presiding over the Council of Ministers. The Emperor is said to be suffering severely from rheumatism, which has settled in his left leg.

☞ The New Hampshire Legislature on Friday elected the following State officers: Treasurer, Peter Lambdin, of Concord; Printer, Asa McFarland, senior editor of the *Statesman*, of Concord; Warden of the State Prison, John Pise, of Concord.

☞ A celebration was to come off in Newburyport, Mass., on Wednesday, to welcome home a man who has been serving a sentence of four months in the House of Correction for liquor selling. Music, processions, and a grand supper were provided.

☞ A private letter from Rome says:—The Prince of Wales, before leaving Rome, called on the Pope and bid him farewell in the most cordial manner. On his Holiness expressing his regret at the unsettled state of Italy, the Prince said he should be most happy to take him to Malta if he liked to come with him.

☞ The *Charivari* of Vienna publishes a caricature representing Louis Napoleon as the Barber Figaro shaving Austria. Prussia on one side holds the towel, and England the soap. Russia, who has just been shaved clean, stands behind, and pointing to England and Prussia, says, "Help him, gentlemen! Your turn will come."

☞ The Boston *Journal* has the following: "The Webster Statue Committee met at the Parker House, June 8, and voted, 14 to 8, not to place the statue of Webster at the State House, when the Hon. Edward Everett, who defended the statue as a work of art, resigned as Chairman of the Executive Committee, as did also Wm. Amory, a member of the same Committee."

☞ A live alligator recently emerged from the muddy depths of the Mississippi river and crawled upon a wharf in New Orleans. Having taken a leisurely survey of the civilized world he began slowly to drag himself up the wharf toward the levee. He was seen and killed by blows from behind, no one daring to face the monster. He was ten feet long.

☞ Late San Francisco papers state that the *Evening Bulletin*, published in that city, had been prosecuted for an obscene publication, the offence being a reprint of the confession of Mrs. Sickles. It is asserted that the prosecution was malicious, having been instigated by certain parties, against whom the *Bulletin* had leveled its censure. The magistrate before whom the case was heard had reserved his decision.

☞ A Portland correspondent writes that during a late visit to Corvallis, Oregon, he witnessed three marriages where white men were the grooms and Indian squaws were the brides. The whites had enticed the squaws away from the Indian Reservation, and the Indian Agent sent some soldiers to bring the runaways back. The white lovers protested against being deprived of their sweethearts (?) but were told the squaws must go back to the reservation, unless they should be married. The whites thereupon submitted themselves to the matrimonial noose, and the squaws were raised to the dignity of white men's wives.

As the President of the United States was en route for North Carolina, on the train between Norfolk and Weldon, a gentleman asked him if he rested well on the Chesapeake boat coming down. Mr. BUCHANAN replied:

"Well, sir, either I was too long, or the berths were too short, and I did not sleep as comfortable as I might."

This remark was overheard by the Captain of the Bay Line, who instantly replied:

"No, no, Mr. President, the reason you could not sleep was because you were in the 'Bridal Chamber,' and as this is the first time in your life that you occupied such a couch, it is no wonder that you could not sleep."

☞ The Pennsylvanians have had a haul in the matter of bishop electing. Dr. Bowman, of the Church of the Ascension, who is chosen for this State, is "another Philadelphian."

AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.—The *Arizonian* of the 19th ult. is nearly filled with statements in reference to the outrages committed on the Mexicans inhabiting the Sonorita Valley. It gives an account of the murder of Mr. Byrd, by some Mexican *peons*, who have escaped from the country. This murder, together with the fact that Americans have lately been ordered out of Hermosillo in Sonora, was the cause of cruel attack upon some Mexicans, made on Sunday, the 9th inst., by a gang of self-constituted regulators, who had proceeded up the Sonorita Valley, and with force and arms compelled every Mexican employed upon the different ranches to leave, under the penalty of extermination for disobedience. The party, numbering six or seven men, proceeded from rancho, driving away the Mexican laborers with their families, until they reached a mescal distillery, just below Ake's range, near the head of the valley. Here a number of Mexicans and some Yaqui Indians were employed. On the approach of these "regulators," the Mexicans and Indians fled, when they were fired upon, and a fight took place. Three Mexicans and one Yaqui Indian were killed, and one Mexican mortally wounded, while of the attacking party one man was slightly injured by a lance thrust.

Thirty Mexicans left Tubac the day following the receipt of the news, and every farm on the Sonorita is deserted by its laborers. The intelligence, no doubt highly exaggerated, has gone to Sonora, and it will be a wonder if any Americans escape from the country alive.—Consternation and distrust is spread among the Mexican people. Some families have sacrificed much to escape from the country; have abandoned their little property, and fled for their lives.

The effects of this raid upon the Mexicans has been very bad upon the mining companies, which are the chief resources of the country. One hundred men left the Cerro Colorado mines. The Patagonia is deserted by its laborers, and at the Santa Rita concern it has required the most earnest efforts to keep the men contented. The farmers will suffer greatly for want of hands, now in the season of corn planting. It is a disastrous event to the country.

The indignation at these villainous attacks on the Mexicans was very great among the American settlers in Arizona. Three of the gang have been apprehended, and were in irons at Fort Buchanan. Their names are Page, Bolt, Scott. Wm. Ake, J. Pennington, Sam. Anderson, and a man named Brown, are yet at large.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.—The People's Convention at Harrisburgh previous to adjournment on Wednesday adopted resolutions disapproving of Executive intervention to prostrate the will of the people as a dangerous element; protesting against the sectional Pro-Slavery policy of the Administration; denouncing the attempts to enact a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories; affirming hostility to the extension of Slavery, condemning the attempts to revive the Slave-Trade, and censuring the Administration for conniving at its practical reopening; favoring a protective tariff, and condemning the reckless and profligate extravagance of the National Administration; deploring the defeat of the Homestead Bill; advising legislation to prevent frauds upon the Naturalization laws, so as to preserve the purity of the ballot-box; approving of the enactment to prevent the introduction of foreign criminals; inviting all parties to join in the restoration of the Government to its original purity, approving of the course of Senator CAMERON and other members of Congress who supported the Homestead bill, and denouncing the course of the Administration in reference to Kansas.

PROPOSITION TO LEASE THE ERIE RAILROAD.—A proposition has been made by certain parties in New York to lease the Erie Railroad for ten years on the following terms: To pay the bondholders $1,000,000 for the present year; $1,500,000 for the next year; $2,000,000 for the third year, and $2,500,000 per annum for the remainder of the time. The latter sum would be sufficient to pay the interest on the entire debt, and a dividend on the stock. The parties offer to give security to keep the road in repair, and to be subject once a year to the investigation of a committee under the instructions of the creditors of the Company.

THE RAILROAD WAR—[illegible].—The representatives of the four Railroad lines met in New York yesterday. It is said that prospects are considered good for a settlement. The point contended for by the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio, viz., discrimination in favor of Philadelphia and Baltimore —has been conceded by the New York Central. It remains to be seen whether minor complications can be arranged, one of which is caused by the desire of New York lines to reduce speed, while the Pennsylvania Central, being the shortest line, desires present fast schedules to remain in force, as that line can make the time with ease.

SPAIN PREPARING FOR DEFENSE.—The naval agents of Spain are going through the great seaports of Britain, with ready cash, in search of obtainable vessels for that government. It is said that others will be dispatched to this country for a like purpose. This is, at least, an expeditious way of augmenting, or rather restoring, a decayed navy, and may also prove not the least efficient plan, especially in times like these.

CINCINNATI LOCALS.—Quite a stir has been created amongst this "happy family" within a few days. W. G. GRIFFIN, known as Invisible Green, Esq., has retired from the *Times*, whether upon a well-preserved fortune, the laurels of his book of Invisibilities, or to engage elsewhere, has not yet been made public.

On Sunday afternoon our most highly-esteemed friend, FRED. HURT, had his thigh fractured, and was otherwise seriously injured, by being thrown from a barouche in returning with his family from Ross Hill, the general German festive ground. We thought "Fred" stood better on his pins, and that his heart was the only weak place about him. He has the consolation of knowing, (though we don't believe it,) he the old woman said of her mended crockery, it will be stronger than ever. He has all the sympathy we can tender, and our sincere wishes for his speedy recovery.

The local reporter of the Cincinnati *Press*, Mr. LOUIS A. ALLEN, met with a more serious *contretemps* on the same day. He had taken a seat in an express wagon, returning from witnessing the German festivities at Ross Hill, with four others, when he was slung-shotted, tumbled out of the wagon, and left to the mercy of passers by. The *Times* says:

"Mr. Allen was finally picked up by some of the firemen from Mohawk Engine-house, who, acting the part of the Good Samaritan, took him to their house, and, calling a physician, had his wounds washed and dressed. There were no less than ten severe cuts on Mr. Allen's head—four or five of which had to be sewed up. He bled profusely, and during the greater portion of the night remained insensible."

Mr. ALLEN, it is supposed, was mistaken for somebody else, as he had not given the slightest provocation by word or deed.

Mr. BELLMAN, who localizes for the Cincinnati *Gazette*, will make a balloon ascension on the 4th of July, a favorite amusement with him since his memorable voyage with Mons. Godard. He will be fortunate if he does not go up in earnest, and come down like the afterpiece of a rocket. We wish him a successful adventure, and that it may realize his expectations.

DEATH OF EMINENT MEN.—Three prominent men—JOSEPH FOWLER, SAMUEL MOTT and BARNET GROOMS—died in New York on Tuesday. Mr. FOWLER was for many years a merchant and acting British Consul after the absence of Mr. BARCLAY, until Mr. ARCHIBALD was appointed. Mr. MOTT was a well known business man, and public spirited citizen. BARNET GROOMS, an old merchant, he was formerly connected with JOHN JACOB ASTOR in the fur trade in the North-west, and was the first white man who passed over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, by the passage now known as "Fremont's Route."

☞ Connecticut is preparing to follow the example of Massachusetts in relation to the qualification of voters. An amendment has been proposed to the State Constitution to require a residence of three years after naturalization before a foreigner shall be entitled to vote.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

QUEBEC, June 11.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., has arrived. She brings dates two days later than the advices received by the steamer Arago.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The English parliament met on the 31st ult. Speaker Denison was unanimously re-elected.

The funds were buoyant at the quoted advance.

FRANCE.—It is rumored that Napoleon will return to Paris in August, after the first series of military operations are carried into effect. Heavy shipments continue to be made of artillery and siege material.

The Paris Bourse was buoyant at an advance of over 1 per cent, three per cents closed at 62f 75c.

GERMANY.—The Military Committee of the German Diet have approved a motion to place an army on the Rhine.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 31.—Consols are quoted at 92½@93½.

The steamship's Niagara and Bavaria had arrived out.

There had been no decisive battle between the main armies.

Rumors have been received from Lombardy to the effect that Gen. Garibaldi had met with a repulse.

The Manchester advices continue favorable; the markets are generally active.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Richardson & Spence's circular reports that the weather continues favorable for the crops, and the market for breadstuffs has a declining tendency. The flour market is very dull and all qualities are 2d@3d lower. American is quoted at 11s @13s 9d. Wheat is very dull, but quotations are nominally unchanged. Corn is also very dull; mixed is quoted at 6s 8d@6s 9d; yellow at 6s 9d@7s 1d, and white at 8s@8s 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The circular reports provisions steady, pork firm, bacon quiet, lard dull at 60s@61s.

PRODUCE.—Sugar steady; coffee quiet; rice firm.

LONDON MARKETS.—Baring & Sons' circular reports that wheat has again declined 2s@4s. Sugar quiet; rice firm.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The market is unchanged. Consols are quoted at 93¼ to 93⅜.

Baring & Bros. quote American securities dull. Illinois Central is quoted at 45@47 per cent. discount; Erie 6½; N. Y. Central 66@68.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Sardinians forced a passage over the river Sesia at Pallestro, in the face of the Austrians, who were protected by the fortifications erected since their occupation of the city. After a severe conflict, they also succeeded in the capture of the city, taking many prisoners. The Sardinians were under the immediate command of King Victor Emmanuel.

Gen. Garibaldi was still creating a sensation in northern Lombardy. A rumor prevails that he has been defeated by a superior force and retreated to Tesin, but the rumor lacks confirmation, as the Turin dispatches intimate that he was making still further progress.

The Emperor Napoleon was about removing the head-quarters of the allies to Casale.

It is reported at Paris that as soon as the French enter Milan, England and Prussia will jointly make strenuous efforts to terminate the war by negotiation.

A fight had occurred at Florence between some English and American sailors on account of the latter wearing tri-colored rosettes.

The Emperor of Austria, the Arch Duke Charles and Gen. Hess, all reached Verona on the 31st ult., on their way to head-quarters.

LONDON, June 1.—The Queen held a court yesterday. The Earl of Elgin had an audience on his return from China, and Viscount Stratford De Redcliffe on his return from Constantinople.

Miss Florence Nightingale is in a precarious state of health, but the *Advertiser* contradicts the report of her having entered a convent.

The *Banker's Magazine*, in reference to the prospects of the money market, says that the expectation seems to be that the value of accommodations for the present will be comparatively easy, but subsequently an increased demand will arise, which may even carry the rate towards the close of the year four and a half per cent.

The *Daily News' city article* of Tuesday evening says, the fresh rise established in the funds to-day amounted to ⅛ per cent, making one per cent. in two days, and a total rebound of nearly 5 per cent. from the lowest point touched during the panic. Most of the other classes of securities also participated to-day in the upward movement. Among the considerations which assisted the rise to-day was an impression that the *Austrians* are getting the worst of the struggle, and that an early and general advance of the allied forces is probable.

The improvement established in the foreign exchanges at a moment when gold is flowing in so freely from Russia, Turkey and the United States, independently of the remittances again becoming due from Australia, likewise operated on the favorable side.

Gold arrived from St. Petersburgh to-day to the amount of eighty-nine thousand pounds sterling; nearly the whole of which is expected to be taken to the bank. The foreign exchanges this afternoon were more favorable.

The *Times'* city article says the funds opened this morning with undiminished firmness. There was no news to excite attention, and speculation is dormant. The Savings Bank purchases appear to have ceased. Of the £208,000 by the Niagara £140,000 have arrived in London, and been taken for the continent, the remainder being on French account, will go to France direct.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rate on Hamburg was slightly higher than during the month just ended. The movement in consols has been entirely upward, and an advance has been established of three and three quarters per cent. although scarcely a single fact has transpired to alter the complexion of political affairs.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The steamer Fulton arrived last night; her advices are mainly anticipated by the North Briton. Her dates are to the 1st of June.

The following are the latest dispatches from the seat of war:

BERNE, May 30, *via* France.—An insurrection has broken out in the Valtelline. The population are repairing in masses to Sondrio, the centre of the revolutionary movement.

The Austrian gendarmes who have retired into Switzerland have been disarmed by the Swiss authorities, and sent into the interior of the country.

The Federal council has dispatched troops to the frontiers of the Grisons.

Gen. Garibaldi's vanguard is at Cantu.

The telegraph to Como is worked by Sardinian employees.

It is stated that 3,000 Sardinians are at Varese, and that a French corps d' armee is expected there.

BERNE, May 30, *via* Germany.—Gen Garibaldi yesterday suffered a defeat by a superior force of Austrians, and has withdrawn into the Canton of Tessin.

TURIN, May 31.—The first details of the fight at Palestro have arrived here. The enemy were intercepted at Palestro, Casalino and Vinzaglio, but after an obstinate defence, our troops carried the entrenchment at the point of the bayonet with admirable bravery, and took two pieces of cannon and many small arms and prisoners. The loss of the enemy was very great, but the extent of our loss is as yet unknown.

Vercelli was yesterday evening illuminated. The Emperor traversed the streets on foot, and the town was *en fete*. The King passed the night at Torrione, among the encamped troops.

The London *News* says it will be observed that our telegraphic intelligence contains two reports respecting the [illegible] of Garibaldi, the same in origin of date, but in all other respects perfectly contradictory. It would be easy to avoid this incongruity by publishing only the dispatch which we believe contained the truth, but we give both as they have reached us. It will be observed that that *via* France containing the most favorable news relates to the state of things on Monday, whereas the defeat is alleged to have taken place on Sunday. If Garibaldi had taken refuge in the Swiss Canton of Tessin he would have been disarmed with his entire force and could not have a vanguard at Cantu which is on the road to Milan.

The news of the insurrection at Sondrio and the disarming of the Austrian gendarmes given in another telegraph report is also dated Berne, Monday, and a dispatch from Turin which is in telegraphic communication with Como announces that Garibaldi has received reinforcements there. On the whole we are satisfied that the General is not only in the field but successful.

PARIS, May 31.—The semi-official *Pays* of this evening, contains the following telegraphic dispatch:

"The Austrians, fifty thousand strong, quitted Piacenza yesterday and re-entered Lombardy." The same journal also states that England is willing to renew diplomatic relations with Naples, but only on condition that France will simultaneously do the same.

The announcement of Sir James Hudson's departure for Naples was premature.

SACKVILLE, June 14.—The steamer Europa has arrived at Halifax, with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst.

The advices from Italy confirm the capture of Palestro by the Sardinians. King Victor Emanuel commanded in person, and exhibited the greatest gallantry. The Austrians twice endeavored to retake Palestro, but were repulsed after a sanguinary encounter. The Sardinian reports say that they captured 1,000 prisoners and eight guns.

The latest dispatch from Turin reports the Austrians in full retreat across the Ticino into Lombardy. The report received by previous arrivals, that Gen. Garabaldi had met with a repulse by a superior Austrian force, is confirmed, but it now appears that he was successful in re-entering Como.

STATE OF TRADE.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable and the prices for all kinds of goods had slightly advanced.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.—The market continues with a declining tendency.—Circulars quote flour dull at Tuesday's decline; sales of American at 11s@11s 9d; wheat also dull at 2d@3d lower than on Tuesday. Western red 8s@10s 2d; western white 10s 3d@11s. There is also an excessive dullness in the corn market, with a decline of 2d@3d; mixed is quoted at 6s 6d@6s 8d; yellow 6s 8d@6s 11d; and white 8s@8s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef quiet, but steady; pork quiet but steady; bacon heavy; lard dull at 60s@60s 6d; tallow slightly lower, sales at 55s 6d@56s.

LONDON MARKET.—Baring & Bros. report breadstuffs dull. Wheat 2s@3s lower; white at 50s@54s, and red at 46s@50s. Iron—Welsh rails dull, and offered at £15 10s@£16. Sugar buoyant. Spices higher. Coffee firm. Rice firm, but in some cases at a decline of 3d@3d. Tea firm at 1s 3d for Congo.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, June 3.—The bank rates have been reduced to 3½ per cent. The bullion in the bank has increased during the week £357,000. Consols closed at 93@93½. Bell & Co.'s report transactions in American stocks as small, but prices are held firm. Baring Bros. report business in American stocks limited, but without change.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Austrian efforts to retake Palestro are described to have been very sanguinary. At one time the Sardinian troops were outflanked on the right, when the Zouaves came to the rescue and repulsed the Austrians.

The Austrian version of the battle has not been received. The Austrians had retreated from Robbia, and a telegraph to the London *Daily News*, dated Turin, June 3d, says the Austrians were in full retreat across the Ticino. The French head-quarters were at Vercelli.

Garibaldi had been driven into the mountains by the Austrian troops under Gen. Urban, who retook Varez, but a dispatch received *via* Turin, states that Gen. Garibaldi gathered reinforcements, returned, and surprised the Austrians, recaptured Varez, and subsequently re-entered Como in triumph. Gen. Neil, who had been sent to the assistance of Gen. Garibaldi, had occupied Navaro.

The insurrection in Lombardy was spreading.

TURIN, May 31.—A fresh victory has been gained by our troops. At 7 o'clock this morning a force of 25,000 Austrians endeavored to retake Palestro. The King of Sardinia commanding the fourth division in person, and Gen. Cialdini at the head of the third regiment of Zouaves resisted the attack for a considerable time, and then having successfully assumed the offensive, pursued the enemy, taking a thousand prisoners and capturing eight guns, five of which were obtained by the Zouaves; 500 Austrians were drowned in the canal during the fight.

Another fight took place at Confienza, in the province of Sardinia, in which the enemy were repulsed by the division under Gen. Forey, of the first corps of the French army after two hours' conflict. Last night, a picket of the enemy endeavored to pass the Po at Cornesseria, but they were repulsed by the inhabitants of that vicinity. The Austrians had evacuated Varo, in the province of Sabbia [illegible].

TURIN, June 1st.—A second victorious conflict occurred at 6 o'clock last evening, at Palestro. The enemy endeavored to re-enter, but were repulsed by a division under Gen. Cialdini, composed of the Zouaves, and Piedmontese cavalry. The King pressed forward where the fight was most furious—the Zouaves vainly trying to restrain him. On Tuesday the Austrians attacked the Sardinian vanguard at Sleste, and after a fight of two hours, our troops pursued the enemy across the Ticino.

The details of the battle of Palestro say that the Sardinians were at one time out-flanked by the Austrians, who threatened the bridge of boats across the Sesia, over which General Canrobert was to effect a junction with the King. At this juncture the Zouaves lost two hundred killed, including ten officers.

The accounts from Gen. Garibaldi state that a numerous Austrian corps having arrived before Varez, he ordered the National Guard not to resist, and fall back on Lago Maggiore. An attack was attempted by our troops against Savena on the Lake but without result.

TURIN, June 2.—Gen. Garibaldi has surprised and defeated the Austrians at Varez, and that town is again free of the enemy. Gen. Garibaldi re-entered Somi on the night of the 2d. Gen. Neil entered Novara on the 1st, after a slight encounter with the Austrian outposts, who shortly fled. The Emperor arrived the same evening amidst the acclamations of the people. The Austrians endeavored to cross the Po at Bessignora, but the inhabitants opposed them, firing upon and destroying an Austrian bark. Valtelini is in a state of insurrection. The town of Sondrio has proclaimed for King Victor Emanuel. The Duke of Parma has arrived in Switzerland.

The French engineers had arrived at Sstra, and were collecting vessels to cross Lake Maggiore with 5,000 men. The French squadron in the Adriatic have captured thirty-five Austrian vessels valued at £4,000,000.

LONDON, Saturday, June 4.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News*, dated Turin, on Friday night, says, that the Austrians were in full retreat crossing the Ticino. Garibaldi has gained a new victory, and the insurrection in Lombardy is spreading. The Austrian *Bulletin's* official correspondence dated Verona, June 1st, says, the enemy attacked the vanguard of the seventh Austrian corps, but their further advance was stopped by the corps under Gen. Zobel. A very large number are reported to have been wounded during the encounter.

MILAN, June 2.—On the 1st inst. Varez was cannonaded and taken by Gen. Urban, who reinstated the legal authorities and levied war contribution on the city.

GREAT BRITAIN.—No business will be done in Parliament until after the delivery of the Queen's speech, which will be on the 7th inst.

In the Derby races the stakes were won by Sir Joseph Hawley's horse Musjid. The value of the stakes was nearly £7,000, and it is rumored that Sir J. Hawley won £100,000 more in bets.

It is stated that a prospectus of a new company will be issued in a few days for laying a telegraphic cable from Cornwall to Canada. The proposed capital is £500,000.

A great explosion of saltpetre occurred on board the troop ship Eastern Monarch, from Kurrachee, while she was anchored off Spithead, with 500 return soldiers and their families on board. The ship was speedily enveloped in flames, but through the prompt action of her officers and crew all but seven persons were saved. Five out of the seven were children, of parents who were killed by the explosion.

The London *Times'* city article of Saturday announces the heavy failure at Augsburg of Paul Von Stettin.

The city article in the London *News* says, that the rates of discount are still falling.

The London *Herald* mentions a rumor that Mr. Bright, and the Radicals in Parliament, have been gained by the Government by the offer of three seats in the Cabinet.

FRANCE.—The recall of the French soldiers on leave has added 130,000 persons to the army.

The Paris Bourse was advancing, and the quotations are higher; three per cent rentes closed on the 3d at 63f. for money.

Flat-bottomed gunboats are in process of construction in France to navigate the Po, Ticino and other rivers of Italy.

Twenty-two additional battalions of foot Chasseurs are to be organized.

ITALY.—The U. S. frigate Wabash with British men-of-war fired guns in tribute to the memory of the late King of Naples.

It is stated that Piedmont has recognized the neutrality of the Papal States with certain conditions.

GERMANY.—An extensive French manufacturer, whose establishment at Hesse Cassel employed seven hundred hands, has been compelled to quit in consequence of the excitement against the French.

PRUSSIA.—The terms of the new loan by the Prussian Government have been published. The loan is to bear five per cent. interest, and be issued by public subscriptions. The redemption of the loan is to commence in 1863, by the payment of one per cent. annually thereafter until it is called in.

TURKEY.—The garrison at Belgrade has been reinforced, and its numbers are reported to be trebled.

The Porte is about to send a strong naval force to the Adriatic.

Herzegovia was in open revolt; the latest intelligence was to the effect that a revolt in the whole of European Turkey was imminent.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The steamship City of Manchester is signalled below. She was advertised to sail from Cork on the 3d inst., and her advices will therefore not be so late as the intelligence received by the Europa at Halifax.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Mr. Swinburn, agent of Smoot, Russell & Co., arrived from Leavenworth this morning, with $600 in Pike's Peak gold.—Swinburn proceeds immediately to New York; to test the quality of this gold. He says a much larger amount of dust might have been brought in, but miners demand $20 an ounce, which is regarded exorbitant.

An extra of the Leavenworth *Times* furnishes glowing accounts of the mines. Claims which were considered worthless four weeks ago, are now commanding five to twenty thousand dollars. Gregory sold a claim for $21,000; several other claims had changed hands at $500 to 7,000. Snow has disappeared from the mountains, and prospecting is being vigorously conducted. New rich leads are constantly being discovered at Gregory diggings. The miners are making twenty-five hundred dollars each, per day (?)

Arrivals from the States continue large. All push immediately for the mountains. The health of the district is excellent. The spirits of the miners are jubilant.

Horace Greeley was expected at Denver city the day after express left.

PITTSBURGH, June 15.—About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the steamer Endeavor, which soon communicated to the Gazelle, and both were burned to the water's edge. The Endeavor is still afloat. There was no freight on board either boats. The Endeavor is insured in the Pennsylvania Company of Harrisburgh for $1,400, in the Quaker City for $2,000, and the Great Western of Philadelphia for $1,500. The Gazelle was insured in the Eureka of Pittsburgh for $5000.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, June 15—M.—Flour unchanged; sales since our report of yesterday of 500 bbls superfine to arrive at $7 50; 80 do. extra at $7 25; 450 do. superfine at $7 00; 150 do. white wheat at $7 30, and 150 do. extra do. at $7 30. Whisky steady, with good demand, at 26c. Wheat firm, and prime red has advanced 2@3c; sales of 400 bu prime red at $1 60; 1000 do. at $1 62, and 600 do. at $1 63. Corn steady and prices unchanged, sales of 500 bu at 85c. Barley firm at 60@63c; sales of 200 bu. Rye steady at 94@95c. Oats firm at 58c, Provisions dull and unchanged; sales of 250 bbls Rump Pork, City cut, at $12 50. Groceries quiet and unchanged; sales of 60 hhds sugar at $7@7⅝c, and 40 bbls Molasses at 37c River risen 5 inches. Weather clear and hot.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Flour 10c lower this morning; 5,000 bbls have been sold at $6 25@6 50 for State, and $7 15@7 30 for Ohio. Wheat heavy; sales 2,500 bu at $1 75@1 80 for white and $1 65 for western. Corn is lower; sales of 12,000 bu at 85c for mixed and 80c for yellow. Pork dull and nominal at $17 22½ for mess and $15 12½ for prime. Lard heavy. Whisky steady at 27c. Oats lower at 53@54c. Stocks dull but steady.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Sales of Howard street and Ohio flour at $7. Wheat inactive at $1 65@1 85. Corn dull; yellow at 88c, white 79@81c. Provisions dull; sides 9¼c. Whisky nominal at 28c. Rio coffee 11⅞@11⅛c.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—Are you sick, no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the *blood*, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption! My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier, break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, &c., &c. These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world.—*See advertisement.*

1859.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs

Open to visitors seeking health or pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.

The Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles North of Columbus, (the Capitol of Ohio) on the Scioto River, 10 miles from Delaware, 3 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 10 miles from Prospect Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.

The medical qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States. For Rooms or other information, address

ANDREW WILSON, Jr.,
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio.

june15

E. CORNELISON,

TUNER AND REPAIRER OF

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

Columbus, Ohio.

[illegible]

☞ Orders left at Seltzer & Webster's Music Store, will receive prompt attention. je16

C. A. WAGNER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FIRE WORKS, FIRE BALLOONS, FLAGS, MUSKETS, &c.

☞ Exhibition Fire Works for Cities, Towns and Villages, prepared at any prices from $50 to $500, and the necessary directions given for burning the same.

[illegible] Street, Columbus, Ohio.

je16-1yd

THE NEW BOOKSTORE!

J. H. Riley & Co.,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

DEALERS IN

LAW, MEDICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS,

of any size, style and pattern of ruling, on hand, and made to order.

RAILROAD AND INSURANCE OFFICES

Banks, Brokers, and County Offices,

supplied with any article, in the line of Stationery, on the best terms, and all Works warranted.

BLANK NOTES AND DRAFTS

[illegible]

A full supply, at all times, of Valuable Standard Works Foreign and American Editions.

A good stock of valuable Mechanical and Scientific Works at all Times. All the new Books received direct.

French, English and American Stationery

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Also, Paper Hangings and Borders, the most extensive Stock West of Philadelphia.

Window Shades and Fixtures, Window Cornices, Fine Mirrors, from 2 to 8 ft.; French Plate; Oil Paintings and Engravings, Portrait and Picture Frames always on hand and made to order. Cutlery and Gold Pens; Work Boxes and Dressing Cases; Card Cases and Porte Monnaies; Hair, Hat, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pocket Books, Wallets, Bill Holders, &c., &c. june15

New Books.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING: By Henry Ward Beecher.
VIEWS and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher.
ACADIA or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederic S. Cozzens.
HEADLEY, or the Mystery of the Weatherville. By J. W. De Forest.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.
The empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Africa, Asia and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland, (7 vols., cloth $ vs.)
The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novellette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Southwold (a Novel.) By Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.
Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. Headley.
The Good News of God Sermons. By Charles Kingsley.

June 16, 1859.—tf J. H. RILEY & CO.

New and Good Books.

DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
Burlamaqui's Natural and Public Law, from 5th London Edition.
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, New Ed. with additions.
Rosin: By Wm. [illegible].
Diary of Lady Morgan.
Home Memories.
Onward.
Sixty Years' Gleanings.
The Foster Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and Infants.
Prussian and Friends.
Douglas Jerrold.
Aaron's Memoirs.
Life and Travels of Herodotus.
For sale at the New Book Store.
june16 J. H. RILEY & Co.

Attention, Republicans!

THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Morphy in Europe.
Amber's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Kenney's Manual of Chess.
Science and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe.
Staunton's Chess Tournament.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

GIBSON HOUSE,
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers.

FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land [illegible]. By Henry F. French.
A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horse-keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)
For sale at the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

LATEST BOOKS.
Musings. By the author of Salad for the Solitary.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Hours with my Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps.
The Convalescent. By N. P. Willis.
Life of Rev. a Stewart.
Napoleonic Ideas.
Caird's Prairie Farming in America.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October election upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of section twenty-five of the second article of the Constitution of said State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."

WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April 5, 1859.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., April 7, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution, providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY,
COLUMBUS, April 12, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.
JOHN [illegible],
Auditor of Franklin County.

june16-4d

Cheap Dry Goods.

(High and Broad Streets.)

NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Embracing a Variety,

Not exceeded in this Market.

[illegible]

Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.

may 12. J. C. [illegible]

M. SCHLESSINGER,

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.

CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cincinnati Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free Lunch daily from 10 a. m. to 12 m. One of K. W. E. B'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been procured, and the services of a fine performer secured for one of the best in the city. may12-tf

Superior Court of Franklin County.

Regular Terms for the Year 1859 and 1860.

THE FOLLOWING ORDER WAS ENTERED upon the Journal of the Superior Court of Franklin county, Ohio, at the opening of the [illegible] Term, 1859:
"Ordered that the Regular Terms of this Court for the ensuing year, be and the same are hereby fixed by the Court, as follows:
"September 26, 1859,
"December 26, 1859,
"March 5, 1860,
"May 7, 1860."
JAS. H. SMITH, Clerk
of said Court.

june15

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great excretory — the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed. We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflictive disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term acclimation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINTS;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS, AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Roberts & Samuel, [illegible], High St. [illegible] O. [illegible] Cleveland O. [illegible], and by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

☞ DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, & INDIGESTION, by which persons are more or less affected, can usually be cured by taking moderate exercise, wholesome food, and a dose of Boerhave's Holland Bitters, an hour before each meal.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1859.

Brother Jonathan to John Bull.

I wonder, John, if you forget, some sixty years ago,
When we were very young, John, your head was white as snow,
You didn't count us much, John, and thought to make us run,
But found out your mistake, John, one day at Lexington.

But when we asked you in, John, to take a cup of tea,
Made in Boston Harbor, John, the teapot of the free,
You didn't like the party, John, it was not quite select,
There were some aborigines you didn't quite expect.

You didn't like their manners, John, you couldn't stand [illegible];
You thought it got into their heads, and made them quite too free;
But you got very tipsy, John, (you drink a little still,)
The way you marched across the Neck, and ran down Bunker Hill.

You acted just like mad, John, and tumbled o'er and o'er,
By your stalwart Yankee son, who handled half a gouge;
But now I hope you're sober, John, you're far too fat to run,
You haven't got the legs, John, you had at Bennington.

You had some corns upon your toes, Cornwallis that was [illegible]
And at the fight at Yorktown, why then you couldn't run,
You tried quite hard, I will admit, and threw away your gun,
And gave your sword, O, John, for shame, to one George [illegible].

I do not think you'll e'er forget the time you went to York,
And am so like a beast, John, you raised the price of pork;
Then we had some to spare, John, our hooks with pork we baited,
And hung them out on Jersey shore, and you evacuated.

Another much loved spot, John, such sweet associations,
When you were going down to York to see your rich relations,
The Dutchmen of the Mohawk, John, anxious to entertain,
Put up some "Gates" that stopped you, John, on Saratoga's plain.

That hill you much remember, John, "Old Bunker" and very [illegible]
We mean to have it lithographed, and send it to your queen.
I know you love that hill, John, you dream of it o'nights,
The one of it burst in '76, was simply Bemis Heights.

Your old friend Ethan Allen, John, of continental fame,
Who called you to surrender in "Great Jehovah's" name,
You recognized the "Congress" then, authority most high,
The morn he called so early, John, and took from you [illegible]

I know you'll grieve to hear it, John, and feel quite sore [illegible]
To learn that Ethan's dead, John, and yet there's many a [illegible]
Growing in his highland home, John, (that's land of guns and boots,)
And gets up just as early, as those brave "Green Mountain Boys."

Oh no, "we never mention it," we never thought it lucky,
The day you charged the cotton bags, and got into Kentucky [illegible]
I thought you knew geography, but mistakes in their terms
Will tell you that Kentucky lay, just then, below Orleans.

The "beauty" it was there, John, behind the cotton bags,
And did you get the "booty," John, somehow my memory flags?
I think you made a "swop" John,—I've got it in my head,
Instead of gold and silver, John, you took it in cold lead.

The mistress of the ocean, John, she couldn't rule the [illegible]
You had some ganders in your fleet, but, John, you had no [illegible]
Your choicest spirits, too, were there, you took your back [illegible]
But, John, you couldn't stand our fare, you couldn't take our Perry.

We make them all jump, John, on land or on the seas,
We took this little continent on purpose to be free;
Our eagle's free, he loves to soar, he cannot bear a cage,
But, John, he loves to scratch the hare, and make the lion [illegible]

Our glorious stars are sparkling bright, increasing year by year, [illegible]
Supported by a million hearts that never knew a fear,
Our children lisp it in their prayers, 'tis carried o'er the sea,
Dost hear it, John? it thunders there, "We're children of the free."

Free as our sires of '76, as bold and brave and true,
To worship God, and keep the land, dear John, we took from you;
To keep our flag free as the land, unsullied on the wave,
Until the last bright star shall set on the last freeman's grave!

The Discoverers of 1858 and 1859.

The world has been pretty well discovered. Portions only of Africa, Australia, Indo-China, the Indian Archipelago and the Polar Regions, remain for the enterprise of governments, learned societies, and men who are brave as well as curious.

Mlle. Ida Pfeiffer, after traveling through Palestine, Northern Europe, and twice around the world, in a fifth journey attempted Madagascar. Queen Ranavolo received her kindly, then became suspicious, and finally ordered her to leave the island immediately. She was taken with other Europeans, it is supposed intentionally, to a low, swampy coast, where foreigners never escape the fever. She took the fever, was made worse by her homeward voyage, and died on the 7th of October last, at the age of 61, in one of the suburbs of Vienna.

On the 27th of February last, the Sardinian traveler, Brun-Rollet, died at Khartoum, on the boundary between Nubia and Abyssinia. He had penetrated the country bordering on the Nile, and discovered Lake No, in lat. 12 deg., and the Bahr Keilak, or Misselad, which belongs to the western basin of the Nile. In 1855, he published in Paris *Le Nil Blanc and Soudan*.

The Englishman, Coulthard, died a terrible death, by thirst, in the inner desert of Australia. A traveler, Babbage, found his body in a thicket, and a tin cup near by on which he had scratched a few lines with a nail, which made known the frightful sufferings that preceded his death.—Coulthard set out with two other Englishmen, Scott and Brooks, who probably have perished.

Adolph Schlagintweit has been murdered by a troop of rebels against the Chinese authorities, in a village of Thibet, not far from Yarkand.

The death of Dr. Edward Vogel, who had traveled over Lake Tsad, Bornu, Baguirmi and the country Wadai, west of Darfur, is almost a certainty. The rumor that he was murdered by the command of the Sultan of Wadai, may have arisen from the probable fact that he was kept as a prisoner; a cause for either may be found in his imprudence in climbing to the peak of one of their sacred mountains.

The wife of Sir John Franklin is not yet resigned to bear the sorrowful name of widow. Last year she sent out the yacht Fox, in command of Capt. McClintock, to search for her husband. By the latest accounts, the Fox, taking the Beechy Island route, meant to sail into Fish River, passing to the east of King William's Land.

For some months past, a new Arctic expedition has been in preparation in the United States. The worthlessness of the North-West Passage, discovered by Capt. McClure, five or six years ago, cools no Arctic ardor: the Open Polar Sea is now the great problem.

The Geographical Society of St. Petersburg has sent a number of naturalists to Siberia, and a learned Finn, Dr. Nordenskiold of Helsingfors, has pursued his observation as far as Spitsbergen. He there discovered anthracite coal and such a multitude of seals and walruses as promises rich returns to fishermen for years to come. He has also ascended the Swechattan Mountain.

On the American continent an officer of the English Navy, Capt. Palliser, has been so fortunate as to find a passage through the Rocky Mountains in British America. It may be of great political value in binding together the English Atlantic and Pacific possessions.

In South America, the Frenchman, Dr. Plassard, who is settled in Ciudad Bolivar, has undertaken an excursion into the interior of Venezuelan Guyana, and found gold to the South of the lower Orinoco, toward the Yuruari.

At Rio Janeiro, Messrs. Capanema, Lagos and Gonsalvo Dias are preparing for a second expedition into the interior of Brasil, which is almost entirely unknown, and in the possession of wild Indian tribes.—They will have a military escort.

Dr. Schmarda, the Austrian naturalist, is on his return from his voyage to Cape Sydney and New Zealand. So also have Dr. Tschudi and Dr. Friesach returned from their expeditions into the interior of South America.

The Austrian corvette Carolina, on a visit to the harbors of South America, and the frigate Novora, on a voyage round the world, at the Phillipines when last heard from, seem to have been quite forgotten by the Austrian journals, now full of war.

In the Southern Atlantic the English Capt. Cubins believes that he had, within the year, found a new group of Islands on the track of Austrian-bound vessels.

But the great magnetic center to which most discoverers instinctively turn, is still the interior of Africa. Those vast countries, which are represented in blank on our maps, have been attacked from all sides—east, west, north and south.

The renowned Dr. Robert Livingstone is now making an excursion in those countries which he discovered during his long journey from St. Paul de Loanda to Quilimane. He embarked last year, equipped with instruments for making scientific observations. He will first attempt to go up the Zambese River in a canoe, which he named "Ma Robert," or Robert's wife or mother, as the natives along the Zambese have great respect for the wife and mother of a man whom they admire.

The English steamer, the Rainbow, sailed on the 6th of Sanuary out of Bonny into the Gulf of Benin, to explore the country along the Niger. Ladislaus Magyar of Theresiopol, in Hungary, who, after the Hungarian insurrection, became a citizen of Brazil, has hit upon a rather singular but very prudent way to penetrate into the mysteries of inner Africa with the greatest possible safety and advantage.—He has just married the daughter of the black King of Bihe in Upper Guinea. He has become Commander-in-Chief of the armies of his father-in-law, and uses the authority and his soldiers to become acquainted with the country lying in that neighborhood.

Jules Bracuaree, commander of the corvette Oise, is now exploring the wholly unknown country through which the Gaboon River runs.

The Swedish discoverer, Anderson, has traveled Ovampo, on the West Coast of Africa, south of Benguela, in the direction of the Cunene River.

On the east and south coast of Africa, two English officers, Capt. Burton and Lieut. Speke, found and measured last summer the great Lake Uyiyi, between 3 deg. 30 min. and 8 deg. 49 min. South latitude—not to be confounded with Lakes Nyassa and Ukerewe, so much talked of in late years. Until this discovery, there was ground for belief in a great central sea in Africa, stretching from 12 deg. South latitude to the Equator; but this discovery is conclusive that the great bodies of widely distant points are separate lakes.

The French missionary, Leo des Avanchers, is traveling through the country, which lies to the eastward of this great sea. The German traveler, Albert Roscher, has gone in the same direction, having left Zanzibar, with the hope of penetrating far into the interior.

Pedro de Gamitto, Governor of the Portuguese forts Tete and Sena on the Zambese, is making preparations for new explorations in Central Africa, of which he has already given such interesting descriptions in his book "Munta Casembe."

Massaga, the Sardinian missionary, is now exploring the interior of Abyssinia; so also is Bayssiere.

The Upper Nile is the object of untiring exploration. It would be strange if, before the end of this century, its whole course were not as well known as now that of the Thames, the Seine or the Rhine.—While Egyptologists and archaeologists like Mariette, Deveria, Pommereuil, de Schly, Brugsch, Eckhold and others are searching out the mysteries of Ancient Egypt far up into Nubia, scientific men have undertaken, singly or in small numbers, to follow the Nile upward, in spite of all the difficulties which for three thousand years have baffled the bravest explorers. Messrs. Frith and Windham are this month starting to go up the White Nile in an iron boat thirty-six feet long, drawing but one foot of water. They will be accompanied or followed by Messrs. Thomassy, Miani and others.

Mr. McCarthy, the son of the geographer, has it in contemplation to travel on a new track to Tombuctoo from Algiers where he has lived these eight years. According to his plan he will pass through Laghouat and Golesh, then make a circuit to the east to get out of the way of a tribe of Arabs who have been bejuggled by a new prophet, and then continue his journey by Ghadames, Ghat and Lake Tsad.

Other travelers, also, such as Captain Magnan, Baron Kratt, and Yussuf ben Callani, are bent on discovery, starting from Algiers or other northern points. Asia, too, is being explored by many travelers; but as yet we have few details of their discoveries. Kriel has been sent by the Vienna Academy into Asiatic Turkey.—Rey is exploring some hitherto neglected portions of Syria and Palestine. The brothers Schlaginweit are still continuing their researches in Central Asia. A Russian scientific expedition is engaged in the exploration of Chorasan, while a detachment of the French troops in Indo-China is escorting a scientific corps through that country. Many other savants have received missions from the Ministry of Public Instruction, or from the Paris Museum. Beside this, the Catholic and Protestant Missionaries are coming more and more to consider it a part of their duty to send home precise and comprehensive ethnographic and geographic intelligence of the countries through which they travel.

TOUCHING ANECDOTE.—A late reverend gentleman, who was as well known for his eccentricity as his talents, one day sent his son, a lazy lad about twelve years of age, to catch a horse. The lad was sauntering along, with an ear of corn in one hand and the bridle in the other, dragging the reins along the ground.

"Thomas," said his father, calling after him in a very solemn tone of voice; "come here, Thomas, I want to say a word to you before you go."

The lad returned and the parson proceeded:

"You know, Thomas, that I gave you a great deal of counsel. You know that I taught you before closing your eyes, to say,

'Now I lay down to sleep,' etc.,

besides a good many other things in the way of explanation and advice. But this is the last opportunity I may ever have of speaking to you. I couldn't let it pass without giving my parting charge. Be a good boy, Thomas, and always say that pretty prayer before going to sleep. I fear I shall never see you again."

As he said this in a very sad and solemn manner, the poor boy began to be frightened, and burst into tears, with this exclamation—

"You'll never see me again, pa!"

"No; for I shall probably die before you get back with the horse."

The Last Bullet.

An Incident of Commodore Stewart's Algerine Experience.

The United States ship-of-war, Constellation, was anchored in the harbor of Algiers, whither she had proceeded under command of Commodore Preble, having on board among other officers, Charles Stewart, then acting lieutenant, and the man the old Commodore looked to for assistance in fighting the Algerines.

It was the watch of young Stewart, and he was pacing to and fro on the deck, about half an hour after sunset, when he saw a small boat, containing a single person, coming off from the Old Post, as the western part of the town is called, and heading directly for the ship.

This person was rowing with all his might, and Stewart was not long in discovering his cause. Close behind the single boatman was seen a large Sallee rover, filled with men, whose presence was announced by a continual firing at him of whom they were in such determined pursuit—holding on their way until they were under the guns of the ship.

"Now by my soul," cried Stewart; "may I be shot if I do not teach those fellows a lesson. Stand by, Mr. Rogers," he added, adressing a favorite gunner, "to throw a little grape into that fellow."

An instant later, a wreath of smoke curled up from the shore side of the vessel, and as the report went booming over the water, the iron messenger sped its way, crashing into the pursuing boat, severely wounding two or three of her crew. She instantly turned to go back at the same time that the fugitive reached his destination, and came up the side, into the presence of the officer of the deck.

He was an elderly man, with a stout frame and brownish features; but it did not require but a single glance from the lieutenant to see that he was of English or American descent. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered from his over exertion to breathe, he went on to tell his story, to which Stewart listened with much excitement and interest.

The new comer was an American citizen, named James Collins, a native of New York, who with his wife and daughter, had been taken from an American vessel at the same time as the commander and crew, two years before, by an Algerine pirate. His wife had since died, and he and his daughter had been enduring, since his capture, all the horrors of a hopeless and aggravated captivity. But the worst part of the poor man's story, and that which moved Lieut. Stewart the most, was the announcement that his daughter, a gentle and beautiful girl was on the very eve of being forced into a detestable union with the very wretch who had bought her and her father as slaves.

"My agony at these circumstances culminated not two hours ago," finished the father, "when I struck the persecutor insensible at my feet, and fled. By dint of exertion, I managed to reach the waterside, and embarked before the pursuers could prevent it. But though I have succeeded in reaching this place of safety, my poor Alice is still in the power of her tormentor, exposed to his vengeance, and I am almost crazy at thinking that she may even now be subjected to a fate worse than death! If I could guide a good boat's crew, under your orders—"

"One moment," interrupted Stewart. "Stay where you are till I have seen Commodore Preble!"

One moment the young lieutenant was engaged with his commander in the cabin, and then he came forth with a stern smile of satisfaction on his features. Ten minutes more had not passed ere a cutter, with twelve chosen men, pushed off into the darkness with the lieutenant and the stranger in the stern, and rapidly struck out for the shore.

"Our owner," said Mr. Collins, "resides in the western part of the city.—There is a coast guard established, but I do not apprehend that we shall have any especial trouble from that source. I think we can land below, go up the streets to the house, and carry off my child, and all without losing a man."

The boat landed, after twenty minutes of rapid progress, at a small wharf near the Galeta, in the western part of the town. The arrival was certainly witnessed, but not a great deal of attention was bestowed upon it by the stupid Algerines. Leaving part of his men in the cutter, with orders for them to lie low under the wharf, Lieut. Stewart and the remainder of his force followed the footsteps of Mr. Collins, who led the way readily up the intervening streets.

On arriving at his late prison, an old and dingy looking structure, extremely spacious, having all the looseness of the Moorish style, the party discovered that silence and darkness were the principal features of the scene. Not a sound was heard, nor a word uttered. The whole building seemed deserted. The agony of the father was extreme.

"Oh, my child! child!" he cried, no longer able to control the terrible emotions which had been surging in his soul during the last hour; "shall I never see thee more?"

A Moorish slave came around from the rear of the building, and assured his late fellow captive that the girl had been carried off by the master, and that no one was at home save himself. But even as the lying rascal uttered the concluding words, a wild shriek resounded through the chambers, and the next moment a young and beautiful girl of seventeen summers appeared at one of the front windows, looking like a spectre in her garments of spotless white.

"My child—my Alice!" exclaimed Mr. Collins.

"Save me, father!" was the response, and wild shouts and groans were heard proceeding from the interior of the building; the maiden threw herself from the window into the arms of her father and Lieut. Stewart.

The very moment of this reunion was destined to be that in which a company of Algerine troops came round the nearest corner, marching up the street in the direction of Lieut. Stewart and his men. It was also at the same moment that the old Moor, who so long had considered himself the proprietor of Mr. Collins and his daughter, came to the window through which the girl had just passed, and set up a startling yell.

"This way!" cried Mr. Collins, and he dashed open the front door of the building, and conducted the entire party within, "look to your weapons, and take the rascals off their pins the instant they halt!"

A sharp and determined struggle soon commenced, in the course of which half the Moorish soldiers were killed, and the remainder finally gave way. But the rescuers had expended all of their ammunition, and only a single bullet was remaining—that in a large horse pistol in the possession of Lieut. Stewart. He was just wondering what he should do with it when the old Moor came down stairs, with a huge saber in his grasp, and made a furious dash at Mr. C. and his daughter, with murder written on his features and flashing from his eyes. This sudden arrival decided the destination of the last bullet.

"Take it, you black devil," cried Stewart, just as the fearful blow was descending, and he fired his weapon, the ball passing through and through the miscreant's head, and bringing him dead to the floor.

"Now, boys," added Lieut. S., "we are going to finish with a hand to hand fight. The powder and ball are out; we must trust to the sword!"

Closely followed by his men, as well as Mr. Collins and Miss Alice, the Lieut. led the way toward the boat. It seemed as if all Algiers had turned out to witness the triumphal retreat, the streets being filled with thousands of men and women collected together by the brief contest at the Moor's house, but not an attempt was made to intercept the progress of the party, the bravest of the Algerines contenting themselves with scowls and denunciations.

Ten minutes later the rescuers were at the cutter. Twenty minutes more and the entire party were safely back to the Constellation, not having lost a man. The young Lieutenant received the hearty thanks of his superior, to say nothing of the gratitude of Mr. Collins and his daughter, whose family proved to be of considerable consequence in New York; and we are assured that Charles Stewart was never happier in his life than when Miss Alice was united to one of his "chums," a noble-hearted lieutenant, now a commodore, who fell love with the rescued maiden during the Constellation's homeward passage.

THE RESTORED.

A Thrilling tale of Wissahicon.

God is everywhere. His words are on our hearts. He is on the battlefield or in the peaceful home. Praised be His name!

It was on the wilds of Wissahicon, on the day of battle, as the noon-day sun came through the thickly clustered leaves, that two men met in deadly conflict near the reefs which rose like the rock of some primeval world, at least one thousand feet above the dark waters of the Wissahicon.

The man with the dark brown face and darker grey eye flashing with a deadly light, and a muscular form clad in a blue frock of the revolution—is a continental named Warren.

The other man with long black hair drooping along his cadaverous face, is clad in half military costume of a tory refugee. This is a murderer of Paoli, named Dabaney.

They met here by accident, and now they fought, not with sword and rifle, but with long and deadly hunting knives they struggled, twining and twisting on the green sward.

At last the tory is down—down on the turf, with the knee of the continental upon his breast—the upraised knife flashing death in his face.

"Quarters! I yield," gasped the tory, as the knee was pressed upon his breast. "Spare me I yield."

"My brother," said the patriot soldier, in that tone of deadly hate, "my brother cried for quarters on the night of Paoli, and even as he clung to your knees you struck that knife into his heart. Oh, I will give you the quarters of Paoli."

And as his hand raised for the blow and his teeth were clenched with deadly hate he paused for a moment, then pinioned the tory's arms and with a rapid stride dragged him to the verge of the rock and held him quivering over the abyss.

"Mercy!" gasped the tory, turning ashy pale by turns, as that awful gulf yawned below. "Mercy! I have a wife and child—spare me."

The continental, with his muscular strength gathered for the effort, shook the murderer once more over the abyss and then hissed his bitter sneer in his face.

"My brother had a wife and two children. The morning after the night of Paoli, that wife was a widow, those children, orphans. Wouldn't you like to go and beg your life of that widow and her orphans."

The proposal made by the continental in mockery and bitter hate, was taken in serious earnest by the terror-stricken tory. He begged to be taken to the widow and her children, and to have the privilege of begging his life. After a moment's serious thought the patriot soldier consented. He bound the tory's arms still tighter, placed him on the rock again, and led him to the woods. A quiet cottage, embossed among trees, broke on their eyes. They enterred the cottage. There beside the desolate hearth-stone, sat the widow and children.

She sat there, a matronly woman of about twenty years, with a face faded by care, a deep dark eye, and long black hair hanging in a disheveled state about her shoulders. On one side was a dark-haired boy of some six years; on the other side, a girl one year younger, with light blue eyes. The Bible—an old and venerable volume—lay open on the mother's knee. And then the pale-faced tory flung himself on his knees, and confessed he had butchered her husband on the night of Paoli and begged his life at her hands.

"Spare me for the sake of my wife—my child!"

He had expected this pitiful moan would touch the widow's heart, but not one relenting gleam softened her face.

"The Lord shall judge between us," she said in a cold icy tone that froze the murderer's heart. "Look, the Bible is in my lap; I will close the volume, and this boy shall open it, and place his finger at random upon a line and by that you shall live or die."

This was a strange proposal, made in good faith, of a wild and dark superstition of olden times. For a moment the tory, pale as ashes, was wrapped in deep thought—then in a fainting voice he signified his consent.

Raising her dark eyes to heaven, the mother prayed to the Great Father to direct the finger of her son. She closed the book—she handed it to that boy whose cheek reddened with loathing as he gazed upon his father's murderer. He took the Bible, opened its holy pages at random, and placed his finger upon a verse.

There was a silence. The continental soldier who had sworn to avenge his brother's death, stood with dilating eyes and parted lips. The culprit kneeling upon the floor, with his face like discolored clay, felt his heart leap to his throat.

Then in a clear bold voice, the widow read this line from the Old Testament.—It was short yet terrible:

"That man shall die."

Look! the brother springs forward to plunge a knife into the murderer's heart; but the tory, pinioned as he is, clings to the widow's knees. He begs that one more trial may be made by the little girl, that child of five years old, with the golden hair, and laughing eyes.

The widow consents. There is an awful pause. With a smile in her eye; without knowing what she was doing, the little girl opens the Bible as it lays on her mother's knee; she turns her face away and places her finger upon a line.

That awful silence grew deeper. The deep drawn breath of the brother, and broken gasps of the murderer alone disturbed the stillness. The widow and dark-haired boy were breathless. The little girl, as she caught a feeling of awe from those about her, stood breathless, her face turned aside, and her tiny fingers resting on the lines of life and death.

At length, gathering courage, the widow bent her eye on the page and read. It was a line from the New Testament:

"Love your enemies!"

Oh, book of terrible majesty and childlike love—of sublimity that crushes the heart with rapture, you never shone more strangely than there in that lonely cot of the Wissahicon when you saved the murderer's heart.

Now look you how wonderful are the ways of Heaven. That very night as the widow sat by her fireside—sat there with a crushed heart and hot eye-lids, thinking of her husband who now lay mouldering on the drenched soil of Paoli—there was a tap at the door. She opened it, and that husband living, though covered with wounds, was in her arms.

He had fallen at Paoli, but not in death, he was alive, and his wife lay panting on his bosom.

That night there was a prayer in the wood-embowered cot of Wissahicon.

The Two Cords of Wood.

Just at dark, one November evening, three children occupied the large kitchen connected with the establishment of farmer Grant. A bright wood fire blazed cheerfully in the wide chimney, while from the crane the suspended tea-kettle was announcing as loudly as possible the hour of supper was approaching. By the bright but fitful light, one young girl sat reading, another stood at the window watching the cows as they walked demurely from the yard to the stable, while a boy of seven summers was seated on a cradle in front of the fire, gazing steadily at the flames as they shot upwards, but with an appearance of abstraction, indicating that his mind was elsewhere.

Softly Ellen advanced from the window, and touching her sister Ruth to call her attention whispered; 'just look at Thomas he's in a brown study, as the teacher said this afternoon. I wonder what he is thinking of.'

'Ask him,' responded Ruth, glancing at her brother, and then turning to her book again.

'Thomas,' called Ellen, 'what makes you look so sober to-night? Did you miss at school?'

The boy gave a deep sigh, and turned to his sister with a smile, saying, 'O Ellen, you can help me if you will; only you must promise me not to tell any one.'

Ellen promised, and Thomas led her to the farther end of the room, where he made known to her his plan.

'Last night,' said he, 'after you and Ruth had gone to bed, I heard father and mother talking. It made me feel so bad I could not go to sleep. She had been bringing in the clothes, and kept coughing, as she always does when she works hard. Father told mother that she must go to taking the doctor's stuff that did her so much good last fall. At first she did not answer; but pretty soon I saw her put up her hand and brush away a tear.—'There are so many things to be bought for the children,' said she, 'that I don't like to spend money for medicine; I don't often cough so much.'

'I know that too,' replied father,' but you must attend to your health. What could we do without you?'

'I sometimes think,' said mother, 'that my work is almost done; and if it is God's will to call me away he will provide for you and our dear children.'

'I couldn't stay to hear any more, for I had to go into the entry to keep from sobbing aloud. O, Ellen, what could we all do without mother?'

The young girl turned around and gave her a piercing look, as if to satisfy herself that her brother had cause for his disquietude, and then asked:

'But what can you, or both of us, do to help her?'

'I mean somehow to buy her a bottle of that medicine,' exclaimed Thomas, impressively, 'but how to do it is the question.—Dr. Jones has a load of wood carted to-day, and he wants a man to saw it. I would go to-morrow and ask him to give me the job, and the medicine for pay, only father wants the wood piled up to-morrow before the snow comes.'

Ellen stood for a moment returning her brother's gaze, and then exclaimed, 'Ruth and I will pile the wood for you. We'll get up very early; and do our stint before breakfast, and then we'll have the whole forenoon.'

Thomas joyfully accepted this offer, and readily obtained the job from the kind physician. Before night he had piled the two cords in the shed and sawed nearly a quarter of it.

'Well, my little workman,' said the doctor, driving into the yard as Thomas was hanging up his saw, preparatory to leaving, 'how much have you earned this afternoon?'

A bright thought flashed across the boy's mind, and in true Yankee style he answered the question by asking, 'Doctor, how much a bottle was the cough medicine you gave mother last winter?'

'Half a dollar, I think. Is she sick again?'

The boy then communicated his wishes, and with a flushed face inquired of the doctor if he would be willing to let him have one bottle to carry home with him.

The good man was evidently moved by this unexpected proposal. He made no reply; except to invite the boy to his office. When there he talked more freely, and ended by giving him a small powder for his mother, with directions for taking it, in addition to the desired cough medicine, and promised to call himself the next day.

At an hour later, Thomas sat with his sister by the fire, and communicated to them the joyful results of his afternoon's labor.

Then they proposed to give the medicine to their mother, as a token of affection from her three children; 'for,' urged Thomas, 'I could not have done it if you had not helped me.'

To say that Mrs. Grant was gratified would be but faintly expressing her emotion, when the love-token was placed in her hands.

With moistened eyes she gave each of them a kiss, and added in a subdued voice, 'God will reward you, my dear ones. The blessing affixed to the fifth commandment will be yours, for you have, indeed, honored your mother!'

God did bless them in rendering the medicine effectual in restoring the health of their mother, whose life he prolonged for many years. She saw her children growing up useful, happy and respected by all who knew them.

IPECACUANHA AND DELIRIUM TREMENS.—The jail physician at Chicago has had 100 cases of delirium tremens the past year, of which only four proved fatal. Of his manner of treatment, the doctor says:

"Ipecacuanha, which I have tried in thirty-six cases, I have found most remarkably successful, quieting the nervous system, exciting the appetite, acting on secretions, and uniformly producing sleep. When a case is not of too long standing, I give it as an emetic the first dose, and afterwards I give from 15 to 18 grains every other hour. Connected with this remedy, I use shower baths, and let the patient frequently drink strong beef tea, without any alcoholic stimulant."

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE FROST.

"The Frost spirit reigns."

We collect from our numerous Ohio exchanges, what they say of the frost and its damage to crops, as particularly interesting to the Farmer at this time:

We had a white frost on Saturday night, killing the Cucumbers, Beans, Sweet Potatoes and other vegetables. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the wheat.—On Saturday overcoats and big fires were quite comfortable. What the object of the weather clerk was in sending us that cold snap, is a matter of conjecture. The strawberries in this region were all frozen. A great deal of the growing corn was also severely nipped.—*Hocking Sent. 9th.*

DAMAGING FROST—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF VEGETABLES—CORN AND WHEAT DAMAGED—On the morning of June 5th, we had a heavy frost in Clermont, that destroyed almost entirely the tender garden vegetables. Beans, cucumbers, tomatoes and such like are nearly all killed. The corn in this county is damaged to a vast amount. It is thought by some that most of it will recover. Melons, sweet potatoes and pumpkins are damaged, and in some places entirely destroyed.—Some melon patches are being plowed up and corn planted on the same ground.—Rye and barley escaped, but the wheat crop is thought to be heavily damaged.—One person we have heard of, has plowed up his field of wheat and is now planting corn in it. How serious the damage is to the wheat, we are unable to tell at this time. The frost was unprecedented in its severity, at this season of the year. The cornfields in this region present a very sickly appearance, and garden vegetables are flattened out.

We learn that in the extreme south part of the county, there was no frost, and no damage was done. The frost was more severe and damaging in the bottom lands than on the hill lands.—*Clermont Courier 9th.*

THE FROST.—During a short trip in the country yesterday morning, we were surprised to find the extent of the damage done by Saturday night's frost. The crop of grapes, in the vineyard of Dr. Egry, and in that vicinity, is probably entirely spoiled, the only exception, being a lot belonging to Mr. P. Ohmer. The frost has also killed the corn to a serious extent; potatoes, and early vegetables, and it is feared, wheat has sustained much injury. The farmers had hardly decided whether to replant or not, and seemed to be much dispirited. Our telegraph columns show great damage to the New York crops, from the same frost, which seems to have been as wide extended as destructive.—*Dayton Gazette 10th.*

A severe frost fell on Saturday night last, and left its marks upon the cornfields and gardens of this section of country, damaging them greatly. In other parts of the country, the injury is still worse.—*Georgetown (Brown Co.) Standard 9th.*

THE FROST.—Last Saturday night this part of the State was visited with a heavy frost in certain localities, not doing however, as far as we can learn any great injury, except to the gardens. We learn that the fruit on the high lands has suffered very much.—*Steubenville Union 8th.*

THE FROST OF SATURDAY NIGHT—HOW MUCH IS THE WHEAT CROP INJURED?—From all the information we can obtain, we are of the opinion that at least one-fourth of the wheat crop in this vicinity has been destroyed by the frost of June 4. The Mediterranean wheat being about ten days in advance of most other varieties has so far matured the stock as to escape freezing at the first joint where the most of the injury is done.—The blue stem on high ground, unless very backward, is generally saved.—Peaches, apples, and all fruit on low ground is a failure unless well protected with foliage. On uplands peaches and apples are not so much injured but that the community may feel assured, without [illegible] other mischief, that they may yet luxuriate upon delicious peaches, and cultivate the social virtues over a dish of apples.

Since the foregoing was in type, we have conversed with many intelligent observers from different parts of this county. Their opinions are widely various, but taking the aggregate and average, we are inclined to think the estimate above given is approximately as reliable as can be stated at this time.

The small fruits are almost annihilated. So are all tender garden vegetables. Apples are probably greatly damaged, but we may perhaps have a moderate portion left. Peaches, we apprehend, are gone almost entirely.

The GREAT FROST of Saturday, June 4, 1859, will be remembered for its disastrous consequences, with that of June 8, 1845, though we have reason to hope the calamity is not so universal.

The frost was very severe at all points heard from along the Lake Shore, and throughout that part of this State north of the National road, extending westward also through Indiana and Illinois, and eastward through the State of New York. Reports as to the extent of the damage are various, but for the most part gloomy. Fruit of all kinds is to a great extent destroyed; corn and potatoes cut down to the ground, and wheat, at least, greatly injured, the extent of the injury to wheat not accurately known.

The disaster is a terrible one to a vast range of agricultural country, where a week since there was every promise of abundant crops of all kinds.

Flakes of snow were seen in the air at mid-day on Saturday, June 4,—a phenomenon which almost leads one to guess that some serious climatic or sonic change was imperceptibly operating upon our planet. Snow within three weeks of the summer solstice!!—*Akron Beacon, June 10.*

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

may24:ly

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital $200,000, Assets $204,000.

Offices 237 Broadway, 50 Wall Street N.Y.

This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and Cargoes, in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally against Loss or Damage by Fire.

JOSIAH W. BAKER, President.

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may20tf Columbus Ohio.

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Announcement of the Proprietor for the Season of 1859.

THE OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles north from Columbus, (the capital of Ohio,) on the Scioto river, 10 miles from Delaware, 5 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburgh R. R., and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana Railroad. These Springs will open for the reception of visitors

ON THE 1st DAY OF JUNE.

The improvements of 1859 have been large, enabling the proprietor to accommodate from five to six hundred guests. Among these improvements may be mentioned a large and elegant hotel, new cottage rows, additional buildings for [illegible], extensive bath-houses, a steam laundry, &c., &c.

[illegible] the MAGNESIAN and the SALINE CHALYBEATE are decidedly medicinal, whilst the 5th is remarkable for the purity of its water.

THE WHITE SULPHUR

is a beautiful Artesian fountain, situated near the rocky bank of the Scioto river. At the depth of 160 feet below the level of the Scioto, flows the remarkable stream of sulphur water which supplies this Spring. This stream was discovered some 20 years ago by a gentleman who was boring for salt. The water, when reached, at once arose to the surface, and has ever since continued to flow, during all seasons, without change of temperature, either in quality or volume.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

For years these Springs have been highly esteemed for their medicinal properties. During the past season their reputation in this respect has been singularly confirmed. They were administered by a physician, judiciously as to quantity, time of drinking, continuance, &c., and under this systematic plan the cures were numerous and gratifying.

THE WHITE SULPHUR WATER

is peculiarly serviceable in those disorders of the Liver and Stomach which so often afflict gentlemen who have been too closely confined to business, and persons of sedentary habits.

THE CHALYBEATE SPRINGS

are permanent tonics. Their effects upon broken down and debilitated constitutions have been not transient but lasting, giving to the blood a new vitality, and to the person new life and vigor.

THE MAGNESIAN WATER

is a gentle aperient.

[illegible]

As a delightful resort during the summer months, the Ohio White Sulphur Springs have no rival in the West, and but few in the United States. The location is peculiarly healthy: the Scioto here is a rapid, rocky stream; the "Cliff Limestone" a formation hundreds of feet in thickness, through which the river cuts its way, is everywhere either at or near the surface; the grounds of the estate are beautifully undulating, and interspersed with numerous ravines which carry off all the superfluous water, thus rendering the soil dry and the atmosphere free from that humidity so prejudicial to health. These circumstances, taken in connection with the altitude of the place, about 1,000 feet above the level of the ocean, make the locality as free from malarious influences as a mountain region.

The Spring property consists of 320 acres of land, one hundred of which is covered by one of the most beautiful groves in Ohio. This woodland is handsomely laid off into walks and drives, one of the latter being two miles in extent.

BATHS.

Bathing here by the plan adopted, is brought into fair competition with that at naturally Warm and Hot Springs. The water is heated in the bath tub by steam pipes, the heat not being raised high enough to precipitate its salts, it is by this system applied to the surface of the bather without the loss of its saline ingredients.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

A Telegraph Office, communicating with all parts of the country, has been established at the Springs. To be thus in connection with distant points, will be a great convenience to gentlemen who can hear from and direct their business affairs daily.

All the accessories necessary to health, pleasure and amusement, visitors may expect to find at the Ohio White Sulphur Springs as the proprietor is determined to make it, in every particular, a first class watering place. Gratified with the liberal patronage extended last year, no effort will be spared to merit its continuance.

A livery, well stocked with horses and carriages, is attached to the Springs.

For further information, arrangements for rooms, &c., address ANDREW WILSON, Jun.

White Sulphur P. O., Delaware Co., O.

m18-dtf

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills,

DR. ROBACK'S

SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts;

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual Disabilities are removed by their cordial and really stimulating properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,

however they may have been tried with and abused. That their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly upon the poison of disease in the blood, they

Cause soon to Heal,

and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the liver, the nervous system, the skin, the glands or muscles, in which they do not give prompt relief and, (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of any kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They banish disease from every aecntic and organ of the system, and [illegible] thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notice, and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth St. 3d Building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY

Roberts & Samuel, Columbus,
Aug. J. Schueller, Columbus,
J. Denig & Son, Columbus,
A. Alpire, Canal Winchester,
Isaac Thompson, Worthington,
R. R. Johnson, Reynoldsburg,
B. N. Beckley, Clintonville,
D. Gulter, Westerville,
Henry Miller, Harrisburg,
John Mason, Grove City,
Geo. W. Evans, Dublin.

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.

ja 1-dawly &p-b-ly.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

may3

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.

Great Northern & Eastern Route,

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati

RAILROAD.

Connecting at Crestline with the

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad

For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Connecting at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad.

For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at [illegible] a. m. Will leave passengers at all stations, south of [illegible]; for passengers at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington, Gilead and all stations North of Galion, connecting at Crestline with the 7:20 a. m. mail train for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 2:30 p. m. Also with same road at Crestline, with the 6:35 a. m. Express for Chicago, arriving at [illegible] p. m. Also at Grafton with Toledo road for Toledo. Arrives at Cleveland at [illegible] a. m.

SECOND TRAIN.

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 10:[illegible] a. m., stopping only at Delaware, North Sydney, Cardington, Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London, and Grafton; connection at Crestline with the 12:[illegible] p. m. Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at [illegible] p. m., arriving at Cleveland 2:10 p. m., connecting at 2:30 p. m. with the Express on Lake Shore road for the East, arriving at Erie at 6:45 p. m., Dunkirk 9:30 p. m., Buffalo [illegible], New York 1:30 p. m. next day, two hours ahead of other line, Boston [illegible] p. m., eight hours ahead of the other line.

THIRD TRAIN.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at [illegible] p. m., stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7:30 p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline, for Chicago arriving at Chicago at [illegible] a. m., at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Road for New York and Boston; arriving at Erie 1:35 a. m., Dunkirk [illegible] a. m., Buffalo 6:45 a. m.

Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.

RETURNING.

Night Express, arrives at Columbus 1:30 a. m.

Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 9:[illegible] a. m.

Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at 4:20 p. m.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty Ticket Agent in the [illegible] of the C. C. & C. and L. M. C. & X. Railroad.

[illegible], Sup't. [illegible]

E. C. [illegible], Gen'l Ticket Agent, [illegible]

JAMES PATTERSON, Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, May 12, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.

To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1859. Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

FIRST TRAIN. (DAILY.)

NIGHT EXPRESS—At [illegible] A. M., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati; arriving at Cincinnati at 7:30 A. M. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c., &c. At Loveland for Chillicothe, &c., and all points on M. & C. R. R. and at Cincinnati with the trains on Ohio & Mississippi R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and all points South and West, and mail line steamers for Louisville.

SECOND TRAIN. (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

NO. 1 EXPRESS—5:40 A. M. stopping at West Jefferson, London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Deerfield, and at Loveland, Milford, and Plainville, and arriving at Cincinnati at 12:30 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c.

THIRD TRAIN. (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

NO. 2 EXPRESS—At [illegible] P. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Deerfield, Foster's, Milford, and Plainville arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] P. M. connecting at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c., &c., and at Cincinnati with evening trains for St. Louis, &c., for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c., &c.

FOURTH TRAIN. (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

MAIL—At 2:40 P. M. stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Selma, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Morrow, Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 10:45 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, &c., &c.

RETURNING.

Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express 4:20 A. M.; No. 1 Express [illegible] a. m.; No. 2 Express [illegible]

For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.

[illegible] Superintendent, Cincinnati.

[illegible] General Ticket Agent.

[illegible] Agent, Columbus, O.

Columbus, May 12, 1859.

1859. 1859.

NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.

Two Trains Daily. (Sundays excepted.)

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, Trains will leave Columbus as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

Leaves at 5:30 a. m., on the arrival of trains from Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Arrives at Indianapolis at 4:30 p. m.

This train connects at Milford with trains for Mechanicsburg, Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati, direct without change of cars.

Also, connects at Urbana with trains on the S. D. & C. R. R. for Bellefontaine, Bryan, Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. Connects at Union for Greenville, Anderson town, for Kokomo and Peru.

At Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette & Chicago, also, with trains for Terre Haute, Cairo and St. Louis, connecting at St. Louis with Trains and Steamboats for the KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Also, connects at Indianapolis for Jeffersonville, Louisville, Madison and Peru.

SECOND TRAIN.

Leaves Columbus at 2:40 p. m., on the arrival of trains from Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Arrives at Indianapolis at 11:30 p. m.

This Train connects at Milford for Mechanicsburg and Springfield; at Urbana with trains north on S. D. & C. R. R. for Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. At Piqua with trains north on D. & M. R. R. for Sidney, Lima, Delphos, Fort Wayne and Chicago; and at Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette, Chicago, Terre Haute, Cairo and St. Louis.

THE WAY FREIGHT.

Leaving Columbus at 4:30 a. m., will carry a Passenger Train for the Accommodation of Way Travel.

Be sure to see that your Tickets read, VIA THE COLUMBUS & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. LINE, and see that you do not have Tickets sold you by other and Circuitous Routes.

Tickets for all Western Routes for sale at all the Principal Rail Road Stations in the East.

S. WALKUP, General Ticket Agent.

W. F. BLAYER, Superintendent.

Columbus, Ohio, May 12, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!

A Democratic Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.

By J. Birney Marshall,

At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that in the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a publication devoted truly and solely to their interests, uninfluenced by personal ambition or the desire of gain, will be acceptable, I have established in the city of Columbus, O., THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the variety of political, miscellaneous and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor to every home.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will inculcate Democratic truths and its course shall be characterized by firmness and honesty; its statements relied on for their unfaltering veracity. Nor shall it be used for cliques or factions, but consistently pursue the object for which it is established: that of preventing the misdirection of public opinion, and contributing all in its power to the perpetuation of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the union of the Democratic Party, and resist everything like schism, or disorganization—while it will support every Democratic measure, and all the ability it can bring to the duty, (it must know that it is Democratic and not a false light held up to illude, perhaps to betray)—while it will support the present Administration, in all that is deemed consistent with true Democracy, and the best interests of the party, THE PEOPLE'S PRESS presents the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as its first choice for the Presidency in 1860, and uses every effort consistent with duty to the Democratic Party and the country, to procure his nomination and election.

As a Prospectus cannot be expected to enter into minute detail, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. Relying confidently on a remunerative patronage, I respectfully offer the following

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year............................$2 00

A discount of ten per cent on clubs of ten; fifteen per cent on clubs of twenty; 15 per cent on clubs of thirty, and 20 per cent on clubs of fifty and upwards sent to a single address.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

Columbus, March 23, 1859.

N. B.—Our friends of the press will confer an obligation, which will not only be appreciated but reciprocated, by giving this Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

Received for six months at One Dollar in advance.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

Will be sent for the campaign, in subscriptions, at FIFTY CENTS for the single copy.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS

May be formed for the Press at the following rates:

Five Copies..........	$2 00
Ten "	4 00
Twenty "	6 00
Fifty "	10 00
One hundred copies..........	20 00

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME I. | COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859. | NUMBER 7.

PEOPLES PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion	$ 1,00
Each additional insertion	30
One square 3 months	5,00
" " 6 "	8,00
" " 12 "	15,00
One fourth of a column per year	40,00
" half " " "	60,00
" column " "	100,00

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... $10,00.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850,—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominion it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1858.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyances of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, [illegible] for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have, in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful [illegible] of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

REPUBLICAN CONSISTENCY.—The Manchester *Union Democrat* says that "in 1852 the Republican Convention met at Pittsburgh, and nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency. It was then and there declared that 'emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the new; and *every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens*, and owners of soil among us, *ought to be resisted with inflexible determination!*' Most of the men for whom that convention assumed to speak, in three years after were groping in the culverts of Know Nothingism, and are now the supporters or apologists of the thirty days law in New Hampshire and the two years amendment in Massachusetts!"—*New Hamp. Gaz.*

A FEROCIOUS OLD MISCREANT.—"These pirates," says Mr. Giddings, speaking of the officers of the government who reclaimed a fugitive slave in Ohio, "should have been delivered over to the colored men and consigned to the doom of pirates, which should have been speedily executed. Had the prisoners executed the slave-catchers promptly, it would have taught 'the administration' a lesson not soon to be forgotten." The idea of hanging the United States Marshals, by negro executioners, in order to rebuke the administration, is worthy of a demagogue whose partisanship has brutalized his intellect and his morals.—*New Hamp. Gaz.*

☞ Keep in mind that the extremists in the South are opposed to the Democratic party because it will not lend its aid to propagate slavery. Also keep in mind that the Republicans of the North are petting these same Southern ultraists with a view to unite with them in opposition to the Democracy in 1860. Let no honest man forget these facts when asked to support the Republican party on the score of its superior honesty and devotion to the interests of free labor.—*Boston Post.*

Ohio Republican Platform—How it is received in Indiana.

The New Albany *Tribune*, as well as the Evansville *Journal*, two leading Republican papers in the State of Indiana, both edited with ability and possessing influence, repudiate the Ohio Republican Platform. We do not know how much further the defection has extended in the "Hoosier State," but the dissent of these two papers is very significant. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says that these papers represent the political views of a large body of voters in that State who have voted with the Republicans in the elections of the past two years. "We misapprehend the conservative sentiment of this class in Indiana, and in the Northwest generally, if they are prepared to sustain the ultra views announced as the basis and ends of the Republican organization. Such a party can only succeed by arraying the sectional prejudices, animosities and interests of the nation against each other, against which the Father of his Country uttered his prophetic warnings."

The following are the comments of the New Albany *Tribune* upon the action of the Convention:

First, we have a preamble wherein the favor of the Supreme Ruler is "earnestly invoked." We regard this use of the name of the Supreme Ruler as idle if not sacrilegious. Such invocations come not reverentially from the *heart of politicians* in convention assembled, be they Republicans, Americans or Democrats.

The first resolution consists of generalities,—expresses an abiding confidence in the doctrines heretofore enunciated, and commends them anew to the people. The second resolution demands a re-organization of the Judicial Circuits of the United States, constituting them so as to give each section of the country an equal voice in the Supreme Court, etc., etc. These resolutions are doubtless unobjectionable. The third resolution reads as follows:

"3. That proclaiming our determination rigidly to respect the constitutional obligations imposed upon the States by the federal compact, we maintain the union of the States, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people—and in order to attain these important ends, *we demand the repeal of the fugitive slave act of* 1850, as it is subversive of both the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and as contrary to the plainest duties of humanity and justice, and abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world."

Here we have presented and advocated *nullification*—nullification as deep, as dark and as damning as was ever proclaimed by the fanatics of South Carolina. It may be true, and doubtless is, that the fugitive slave law contains some odious features, and requires amendment, but the Ohio Republicans do not ask for its amendment. They demand its unconditional repeal.—No half-way measures, no compromises, will suit them. They propose to practically nullify that provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due." This, then, is the entertainment to which the Opposition of Ohio have been invited, but it is an entertainment to which tens of thousands will refuse to sit down. The indications are that the dissatisfaction will be very general. The *Gazette*, the principal Republican organ, does not appear to like the programme. It attempts to look at the matter philosophically, remarking that the crude notions of a resolution-monger are not worthy of serious consideration. The *Gazette* seems to think that "men not principles" should be the motto of the party. The *Times*, the organ of the Americans, talks as follows:

"We submit that the platform does not represent the majority of the Opposition party of Ohio; that the masses of the people are not prepared to rush into the embraces of anti-slavery agitation. Our own course is a clear one; we have only to keep in the regular national conservative channel which we have pursued in other days, permitting the extremists of every shade to battle for the spoils. The Americans, as a body, certainly have nothing to do with a Convention, which not only delights to call itself Republican, but coolly repudiates most important principles for which a majority of the American people, have contended since the foundation of the Government."

With the *Times*, we cannot believe that this resolution fairly expresses the wishes of a majority of the Opposition of Ohio. In view of the recent existing trials in the Western Reserve, the "leaders" no doubt imagine that they must take extreme ground in regard to the fugitive slave law, in order to propitiate the fanatics of that section, but they will find that while nullification may suit Giddings and his followers; it will not suit the conservatives of Southern Ohio, and what they gain in one section will not counterbalance their losses in other sections. The *people* are not yet prepared for nullification. They detest and despise it, whether it comes from the North or the South, and we hope the day may never arrive when they will cease to loathe it, let it be presented directly or indirectly, or in what shape it may.

The other resolutions are of little importance compared with the one we have quoted and commented upon. The fourth resolution is, in effect, a repudiation of the recent Massachusetts constitutional amendment. It is a "sop" thrown out to foreigners—an uncalled for and injudicious expression of opinion upon a question not at issue, and not likely to be at issue in any part of the West. The fifth resolution refers to the corruption of the present administration—the sixth denounces the revival of the African slave trade—and the seventh favors a homestead bill—all of which will have the approval of the various shades of the Opposition. The eighth and ninth resolutions pertain to matters of local importance. The tenth and last resolution invites "men of all parties" to fall into the ranks.

We have thus set forth the position of the Republican party of Ohio, as indicated by its platform. That position may be maintained in Ohio, but let the "National" Republican party, or the Republican party of Indiana, assume a similar position, and proclaim nullification, and they would soon be crushed by the force of an enlightened and conservative public opinion.

THE RAILROAD WAR OVER.—The contending parties in the late railroad war have, at least for the present, settled their difficulties, and passenger and freight rates were put up to-day to former prices.

From the Lecompton (Kansas) National Democrat.

The Democracy of the North, the South, the East and the West in Council.

On Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1859, we had the pleasure of seeing Democrats from every portion of our common country in council. When we beheld the enthusiastic and harmonious action of the delegates in that convention, and called to remembrance the desperate efforts of designing men for two or three years past to organize sectional parties and so embitter the patriotic portion of our settlers against each other on account of the slavery question, as to prevent them from ever uniting on any question, we confess that we were agreeably disappointed, and were fully satisfied that, however reckless and unpatriotic mere politicians may have become, the hearts of the mass of the American people are sound and, as ever, thoroughly patriotic. The Democratic portion of our people, ever since the organization of this Territory, have been without any political organization until November last. They were placed between two fires, surrounded by two sectional parties headed by ultra and unreasonable men; each intensely bitter in his animosity to the Democratic party, and each striving for power, and leaving no means untried to prevent the successful working of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and embarrass the Federal and Territorial Executives. As it was the first time in the history of our country that a deep laid and well matured plan has been gotten up and attempted to be carried out, to dissolve the Union, it naturally embarrassed those whose duty it was to watch over the welfare of our country and defeat their efforts. Under such a combination, it certainly is not surprising if some errors should have been committed in meeting and overcoming the difficulties. The first Governor grossly betrayed his trust, in his eager desire to make money, in which effort, we are sorry to say, he was successful at the expense of his integrity. The first Surveyor-General also grossly betrayed his trust by deserting his party and joining one of the sectional organizations, in the hope of becoming a Senator from the future State, and was engaged in monstrous crimes, for which he was displaced so soon as his treachery was fully made known. It is not surprising that thousands upon thousands of persons outside of Kansas were deceived as to the true state of affairs in this Territory, and totally ignorant of the real motives of the actors on both sides, as hundreds of intelligent men within its limits were and are to this day entirely ignorant of the doings and schemes of the principal persons engaged in the conspiracy. As the patriotic portion of our people have begun to investigate the facts, and inquire into the motives of the prominent actors, they see through the deception and are now organizing preparatory to placing their seal of condemnation on the men who hoped to ride into office on the ruins of the Confederacy. In this glorious work we have said we found co-operating together patriotic men from every portion of our common country, fully imbued with the devoted spirit which ever has and ever will actuate genuine National Democrats. After what we have witnessed in this Territory, we are firmly persuaded that it is not in the power of designing and sectional men to destroy the Confederacy. The Democracy of Kansas are firmly united and fully organized; they have promulgated a platform of principles which even the former negro-equality advocates have attempted to imitate in their Osawatomie Convention. They see the doom that awaits them, and are now eagerly striving to conceal their odious principles by denying them and professing to be what they are not. We care not what course they may pursue. The mass of our people are Democrats; they have united with the firm purpose of securing this beautiful country from the misrule of men who have stolen into power under false pretences, and have grossly abused the trust reposed in them. Their triumph is beyond all question of doubt. Their numbers are daily increasing. The slavery question is a dead issue, and cannot again be revived among our people. The Confederacy is stronger to-day than it was five years ago. The experience of the past five years has clearly demonstrated the capacity of the people for self-control and self-government, despite all sectional, local or exciting influences, and has impressed upon demagogues in every portion of our country the fact, that in order to succeed they must be just to all sections of our common country.

The united and harmonious action of the Tecumseh Convention fully convinced us that the reign of disorganization and sectionalism in Kansas is over, and that the only rule by which the public men of Kansas will be judged, is not whether they are Northern, Southern, Eastern or Western men, but whether they recognize the equal rights of every citizen of the Confederacy, and that without this necessary qualification, they cannot and will not receive any encouragement or support from the National Democratic party of this Territory.

Eleventh Convention of the North American Saengerbund—Tremendous Outpouring of the Germans.

CINCINNATI, O., June 15th, 1859.

At an early hour yesterday, delegates from every part of the State began to arrive in the city, and are still coming in on every train. There is not less than five thousand German strangers in the city at this time, and this number will be largely increased during the day. The delegation from Columbus was large and made a good appearance while marching up town from the depot. The entire of yesterday was devoted to the reception of Societies from abroad. As fast as these Societies arrived they were marched to National Hall, headed by a fine band of music. National Hall is head-quarters, and is beautifully decorated with evergreens, flowers, flags—as is indeed every German institution in the city. Great preparations have been made, and no doubt a great time will be the result. Last evening the magnificent opera of "Alessandro Stradella" was performed at the old Bank Street Theater, with full chorus and orchestra. The performance was splendid, and reflects great credit on those who took part in it. This morning a rehearsal is taking place preparatory to a grand vocal and instrumental concert which takes place to-night. Between four and five hundred singers will take part in the concert. On Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., a grand prize concert will take place at the Theater; on Friday a street parade, accompanied by the Light Dragoons, Artillery and Turners will take place. The procession will form on the Public Square and march through the principal streets, and thence to Wilson's Park, where a mammoth "Pic-Nic" will be given, after which the company will return to National Hall, when a banquet of proper dimensions will terminate the jollification of the Eleventh Annual [illegible] festival of the N. A. S. B.

I shall again address you if anything takes place worthy of note. [illegible]

☞ At the recent municipal election in New Orleans, the opposition candidate for comptroller had about 2,000 majority.

Gross Attack on Senator Douglas.

We clip the following characteristic paragraph from the *Press and Tribune* of yesterday, for the purpose of letting our readers know how contemptible is the war that is being made on Senator Douglas by opposition partizans, and at the same time of commenting briefly upon it. Says the *Press and Tribune*:

"We firmly believe, gentlemen Democrats, we can beat the best man you can bring out. But should divine wrath permit you again to succeed, we entreat you not to inflict upon the nation another "Poor Pierce," nor a slippery specimen of superannuated imbecility like James Buchanan, nor yet a false, unscrupulous demagogue like Stephen Arnold Douglas, a man whose treachery to freedom resembles that of Benedict Arnold more than that of any other marplot in American annals."

The closing sentence of the above paragraph reminds us of old times, of the year of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when unscrupulous demagogues in every section of the free States were heaping on the head of Senator Douglas abuse that was as violent as it was unjust. It is not after the same piece with most of the notices of this eminent statesman that have been current during the last year; it springs from malignity, that, in turn, comes from disappointment. We call the attention of the public to it, and ask, at the same time, that the *Press and Tribune* give attention to a few facts, and a few reflections.

In 1850, Senator Douglas supported the Compromise measures, and with such distinguished ability as to endear him to Webster and Clay, the great defenders of that measure, and the defenders of the Constitution and the Union, at that trying epoch. The principle involved in that measure, is well known even to the *Press and Tribune*, and is disputed by no one. Now, we would like to see pointed out any word or deed of Senator Douglas, up to the present day, inconsistent with his speeches and votes, in 1850? Let the *Press and Tribune* do it if it can; and if it can, then it may with some show of decency, denounce Senator Douglas as a "traitor to freedom." Non-intervention was the doctrine of Webster and Clay then—non-intervention is the doctrine of Senator Douglas now.

Again: Is there anything in Senator Douglas' position now, contradictory of, or inconsistent with, his attitude in 1852? Nobody, surely, has forgotten that the Democratic platform of that year was constructed mainly out of materials borrowed from the men who conducted the memorable struggle for national principles, two years before, to a triumphant issue. Certainly Senator Douglas was not inconsistent or "treacherous to freedom" in standing on that platform, thus erected. The Whigs, too, had a similar platform. Non-intervention was the doctrine of all parties in 1852. And Senator Douglas to-day occupies the same ground that he did in 1850, in 1852, in 1854, in 1856 and in 1858. Having, as we have seen, supported the Compromise measures, and adhered to the principle of those measures through the campaign of 1852, he would have been recreant to duty and false to himself had he not, in 1854, when it became necessary for him to act, as chairman of the Senate Territorial Committee, in the organization of new territories, brought forward a bill embodying the same principle,—the principle of non-intervention.—He brought forward such a bill; it was carried through Congress. That bill declared that the people of a territory, in like manner with the people of a State, should have the right to manage all domestic institutions — including slavery—in their own way; that they might have slavery or not have it, just as they pleased. Through the campaign of 1856 he expounded and defended this doctrine to the people all over the Union. It was expounded and endorsed by Democrats everywhere. It was adopted by Mr. Buchanan. What next?

Why, next comes the memorable contest over the Lecompton constitution. By that instrument, we need not say, the people of Kansas (the Territory in dispute,) were not given a fair chance to decide for themselves the domestic institutions they would have. There was foul play and fraud in many particulars. Senator Douglas took ground against the Lecompton contrivance—he fought and destroyed it. Was he treacherous to freedom—was he false to anything or to anybody, in that fight? On the contrary, he was manly in his positions—the whole country rung with praises of him—even the *Press and Tribune* was forced to applaud him.—Why, then, this gross attack on his consistency and truthfulness, that we have quoted above? It originated in pure malice and meanness. The truth is, that Senator Douglas stands at this moment just where he has stood for the last eight years on the slavery question. He is for non-intervention. Never for an instant has he deserted this principle. So far from it, the Republicans or Abolitionists of the North, find fault with him because he will not desert it; and the fire-eaters of the South denounce him for the reason that he will not deviate from it. If the *Press and Tribune* does not understand this matter now, it will have abundant opportunities to learn more about it hereafter.—*Chicago Times.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Hon. Wm. H. Safford being in town, on Tuesday, and consenting to address the people, a large number of our citizens met at the Court House, on that evening, and organized by electing E. A. Bratton, Esq., Chairman, and A. Pearce, Secretary. Mr. Safford was then introduced and delivered a highly interesting and stirring speech upon the issues, State and National, of this campaign. He spoke of the measures of State policy, the Independent Treasury Law, the law for the semi-annual collection of taxes and the law providing for the payment of the State debt, for the repeal of which Black Republican bankers, stock jobbers and others who would like to rob the State of her money, are now clamoring. Then turning to National affairs, he gave a history of the adoption of that clause in the Constitution which provides for the return of fugitives from service or labor, and the enactments of 1793 and 1850 relative thereto, the latter of which the Republicans now desire repealed.—*McArthur Democrat, June 16th.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—TWO CHILDREN KILLED.—On Thursday last as two burden trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were meeting near Baltimore, two little girls, daughters of HENRY WEIGAND and MR. BRUSTON, attempted to cross the track between the engines. The daughter of Mr. WEIGAND fell; one train passing over her, tearing out her bowels. Her little companion in attempting to save her was caught beneath the wheels and the muscles of her left leg were torn away and her foot split open.

From the National Intelligencer.

The President in North Carolina.

We have mentioned the departure from this city on Monday evening of the President of the United States, accompanied by the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, on a visit to the University of North Carolina. Upon their arrival at Weldon, in that State, on Tuesday, they were formally welcomed by Governor Ellis and ex-Governor Bragg, who, accompanied by several other distinguished citizens and two volunteer military companies from Raleigh and Wilmington, had proceeded thither to welcome their eminent guests, who were received in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The remarks on the occasion were brief and appropriate, and those of the President will attract the more interest from their announcement of his wish to retire to private life at the close of his present term of office. We copy a sketch of them from a letter which we find in the Richmond *Dispatch*: [illegible]

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ELLIS.

I welcome you, Mr. President, in the name of the people of North Carolina.—Fellow-citizens, I have the honor of introducing to you James Buchanan, President of the United States. It needs not that I should speak to you of his character and public service. They are a part of the history of this great country, and, as we value that country, so will we value his services in its behalf. It has been said of a distinguished Marshal of France, that he fought five hundred battles for his country, and never one against it. So may we say of the illustrious Chief Magistrate who stands before you, that he has fought one hundred political battles for his country, and never one against it. Let those forget those battles who can, but never can the bosom of a North Carolinian cease to pulsate at the remembrance of them.—His efforts for the good of the country have only been circumscribed by the constitution and the Union, limits beyond which no true patriot dare go. At the close of half a century of public life, we can sincerely congratulate him on its results; and to-day, while Europe is struggling in the smoke of war with her millions of soldiers, we assemble in peace to pour forth the grateful tribute of a people, in token of their recognition of these results. (Cheers.)

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

I reciprocate with all my heart the cordial welcome I have just received from the citizens of North Carolina. I have long contemplated a visit to your great and fruitful State, but have never been able to do so till now. I must have come now or not at all, for the age I will have attained when my term shall have ended, and when I shall go into retirement, is that at which man is warned to remain at rest and prepare for that great event which must overtake us all.

I have always admired this State. It is truly conservative, and while the fire of liberty burns as brightly in the bosoms of North Carolinians as in the hearts of any of the inhabitants of this Union, the love of law and order are equally prevalent.—Liberty, as cherished by all parties in North Carolina, becomes a great civil blessing, unmixed, as it is, with lawlessness, which would make it a curse.

The Governor has spoken of me as a supporter of the Constitution and the Union, and he has spoken truly. I ever expect to be. As long as this great charter of liberty remains unimpaired, we shall be the greatest and the happiest people in the world. But let it be bartered, and we become the scorn of the world and the hope of tyrants. Thank God, there is no danger to it from North Carolina, for while she may have had her differences in politics, she has never wavered on the great question of the Constitution. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) God bless the Old North State! (Cheers.)

At the close of the President's speech ex-Governor Bragg, in a cordial address, welcomed Mr. Secretary Thompson, a native North Carolinian, who briefly and eloquently replied. The ceremonies at Weldon were then closed with a national air from the band; and, after a few minutes rest, the party, including the military companies, took a special train of cars for Raleigh, where they safely arrived in the evening, amidst the booming of cannon and the cheers of a multitude of citizens. The address of welcome at Raleigh was delivered by the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, and was replied to both by the President and Mr. Thompson. We have as yet no report of these ceremonies.

CRUELTY TO DUMB ANIMALS.—The Columbus CITY FACT gets up a funny department daily, after the fashion of "wit and wisdom" in the New York *Ledger*—the principal feature of which is the bad grammar of the *Ohio Statesman*. The field is a wide and rich one. If murdering the King's English were a capital offense, the lumbering editor of the *Statesman* would have been hung, drawn and quartered long ago. As it is not, the FACT has no legal warrant for flaying him alive, and it may yet be indicted for cruelty to dumb animals.—*Zanesville Courier.*

The *Statesman* ought to be entitled to our lasting gratitude for the exceeding meekness and submissiveness with which it yields, like the enduring and patient camel, to accept the burden. It reminds us very frequently of a certain person we once knew, who thought that grammar restricted thought, harrowed the mind, and prevented free and enlarged action, the growth of big ideas, the comprehension of vast fields of beauty, whole expanse of science, and acres of art. We made no attempt to follow "the fashion of 'wit and wisdom' in the *New York Ledger*," but the grammatical blunders of the *Statesman* are sometimes very amusing, and answer in the place of wit, as do also its lamentable efforts at "wisdom." These are two things, however, that the *Statesman* can do, and it does not much matter if they be done grammatically—it can scold like a fishwoman and lie like Beelzebub—accomplishments that will make up for bad grammar.—[Fact.

The Contested Election Case.

The resignation of Mr. JONES, of the contested seat in Council, does not in the slightest degree alter the status of Mr. GRANT, the contestant. There is no shifting the responsibility, and to refer the case back to the people, as we believe would have been preferred by Mr. GRANT in the first place, would be farcical now, and we can perceive no ground for doing so, unless because of the Grand Jury indictments. As the matter is before the Court of Common Pleas, for investigation, we presume the delay of action on the part of the Council will be determined by the result there, although the Council having ordered the testimony to be taken, should be governed by the facts elicited before the Mayor and award the seat to the rightful claimant. The resignation of JONES does not affect GRANT'S right, and he stands exactly where he would stand if JONES was still occupying the seat. It is the duty of the Council to determine the credentials of its members, and upon the Council then devolves the responsibility of awarding the place to the proper claimant.

War Items.

[illegible]

A correspondent writing from Voghera, May 23d, says:

I left Alessandria yesterday morning at 5 o'clock by railway, and after passing by the little town of Tortona, stopped in view of Pontecurone, where the head-quarters of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers are established. All the country is extremely fertile, and the only thing it has to complain of is the torrent of the Curone, which often in the rainy season and on the melting of the snow, overflows its banks and ravages the roads and plains. At this moment the Curone is tolerably low, and can be crossed without danger. Voghera, where I next arrived, is set down in all geographical dictionaries as a town, it is even said in those works that it is the last one in Piedmont, and that the country which extends to Piacenza only contains villages like Broni and Stradella. But I must affirm that Voghera is only a village like many of those on the banks of the Seine, near Paris; it has, however, just now a very numerous military population. I found the French soldiers engaged in the painful labor of providing for the wounded, and burying the dead. Many remains of the combat of the 20th have been collected—arms, heaps of uniforms, plates bearing the double-headed eagle, bayonets, sheaths, &c.

The dead whom I saw were almost all in white coats, with dark green or blue trousers bearing a red stripe. The head-dress is in the form of a mitre. Almost all these men were young and strong. Their features, however, denoted that they had undergone great fatigue, and the prisoners which have been taken affirm that for some time the *corps d'armee* to which they belonged had to suffer from forced marches and privations. Among the prisoners a good many are Hungarians. A domestic in the household of the Emperor, who is of that country, questioned several of them, and all seemed to bear their captivity with great philosophy, convinced, as they are, that France will treat them generously. The Austrian officers have been most kindly treated by the French officers, as wine, coffee, cigars, everything likely to be agreeable, have been offered. Most of them have accepted the offers made, but others have absolutely refused, and do not even answer the questions asked. One, a Dutchman, has thus far, it has been noticed, maintained the most obstinate silence.

FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE PO.

A Paris letter writer, under date of May 26th, says:

A dispatch from the Emperor, received yesterday at the Tuilleries, announced that at five o'clock in the morning the whole French army (140,000 men,) headed by his Majesty himself, as commanding the centre, Baraguay d'Hilliers the right wing, and McMahon the left, was to make one vast, determined effort to cross the Po.

At ten o'clock last night another dispatch arrived, merely containing a few words not indicative of success—"The cannon is still roaring, and nothing yet is done; the enemy has appeared in such tremendous force on the opposite bank that every effort hitherto made to construct our bridges has been useless."—This dispatch has not been made public yet, nor will it be, most likely, until some decided success is obtained and the landing is effected. To the general opinion expressed by civilians that the enemy must cross the Po, and that if it does not succeed in doing so to-day, it surely will to-morrow, military men shake their heads and look grave, and hint that if the French be repulsed now, the attempt must be given up, for the Austrians will, of course, be re-inforced, and repair the losses they may sustain, while the French have not the same means at their disposal. The fact of a whole day, from five in the morning till ten at night, being spent in fruitless endeavors to cross a swollen and rapid river under the heavy fire of the enemy's artillery, tells its own tale, and a dreary one it is.

We have a rumor from Paris that two priests had been shot at Alessandria for conspiring to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, as an enemy of the Pope and of the Roman Catholic church.

The Crops.

CHEERING PROSPECTS.—Mr. R. F. JENNINGS, of this city, a practical farmer, and a gentleman well qualified to judge, has recently made a trip from here to Harrisburg, from thence to Darbyville and Bloomfield, and thence home by the Chillicothe Pike. Mr. JENNINGS informs us that on the route he examined fully fifty wheat fields, and found but two which were injured by the frost. One of those fields, Mr. J. is of the opinion, will not be worth cutting; the other was about one-half killed. All the rest he pronounces good, and promise to yield abundantly. The head, he says, is unusually large and actually drooping with its weight, and the berry remarkably plump. Get out your cradles.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of this morning says: "We were assured yesterday by an intelligent and reliable gentleman who has lately traveled through Southern and Central Indiana, that the reports of the damage done to the crops by the late frost are greatly exaggerated, and are, to a large degree, untrue. He states that the harvest, from all appearances, will be luxuriant, and in the grand result far exceeding any that has been gathered for years."

The foregoing is corroborated by a gentleman with whom we conversed to-day, who has just returned from a tour through Indiana. He reports that in the neighborhood of Logansport and Fort Wayne there was no frost on the 4th, and that crops of every description were looking remarkably fine.—[Fact.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.—In the concluding portion of his decision remanding the Oberlin prisoners to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, Judge SWAN, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, gave utterance to the following eloquent and manly sentiments, in which he maintains the true distinction between the opinions of the man and the duties of the Judge:

As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from justice. But if a weary, frightened slave should appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution and give him a covert from those who were on his track—there are, no doubt, many slaveholders who would thus follow the instincts of human sympathy. And if I did it, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, brought up upon a *habeas corpus*, and was time permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say, under the solemn duties of Judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law:—"The prisoners must be remanded."

It is a pitiful commentary on the beauties of an election judiciary that Judge Swan has been thrown aside by the Republican State Convention of Ohio, and another nominated in his place, because he was thus honest and firm in his course upon the bench.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

AN INDEPENDENT PRESS.—The Democratic press compliment the FACT by announcing it as "a neutral sheet with Republican and Know Nothing proclivities." The Republican press, on the other hand, pay their respects by calling it "Independent Democrat." Our cotemporary of the Toledo *Times* finds similar favor, and remarks:

"The difficulty of being fully understood by partizans, when conducting a truly *independent* press, was never more manifest to us, than at the present time.

"So long as we publish a sheet to suit ourselves, governed by what we conceive to be consistent views of the radical difference between what is right and what is wrong, we shall doubtless meet with but little sympathy from partizans or the partisan press, while at the same time the honest people—the sturdy yeomanry—will be with us, in feeling and sentiment."

And so say we.—[Fact.

☞ The "American" Party in Georgia, through its Central Executive Committee, decides to call no State Convention. The Americans in the State are earnestly urged to unite with the Opposition, and an Opposition Convention is talked of, to be held at Milledgeville in July, for the purpose of selecting an Anti-Administration ticket.

COLLISION BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN [illegible].—A Florence correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Leghorn under date of May 28, says:

I am sorry to hear that there has been a disturbance at Leghorn between some English and American sailors. It appears that a body of the latter was walking through the town, wearing the national tri-color, when they met some of the men from the *Conqueror* not so adorned. On whose side the fault lay I know not, but my informant, a Frenchman, who was himself on the spot at the time, told me that the English attempted to despoil the Americans of their rosettes, and a fight was the consequence, in which the *Livornesi*, of course, sided with the wearers of the tri-colors. Whatever course England may eventually adopt, this is no moment for the display of any feeling that may tend to excite against us still further the angry feelings of Italy. The town orders to a man look upon our refusal to join with France and Sardinia as a case of desertion, after the conduct of the latter Power in the Crimean war. The Livornesi, too, are the most excitable and unmanageable race in Tuscany. The sight of the *Conqueror*, anchored four miles out at sea, is a daily cause of exasperation, and the demeanor of her men might, perhaps, partake somewhat less of the spirit of Capulet's retainer:

"Do you bite your thumb at us, Sir?"

"No, Sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, Sir; but I bite my thumb, Sir."

ROYAL DUKES IN DISGRACE.—The chief command of the British army seems to be fatal to royal dukes. Fifty years ago, in February, 1809, his Royal Highness the Duke of York was driven to perpetrate a downright falsehood in order to screen himself from the public indignation excited by a traffic in army commissions, which had been carried on with his connivance and consent by his mistress, Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke. This disgraceful act did not, however, enable the Prince to retain the command of the British forces, which he shortly afterwards resigned. It is now rumored that the Duke of Cambridge, the nephew of this unlucky commander, and present chief at the Horse-Guards, is on the point of resigning his office on account of dissatisfaction excited by his dealings in connection with the transfer of commissions in the army. Great Britain has certainly some reason to hesitate at putting "her faith in princes," but it would do her journalists and orators no great harm to mitigate the ferocity of their attacks upon foreign sovereigns by a little wholesome contemplation of their own domestic experience of reigning families.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA "GONE UP."—This institution, which is located at Hollidaysburg, closed its doors on Friday last. The Bank was organized about a year since, by certain reputed capitalists from Philadelphia, who afterwards sold out to parties, said to be connected with the Lock Haven Railroad. Under their management the institution was beginning to enjoy a fair share of public confidence, but a "run" on it on Thursday, by DREXEL & Co., of Philadelphia, where its issues were redeemed, exposed the rottenness of the concern, and compelled the managers to close their doors. It is not stated what its liabilities are.

EFFECT OF THE FROST.—A gentleman well qualified to judge, recently left Cleveland for Davenport, Iowa, writes under date of the 9th inst. to the Cleveland *Herald*:

"I am happily disappointed. The prospect of the crops was never better. All right around here. Wheat and corn are all right in Illinois and Michigan. Saw no effect of frost on the whole route to this place except in a few garden vegetables; that was confined to a section of fifty miles west of Cleveland, and there the farmers thought the wheat not much injured. Except that fifty miles, all is right and prospects never finer for great crops. Flour in this place is falling, grass never better, and farmers have commenced cutting it."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF NEW YORK.—We find in MAYO's "Symbols of the Capital" the following statement: "New York contains 5,051 churches, affording seats for 1,141,160 of her 3,466,211 people, although the average attendance on public worship is estimated at only 1,134,111; and there are 701,384 members of churches. These churches, with other property connected, are valued in the assessor's table at $21,490,125, and the *yearly salaries* of clergymen at $2,412,000, giving an average of $400 a year to a body of men harder worked and poorer paid than any class in the Commonwealth."

☞ The *Statesman* is again firing away its paper pellets at the French, and applauding Austrian prowess. It scouts at NAPOLEON's tardiness, and shows a true JOHN BULL hatred of JOHNNY CRAPAUD. This may be Democratic, and in accordance with English taste, but it is not a little singular, or rather eccentric, to glorify the Austrian and decry the efforts of liberalism to throw off a despotic yoke, and maintain the independence of the Sardinian government; which has been shown to be far more liberal and consistent with republicanism than that of Austria.

☞ Private diplomatic advices received at Washington state that while the British Ministry will be in an actual minority in the House of of Commons, they will, nevertheless, have an effective plurality, owing to the division between PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, who are not reconciled, as has been stated. It is believed that the war question will absorb the question of Parliamentary reform, and will lead to the retention of Lord DERBY in office, as PALMERSTON was retained in power during the Crimean war.

☞ W. C. McDOWELL and JOHN P. SLOUGH, late of Cincinnati, are among the delegates elected to the Kansas Constitutional Convention for the county of Leavenworth. Mr. SLOUGH, it will be remembered, represented Hamilton county, in the Legislature of this State, some years since, and was expelled from his seat for an assault on Mr. CADWELL, of Ashtabula county.

☞ The imports into New York during the past week were $3,351,537, against $[illegible] in 1858, and $4,936,272 in 1857.

☞ The Democracy of Travis county, Texas, have nominated by acclamation in Convention the following independent ticket for State officers: For Governor, Gen. Sam. Houston; for Lieutenant Governor, Edward Clark. Gen. A. J. Hamilton is nominated for Congress, in opposition to Judge Reagan.

☞ Frezzolini met with a sad mishap recently at the opera in Paris. Though but partially recovered from a bronchial attack, she insisted on taking her part with Tamberlik and Borghi-Mamo in the performance of Trovatore, for the benefit of the Italian Volunteer Fund. All went on very well until, in the midst of the forcible duet between Leonora and the Count that follows the Miserere scene, Frezzolini suddenly stopped, trembled and lost her voice. With one sad shriek she fell fainting into the arms of Corsi, the baritone, who carried her behind the wings. She was immediately laid upon the couch which serves in the following prison scene for the gipsy Azucena; but, to avoid disturbing the unfortunate prima donna, the scene was not changed, and the opera closed with the tenor and contralto duet, Madame Frezzolini being unable to rise, much less resume her part.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859. NUMBER 7.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.

TERMS $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

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Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion	$1.00
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" 6 "	5,00
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One fourth of a column per year	20,00
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Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration, and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850,—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it; to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending to that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; declaring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the permanent interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of mere violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

REPUBLICAN CONSISTENCY.—The Manchester *Union Democrat* says that "in 1852 the Republican Convention met at Pittsburgh, and nominated John P. Hale for the Presidency. It was then and there declared that 'emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the new; and *every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens*, and owners of soil among us, *ought to be resisted with inflexible determination!*' Most of the men for whom that convention assumed to speak, in three years after were groping in the culverts of Know Nothingism, and are now the supporters or apologists of the thirty days law in New Hampshire and the two years amendment in Massachusetts!"—*New Hamp. Gaz.*

A FEROCIOUS OLD MISCREANT.—"These pirates," says Mr. Giddings, speaking of the officers of the government who reclaimed a fugitive slave in Ohio, "should have been delivered over to the colored men and consigned to the doom of pirates, which should have been speedily executed. Had the prisoners executed the slave-catchers promptly, it would have taught 'the administration' a lesson not soon to be forgotten." The idea of hanging the United States Marshals, by negro executioners, in order to rebuke the administration, is worthy of a demagogue whose partisanship has brutalized his intellect and his morals.—*New Hamp. Gaz.*

☞ Keep in mind that the extremists in the South are opposed to the Democratic party because it will not lend its aid to propagate slavery. Also keep in mind that the Republicans of the North are petting these same Southern ultraists with a view to unite with them in opposition to the Democracy in 1860. Let no honest man forget these facts when asked to support the Republican party on the score of its superior honesty and devotion to the interests of free labor.—*Boston Post.*

Ohio Republican Platform—How it is received in Indiana.

The New Albany *Tribune* as well as the Evansville *Journal*, two leading Republican papers in the State of Indiana, both edited with ability and possessing influence, repudiate the Ohio Republican Platform. We do not know how much further the defection has extended in the "Hoosier State," but the dissent of these two papers is very significant. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says that these papers represent the political views of a large body of voters in that State who have voted with the Republicans in the elections of the past two years. "We misapprehend the conservative sentiment of this class in Indiana, and in the Northwest generally, if they are prepared to sustain the ultra views announced as the basis and ends of the Republican organization. Such a party can only succeed by arraying the sectional prejudices, animosities and interests of the nation against each other, against which the Father of his Country uttered his prophetic warnings."

The following are the comments of the New Albany *Tribune* upon the action of the Convention:

First, we have a preamble wherein the favor of the Supreme Ruler is "earnestly invoked." We regard this use of the name of the Supreme Ruler as idle if not sacrilegious. Such invocations come not reverentially from the *heart of politicians* in convention assembled, be they Republicans, Americans or Democrats.

The first resolution consists of generalities,—expresses an abiding confidence in the doctrines heretofore enunciated, and commends them anew to the people. The second resolution demands a re-organization of the Judicial Circuits of the United States, constituting them so as to give each section of the country an equal voice in the Supreme Court, etc., etc. These resolutions are doubtless unobjectionable. The third resolution reads as follows:

"3. That proclaiming our determination rigidly to respect the constitutional obligations imposed upon the States by the federal compact, we maintain the union of the States, the rights of the States and the liberties of the people—and in order to attain these important ends, *we demand the repeal of the fugitive slave act of* 1850, as it is subversive of both the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and as contrary to the plainest duties of humanity and justice, and abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world."

Here we have presented and advocated *nullification*—nullification as deep, as dark and as damning as was ever proclaimed by the fanatics of South Carolina. It may be true, and doubtless is, that the fugitive slave law contains some odious features, and requires amendment, but the Ohio Republicans do not ask for its amendment. They demand its unconditional repeal.—No half-way measures, no compromises, will suit them. They propose to practically nullify that provision of the Constitution of the United States which declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due." This, then, is the entertainment to which the Opposition of Ohio have been invited, but it is an entertainment to which tens of thousands will refuse to sit down. The indications are that the dissatisfaction will be very general. The *Gazette*, the principal Republican organ, does not appear to like the programme. It attempts to look at the matter philosophically, remarking that the crude notions of a resolution-monger are not worthy of serious consideration. The *Gazette* seems to think that "men not principles" should be the motto of the party. The *Times*, the organ of the Americans, talks as follows:

"We submit that the platform does not represent the majority of the Opposition party of Ohio; that the masses of the people are not prepared to rush into the embraces of anti-slavery agitation. Our own course is a clear one; we have only to keep in the regular national conservative channel which we have pursued in other days, permitting the extremists of every shade to battle for the spoils. The Americans, as a body, certainly have nothing to do with a Convention, which not only delights to call itself Republican, but coolly repudiates most important principles for which a majority of the American people, have contended since the foundation of the Government."

With the *Times*, we cannot believe that this resolution fairly expresses the wishes of a majority of the Opposition of Ohio. In view of the recent existing trials in the Western Reserve, the "leaders" no doubt imagine that they must take extreme ground in regard to the fugitive slave law, in order to propitiate the fanatics of that section, but they will find that while nullification may suit Giddings and his followers, it will not suit the conservatives of Southern Ohio, and what they gain in one section will not counterbalance their losses in other sections. The *people* are not yet prepared for nullification. They detest and despise it, whether it comes from the North or the South, and we hope the day may never arrive when they will cease to loathe it, let it be presented directly or indirectly, or in what shape it may.

The other resolutions are of little importance compared with the one we have quoted and commented upon. The fourth resolution is, in effect, a repudiation of the recent Massachusetts constitutional amendment. It is a "sop" thrown out to foreigners—an uncalled for and injudicious expression of opinion upon a question not at issue, and not likely to be at issue in any part of the West. The fifth resolution refers to the corruption of the present administration—the sixth denounces the revival of the African slave trade—and the seventh favors a homestead bill—all of which will have the approval of the various shades of the Opposition. The eighth and ninth resolutions pertain to matters of local importance. The tenth and last resolution invites "men of all parties" to fall into the ranks.

We have thus set forth the position of the Republican party of Ohio, as indicated by its platform. That position may be maintained in Ohio, but let the "National" Republican party, or the Republican party of Indiana, assume a similar position, and proclaim nullification, and they would soon be crushed by the force of an enlightened and conservative public opinion.

THE RAILROAD WAR OVER.—The contending parties in the late railroad war have, at least for the present, settled their difficulties, and passenger and freight rates were put up to-day to former prices.

From the Lecompton (Kansas) National Democrat.

The Democracy of the North, the South, the East and the West in Council.

On Tuesday, the 10th day of May, 1859, we had the pleasure of seeing Democrats from every portion of our common country in council. When we beheld the enthusiastic and harmonious action of the delegates in that convention, and called to remembrance the desperate efforts of designing men for two or three years past to organize sectional parties and so embitter the patriotic portion of our settlers against each other on account of the slavery question, as to prevent them from ever uniting on any question, we confess that we were agreeably disappointed, and were fully satisfied that, however reckless and unpatriotic mere politicians may have become, the hearts of the mass of the American people are sound and, as ever, thoroughly patriotic. The Democratic portion of our people, ever since the organization of this Territory, have been without any political organization until November last. They were placed between two fires, surrounded by two sectional parties headed by ultra and unreasonable men; each intensely bitter in his animosity to the Democratic party, and each striving for power, and leaving no means untried to prevent the successful working of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and embarrass the Federal and Territorial Executives. As it was the first time in the history of our country that a deep laid and well matured plan has been gotten up and attempted to be carried out, to dissolve the Union, it necessarily embarrassed those whose duty it was to watch over the welfare of our country and defeat their efforts. Under such a combination, it certainly is not surprising if some errors should have been committed in meeting and overcoming the difficulties. The first Governor grossly betrayed his trust, in his eager desire to make money, in which effort, we are sorry to say, he was successful at the expense of his integrity. The first Surveyor-General also grossly betrayed his trust by deserting his party and joining one of the sectional organizations, in the hope of becoming a Senator from the future State, and was engaged in monstrous crimes, for which he was displaced so soon as his treachery was fully made known. It is not surprising that thousands upon thousands of persons outside of Kansas were deceived as to the true state of affairs in this Territory, and totally ignorant of the real motives of the actors on both sides, as hundreds of intelligent men within its limits were and are to this day entirely ignorant of the doings and schemes of the principal persons engaged in the conspiracy. As the patriotic portion of our people have begun to investigate the facts, and inquire into the motives of the prominent actors, they see through the deception and are now organizing preparatory to placing their seal of condemnation on the men who hoped to ride into office on the ruins of the Confederacy. In this glorious work we have said we found co-operating together patriotic men from every portion of our common country, fully imbued with the devoted spirit which ever has and ever will actuate genuine National Democrats. After what we have witnessed in this Territory, we are firmly persuaded that it is not in the power of designing and sectional men to destroy the Confederacy. The Democracy of Kansas are firmly united and fully organized; they have promulgated a platform of principles which even the former negro-equality advocates have attempted to imitate in their Osawatomie Convention. They see the doom that awaits them, and are now eagerly striving to conceal their odious principles by denying them and professing to be what they are not. We care not what course they may pursue. The mass of our people are Democrats; they have united with the firm purpose of rescuing this beautiful country from the misrule of men who have stolen into power under false pretences, and have grossly abused the trust reposed in them. Their triumph is beyond all question of doubt. Their numbers are daily increasing. The slavery question is a dead issue, and cannot again be revived among our people. The Confederacy is stronger to-day than it was five years ago. The experience of the past five years has clearly demonstrated the capacity of the people for self-control and self-government, despite all sectional, local or exciting influences, and has impressed upon demagogues in every portion of our country the fact, that in order to succeed they must be just to all sections of our common country.

The united and harmonious action of the Tecumseh Convention fully convinced us that the reign of disorganization and sectionalism in Kansas is over, and that the only rule by which the public men of Kansas will be judged, is not whether they are Northern, Southern, Eastern or Western men, but whether they recognise the equal rights of every citizen of the Confederacy, and that without this necessary qualification, they cannot and will not receive any encouragement or support from the National Democratic party of this Territory.

Eleventh Convention of the North American Saengerbund—Tremendous Outpouring of the Germans.

CLEVELAND, O., June 15th, 1859.

At an early hour yesterday, delegates from every part of the State began to arrive in the city, and are still coming in on every train. There is not less than five thousand German strangers in the city at this time, and this number will be largely increased during the day. The delegation from Columbus was large and made a good appearance while marching up town from the depot. The entire of yesterday was devoted to the reception of Societies from abroad. As fast as these Societies arrived they were marched to National Hall, headed by a fine band of music. National Hall is head-quarters, and is beautifully decorated with evergreens, flowers, flags—and indeed every German institution in the city. Great preparations have been made, and no doubt a great time will be the result. Last evening the magnificent opera of "Alessandro Stradella" was performed at the old Bank Street Theater, with full chorus and orchestra. The performance was splendid, and reflects great credit on those who took part in it. This morning a rehearsal is taking place preparatory to a grand vocal and instrumental concert which takes place to-night. Between four and five hundred singers will take part in the concert. On Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., a grand prize concert will take place at the Theater; on Friday a street parade, accompanied by the Light Dragoons, Artillery and Turners will take place. The procession will form on the Public Square and march through the principal streets, and thence to Wilson's Park, where a mammoth "Pic-Nic" will be given, after which the company will return to National Hall, when a banquet of proper dimensions will terminate the jollification of the Eleventh Annual long festival of the N. A. B.

I shall again advise you if anything takes place worthy of note. [illegible]

☞ At the recent municipal election in New Orleans, the opposition candidate for comptroller had about 2,000 majority.

Gross Attack on Senator Douglas.

We clip the following characteristic paragraph from the *Press and Tribune* of yesterday, for the purpose of letting our readers know how contemptible is the war that is being made on Senator Douglas by opposition partizans, and at the same time of commenting briefly upon it. Says the *Press and Tribune*:

"We firmly believe, gentlemen Democrats, we can beat the best man you can bring out. But should divine wrath permit you again to succeed, we entreat you not to inflict upon the nation another 'Poor Pierce,' nor a slippery specimen of superannuated imbecility like James Buchanan, nor yet a false, unscrupulous demagogue like Stephen Arnold Douglas, a man whose treachery to freedom resembles that of Benedict Arnold more than that of any other marplot in American annals."

The closing sentence of the above paragraph reminds us of old times, of the year of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, when unscrupulous demagogues in every section of the free States were heaping on the head of Senator Douglas abuse that was as violent as it was unjust. It is not after the same piece with most of the notices of this eminent statesman that have been current during the last year; it springs from malignity, that, in turn, comes from disappointment. We call the attention of the public to it, and ask, at the same time, that the *Press and Tribune* give attention to a few facts, and a few reflections.

In 1850, Senator Douglas supported the Compromise measures, and with such distinguished ability as to endear him to Webster and Clay, the great defenders of that measure, and the defenders of the Constitution and the Union, at that trying epoch. The principle involved in that measure, is well known even to the *Press and Tribune*, and is disputed by no one. Now, we would like to see pointed out any word or deed of Senator Douglas, up to the present day, inconsistent with his speeches and votes, in 1850. Let the *Press and Tribune* do it if it can, and if it can, then it may with some show of decency, denounce Senator Douglas as a "traitor to freedom." Non-intervention was the doctrine of Webster and Clay then—non-intervention is the doctrine of Senator Douglas now.

Again: Is there anything in Senator Douglas' position now, contradictory of, or inconsistent with, his attitude in 1852? Nobody, surely, has forgotten that the Democratic platform of that year was constructed mainly out of materials borrowed from the man who conducted the memorable struggle for national principles, two years before, to a triumphant issue. Certainly Senator Douglas was not inconsistent or "treacherous to freedom" in standing on that platform, thus erected. The Whigs, too, had a similar platform. Non-intervention was the doctrine of all parties in 1852. And Senator Douglas to-day occupies the same ground that he did in 1850, in 1852, in 1854, in 1856 and in 1858. Having, as we have seen, supported the Compromise measures, and adhered to the principle of those measures through the campaign of 1852, he would have been recreant to duty and false to himself, had he not, in 1854, when it became necessary for him to act, as chairman of the Senate Territorial Committee, in the organization of new territories, brought forward a bill embodying the same principle,—the principle of non-intervention.—He brought forward such a bill; it was carried through Congress. That bill declared that the people of a territory, in like manner with the people of a State, should have the right to manage all domestic institutions—including slavery—in their own way; that they might have slavery or not have it, just as they pleased. Through the campaign of 1856 he expounded and defended this doctrine to the people all over the Union. It was expounded and endorsed by Democrats everywhere. It was adopted by Mr. Buchanan. What next?

Why, next comes the memorable contest over the Lecompton constitution. By that instrument, we need not say, the people of Kansas (the Territory in dispute,) were not given a fair chance to decide for themselves the domestic institutions they would have. There was foul play and fraud in many particulars. Senator Douglas took ground against the Lecompton contrivance—he fought and destroyed it. Was he treacherous to freedom—was he false to anything or to anybody, in that fight? On the contrary, he was manly in his positions—the whole country rung with praises of him—even the *Press and Tribune* was forced to applaud him!—Why, then, this gross attack on his consistency and truthfulness, that we have quoted above? It originated in pure malice and meanness. The truth is, that Senator Douglas stands at this moment just where he has stood for the last eight years on the slavery question. He is for non-intervention. Never for an instant has he deserted this principle. So far from it, the Republicans or Abolitionists of the North, find fault with him because he will not desert it; and the fire-eaters of the South denounce him for the reason that he will not deviate from it. If the *Press and Tribune* does not understand this matter now, it will have abundant opportunities to learn more about it hereafter.—*Chicago Times.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Hon. Wm. H. Safford being in town, on Tuesday, and consenting to address the people, a large number of our citizens met at the Court House, on that evening, and organized by electing E. A. Bratton, Esq., Chairman, and A. Pearce, Secretary. Mr. Safford was then introduced and delivered a highly interesting and stirring speech upon the issues, State and National, of this campaign. He spoke of the measures of State policy, the Independent Treasury Law, the law for the semi-annual collection of taxes and the law providing for the payment of the State debt, for the repeal of which Black Republican bankers, stock jobbers and others who would like to rob the State of her money, are now clamoring. Then turning to National affairs, he gave a history of the adoption of that clause in the Constitution which provides for the return of fugitives from service or labor, and the enactments of 1793 and 1850 relative thereto, the latter of which the Republicans now desire repealed.—*McArthur Democrat, June 16th.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—TWO CHILDREN KILLED.—On Thursday last as two burden trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were meeting near Baltimore, two little girls, daughters of Henry W[illegible] and Mr. [illegible], attempted to cross the track between the engines. The daughter of Mr. W[illegible] fell; one train passing over her, tearing out her bowels. Her little companion in attempting to save her was caught beneath the wheels and the muscles of her left leg were torn away and her foot split open.

From the National Intelligencer.

The President in North Carolina.

We have mentioned the departure from this city on Monday evening of the President of the United States, accompanied by the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, on a visit to the University of North Carolina. Upon their arrival at Weldon, in that State, on Tuesday, they were formally welcomed by Governor Ellis and ex-Governor Bragg, who, accompanied by several other distinguished citizens and two volunteer military companies from Raleigh and Wilmington, had proceeded thither to welcome their eminent guests, who were received in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The remarks on the occasion were brief and appropriate, and those of the President will attract the more interest from their announcement of his wish to retire to private life at the close of his present term of office. We copy a sketch of them from a letter which we find in the Richmond *Dispatch*:

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ELLIS.

I welcome you, Mr. President, in the name of the people of North Carolina.—Fellow-citizens, I have the honor of introducing to you James Buchanan, President of the United States. It needs not that I should speak to you of his character and public service. They are a part of the history of this great country, and, as we value that country, so will we value his services in its behalf. It has been said of a distinguished Marshal of France, that he fought five hundred battles for his country, and never one against it. So may we say of the illustrious Chief Magistrate who stands before you, that he has fought one hundred political battles for his country, and never one against it. Let those forget those battles who can, but never can the bosom of a North Carolinian cease to palpitate at the remembrance of them.—His efforts for the good of the country have only been circumscribed by the constitution and the Union, limits beyond which no true patriot dare go. At the close of half a century of public life, we can sincerely congratulate him on its results; and to-day, while Europe is struggling in the smoke of war with her millions of soldiers, we assemble in peace to pour forth the grateful tribute of a people, in token of their recognition of these results. (Cheers.)

REPLY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

I reciprocate with all my heart the cordial welcome I have just received from the citizens of North Carolina. I have long contemplated a visit to your great and fruitful State, but have never been able to do so till now. I must have come now or not at all, for the age I will have attained when my term shall have ended, and when I shall go into retirement, is that at which man is warned to remain at rest and prepare for that great event which must overtake us all.

I have always admired this State. It is truly conservative, and while the fire of liberty burns as brightly in the bosoms of North Carolinians as in the hearts of any of the inhabitants of this Union, the love of law and order are equally prevalent.—Liberty, as cherished by all parties in North Carolina, becomes a great civil blessing, unmixed, as it is, with lawlessness, which would make it a curse.

The Governor has spoken of me as a supporter of the Constitution and the Union, and he has spoken truly. I ever expect to be. As long as this great charter of liberty remains unimpaired, we shall be the greatest and the happiest people in the world. But let it be battered, and we become the scorn of the world and the hope of tyrants. Thank God, there is no danger to it from North Carolina, for while she may have had her differences in politics, she has never wavered on the great question of the Constitution. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) God bless the Old North State! (Cheers.)

At the close of the President's speech ex-Governor Bragg, in a cordial address, welcomed Mr. Secretary Thompson, a native North Carolinian, who briefly and eloquently replied. The ceremonies at Weldon were then closed with a national air from the band; and, after a few minutes rest, the party, including the military companies, took a special train of cars for Raleigh, where they safely arrived in the evening, amidst the booming of cannon and the cheers of a multitude of citizens. The address of welcome at Raleigh was delivered by the Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, and was replied to both by the President and Mr. Thompson. We have as yet no report of these ceremonies.

CRUELTY TO DUMB ANIMALS.—The Columbus CITY FACT gets up a funny department daily, after the fashion of "wit and wisdom" in the *New York Ledger*—the principal feature of which is the bad grammar of the *Ohio Statesman*. The field is a wide and rich one. If murdering the King's English were a capital offense, the lumbering editor of the *Statesman* would have been hung, drawn and quartered long ago. As it is not, the FACT has no legal warrant for flaying him alive, and it may yet be indicted for cruelty to dumb animals.—*Zanesville Courier.*

The *Statesman* ought to be entitled to our lasting gratitude for the exceeding meekness and submissiveness with which it yields, like the enduring and patient camel, to accept the burden. It reminds us very frequently of a certain person we once knew, who thought that grammar restricted thought, harnessed the mind, and prevented free and enlarged action, the growth of big ideas, the comprehension of vast fields of beauty, whole expanses of science, and acres of art. We made no attempt to follow "the fashion of 'wit and wisdom' in the New York *Ledger*," but the grammatical blunders of the *Statesman* are sometimes very amusing, and answer in the place of wit, as do also its lamentable efforts at "wisdom." There are two things, however, that the *Statesman* can do, and it does not much matter if they be done grammatically—it can scold like a fishwoman and lie like Beelzebub—accomplishments that will make up for bad grammar.—[Fact.

The Contested Election Case.

The resignation of Mr. Jones, of the contested seat in Council, does not in the slightest degree alter the *status* of Mr. Craig, the contestant. There is no shifting the responsibility, and to refer the case back to the people, as we believe would have been preferred by Mr. Craig in the first place, would be farcical now, and we can perceive no ground for doing so, unless because of the Grand Jury indictments. As the matter is before the Court of Common Pleas, for investigation, we presume the delay of action on the part of the Council will be determined by the result there, although the Council having ordered the testimony to be taken, should be governed by the facts elicited before the Mayor and award the seat to the rightful claimant. The resignation of Jones does not affect Craig's right, and he stands exactly where he would stand if Jones was still occupying the seat. It is the duty of the Council to determine the credentials of its members; and upon the Council then devolves the responsibility of awarding the place to the proper claimant.

War Items.

A VIEW OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

A correspondent writing from Voghera, May 22d, says:

I left Alessandria yesterday morning at 5 o'clock by railway, and after passing by the little town of Tortona, stopped in view of Pontecurone, where the head-quarters of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers are established. All the country is extremely fertile, and the only thing it has to complain of is the torrent of the Curone, which often in the rainy season and on the melting of the snow, overflows its banks and ravages the roads and plains. At this moment the Curone is tolerably low, and can be crossed without danger. Voghera, where I next arrived, is set down in all geographical dictionaries as a town, it is even said in those works that it is the last one in Piedmont, and that the country which extends to Piacenza only contains villages like Broni and Stradella. But I must affirm that Voghera is only a village like many of those on the banks of the Seine, near Paris; it has, however, just now a very numerous military population. I found the French soldiers engaged in the painful labor of providing for the wounded, and burying the dead. Many remains of the combat of the 20th have been collected—arms, heaps of uniforms, plates bearing the double-headed eagle, bayonets, sheaths, &c.

The dead whom I saw were almost all in white coats, with dark green or blue trousers bearing a red stripe. The head-dress is in the form of a mitre. Almost all these men were young and strong. Their features, however, denoted that they had undergone great fatigue, and the prisoners which have been taken affirm that for some time the *corps d'armee* to which they belonged had to suffer from forced marches and privations. Among the prisoners a good many are Hungarians. A domestic in the household of the Emperor, who is of that country, questioned several of them, and all seemed to bear their captivity with great philosophy, convinced, as they are, that France will treat them generously. The Austrian officers have been most kindly treated by the French officers, as wine, coffee, cigars, everything likely to be agreeable, have been offered. Most of them have accepted the offers made, but others have absolutely refused, and do not even answer the questions asked. One, a Dutchman, has thus far, it has been noticed, maintained the most obstinate silence.

FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE PO.

A Paris letter writer, under date of May 29th, says:

A dispatch from the Emperor, received yesterday at the Tuilleries, announced that at five o'clock in the morning the whole French army (140,000 men,) headed by his Majesty himself, as commanding the centre, Baraguay d'Hilliers the right wing, and McMahon the left, was to make one vast, determined effort to cross the Po.

At ten o'clock last night another dispatch arrived, merely containing a few words not indicative of success—"The cannon is still roaring, and nothing yet is done; the enemy has appeared in such tremendous force on the opposite bank that every effort hitherto made to construct our bridges has been useless."—This dispatch has not been made public yet, nor will it be, most likely, until some decided success is obtained and the landing is effected. To the general opinion expressed by civilians that the enemy must cross the Po, and that if it does not succeed in doing so to-day, it surely will to-morrow, military men shake their heads and look grave, and hint that if the French be repulsed now, the attempt must be given up, for the Austrians will, of course, be re-inforced, and repair the losses they may sustain, while the French have not the same means at their disposal. The fact of a whole day, from five in the morning till ten at night, being spent in fruitless endeavors to cross a swollen and rapid river under the heavy fire of the enemy's artillery, tells its own tale, and a dreary one it is.

We have a rumor from Paris that two priests had been shot at Alessandria for conspiring to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, as an enemy of the Pope and of the Roman Catholic church.

The Crops.

CHEERING PROSPECTS.—Mr. E. F. Jennings, of this city, a practical farmer, and a gentleman well qualified to judge, has recently made a trip from here to Harrisburg, from thence to Darbyville and Bloomfield, and thence home by the Chillicothe Pike. Mr. Jennings informs us that on the route he examined fully fifty wheat fields, and found but two which were injured by the frost. One of those fields, Mr. J. is of the opinion, will not be worth cutting; the other was about one-half killed. All the rest he pronounces good, and promise to yield abundantly. The head, he says, is unusually large and actually drooping with its weight, and the berry remarkably plump. Get out ye croakers.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of this morning says: "We were assured yesterday by an intelligent and reliable gentleman who has lately traveled through Southern and Central Indiana, that the reports of the damage done to the crops by the late frost are greatly exaggerated, and are, in a large degree, untrue. He states that the harvest, from all appearances, will be luxuriant, and in the grand result far exceeding any that has been gathered for years."

The foregoing is corroborated by a gentleman with whom we conversed to-day, who has just returned from a tour through Indiana. He reports that in the neighborhood of Logansport and Fort Wayne there was no frost on the 4th, and that crops of every description were looking remarkably fine.—[Fact.

AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.—In the concluding portion of his decision remanding the Oberlin prisoners to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, Judge SWAN, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, gave utterance to the following eloquent and manly sentiments, in which he maintains the true distinction between the opinions of the man and the duties of the Judge:

As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from justice. But if a weary, frightened slave should appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is possible I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and constitution and give him a covert from those who were on his track—there are, no doubt, many slaveholders who would thus follow the instincts of human sympathy. And if I did it, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, brought up upon a *habeas corpus*, and was then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust I should have the moral courage to say, under the solemn duties of Judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law, "The prisoners must be remanded."

It is a pitiful commentary on the beauties of an elective judiciary that Judge Swan has been thrown aside by the Republican State Convention of Ohio, and another nominated in his place, because he was thus honest and firm in his course upon the bench.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER.—The Democratic press compliment the FACT by announcing it as "a neutral sheet with Republican and Know Nothing proclivities." The Republican press, on the other hand, pay their respects by calling it "Independent Democrat." Our cotemporary of the Toledo *Times* finds similar favor, and remarks:

"The difficulty of being fully understood by partisans, when conducting a truly *Independent* press, was never more manifest, to us, than at the present time.

"So long as we publish a sheet to suit ourselves, governed by what we conceive to be competent views of the radical difference between what is right and what is wrong, we shall doubtless meet with but little sympathy from partisans of the partisan press, while at the same time the honest people—the sturdy yeomanry—will be with us, in feeling and sentiments."

And so say we.—[Fact.

☞ The [illegible] party in Georgia, through its Central Executive Committee, decides to call no State Convention. The Americans in the State are earnestly urged to unite with the Opposition; and an Opposition Convention is talked of, to be held at Milledgeville in July, for the purpose of effecting an Anti-Administration fusion.

COLLISION BETWEEN BRITISH AND AMERICAN SEAMEN AT LEGHORN.—A Florence correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Leghorn under date of May 26, says:

I am sorry to hear that there has been a disturbance at Leghorn between some English and American sailors. It appears that a body of the latter was walking through the town, wearing the national tri-color, when they met some of the men from the *Congreve* not so adorned. On whose side the fault lay I know not, but my informant, a Frenchman, who was himself on the spot at the time, told me that the English attempted to despoil the Americans of their rosettes, and a fight was the consequence, in which the Livornesi, of course, sided with the wearers of the tri-colors. Whatever course England may eventually adopt, this is no moment for the display of any feeling that may tend to excite against us still further the angry feelings of Italy. The lower orders to a man look upon our refusal to join with France and Sardinia as a case of desertion, after the conduct of the latter Power in the Crimean war. The Livornesi, too, are the most excitable and unmanageable race in Tuscany. The sight of the *Congreve*, anchored four miles out at sea, is a daily cause of exasperation, and the demeanor of her men might, perhaps, partake somewhat less of the spirit of Capulet's retainer:

"Do you bite your thumb at us, Sir?"

"No, Sir, I do not bite my thumb at you, Sir; but I bite my thumb, Sir."

ROYAL DUKES IN DISGRACE.—The chief command of the British army seems to be fatal to royal dukes. Fifty years ago, in February, 1809, his Royal Highness the Duke of York was driven to perpetrate a downright falsehood in order to screen himself from the public indignation excited by a traffic in army commissions, which had been carried on with his connivance and consent by his mistress, Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke. This disgraceful act did not, however, enable the Prince to retain the command of the British forces, which he shortly afterwards resigned. It is now rumored that the Duke of Cambridge, the nephew of this unlucky commander, and present chief at the Horse-Guards, is on the point of resigning his office on account of dissatisfaction excited by his dealings in connection with the transfer of commissions in the army. Great Britain has certainly some reason to hesitate at putting "her faith in princes," but it would do her journalists and orators no great harm to mitigate the ferocity of their attacks upon foreign sovereigns by a little wholesome contemplation of their own domestic experience of reigning families.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA "GONE UP."—This institution, which is located at Hollidaysburg, closed its doors on Friday last. The Bank was organized about a year since, by certain reputed capitalists from Philadelphia, who afterwards sold out to parties, said to be connected with the Lock Haven Railroad. Under their management the institution was beginning to enjoy a fair share of public confidence, but a "run" on it on Thursday, by DREXEL & Co., of Philadelphia, where its issues were redeemed, exposed the rottenness of the concern, and compelled the managers to close their doors. It is not stated what its liabilities are.

EFFECT OF THE FROST.—A gentleman well qualified to judge, recently left Cleveland for Davenport, Iowa, writes under date of the 9th inst. to the Cleveland *Herald*:

"I am happily disappointed. The prospect of the crops was never better. All right around here. Wheat and corn are all right in Illinois and Michigan. Saw no effect of frost on the whole route to this place except to a few garden vegetables; that was confined to a section of fifty miles west of Cleveland, and there the farmers thought the wheat not much injured. Except that fifty miles, all is right and prospects never finer for great crops. Wheat in this place is falling; grass never better, and farmers have commenced cutting it."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF NEW YORK.—We find in MAYO's "Symbols of the Capital" the following statement: "New York contains 5,671 churches, affording seats for 2,141,159 of her 3,466,211 people, although the average attendance on public worship is estimated at only 1,124,111; and there are 702,264 members of churches. These churches, with other property connected, are valued in the assessable at $21,480,122, and the yearly salaries of clergymen at $2,412,088, giving an average of $400 a year to a body of men better trained and poorer paid than any class in the Commonwealth."

☞ The *Statesman* is again firing away its paper pellets at the French, and applauding Austrian prowess. It scouts at NAPOLEON's tardiness, and shows a true JOHN BULL hatred of JOHNNY CRAPEAU. This may be Democratic, and in accordance with English taste, but it is not a little singular, or rather eccentric, to glorify the Austrian and decry the efforts of liberalism to throw off a despotic yoke, and maintain the independence of the Sardinian government; which has been shown to be far more liberal and consistent with republicanism than that of Austria.

☞ Private diplomatic advices received at Washington state that while the British Ministry will be in an actual minority in the House of Commons, they will, nevertheless, have an effective plurality, owing to the division between PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, who are not reconciled, as has been stated. It is believed that the war question will absorb the question of Parliamentary reform, and will lead to the retention of Lord DERBY in office, as PALMERSTON was retained in power during the Crimean war.

☞ W. C. McDOWELL and JOHN P. SLOUGH, late of Cincinnati, are among the delegates elected to the Kansas Constitutional Convention for the county of Leavenworth. Mr. SLOUGH, it will be remembered, represented Hamilton county, in the Legislature of this State, some years since, and was expelled from his seat for an assault on Mr. CABLE, of Ashtabula county.

☞ The imports into New York during the past week were $3,252,847, against $2,[illegible] in 1858, and $4,836,512 in 1857.

☞ The Democracy of Travis county, Texas, have nominated by acclamation in Convention the following independent ticket for State officers: For Governor, Gen. Sam. Houston; for Lieutenant Governor, Edward Clark. Gen. A. J. Hamilton is nominated for Congress, in opposition to Judge Reagan.

☞ Frezzolini met with a sad mishap recently at the opera in Paris. Though but partially recovered from a bronchial attack, she insisted on taking her part with Tamberlik and Borghi-Mamo in the performance of Trovatore, for the benefit of the Italian Volunteer Fund. All went on very well until, in the midst of the forcible duet between Leonora and the Count that follows the Miserere scene, Frezzolini suddenly stopped, trembled and lost her voice. With one sad shriek she fell fainting into the arms of Corsi, the baritone, who carried her behind the wings. She was immediately laid upon the couch which serves in the following prison scene for the gipsy Azucena; but, to avoid disturbing the unfortunate prima donna, the scene was not changed, and the opera closed with the tenor and contralto duet, Madame Frezzolini being unable to rise, much less resume her part.

PEOPLES PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL - - - Editor.

TERMS - - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

[illegible]

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.

[illegible]

HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.

AUDITOR OF STATE,

G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.

TREASURER OF STATE,

WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.

[illegible]

JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.

[illegible]

JAMES [illegible], of [illegible] County.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,

CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

To the Democratic Press and the Democratic People.

We feel rather inclined to have a few words with our co-laborers of the Democratic press, and the Democratic people. Having heretofore expressed our gratefulness for the very handsome and cordial manner in which, with a few exceptions, we were welcomed to the field of labor on which we entered, it is not necessary to repeat our acknowledgments, which were sincere and [illegible].

An effort has been made, and reiterated by the "Statesman," whose location and presumption have invested it with a seeming of importance to which it is not entitled, to create an unfavorable impression of the PEOPLE'S PRESS and its editor. If the "Statesman" had confined its objections to the truth, we should not have troubled ourself, or our readers, with more than perhaps a passing remark in reply. But it has endeavored to create prejudice against us by stating that which is false and without the slightest pretext or foundation.

That we should have incurred the lasting and implacable enmity of the proprietors of the "Statesman," because it fell to our lot to expose the bargain and sale of that paper to the government, is not unnatural. And that they should attempt to injure, if not ruin our prospects, to crush us if possible, by fabrications malicious and most [illegible], is not strange, considering what sort of men they are. We expected to meet with opposition in that quarter,—perhaps as violent as we have met—but really we did not anticipate exactly the kind of opposition in which they have indulged, although that is not unnatural. Men who would sell themselves and their opinions, or else deceive those who bought them, would not scruple at falsehood to subserve their purposes.

Who knows the "Statesman?" What are its inclinings, its preferences, its intentions? A year ago, it expatiated, day after day, upon the enduring theme of popular sovereignty; and held up Mr. DOUGLAS as the exemplar of statesmen. To-day it has not yet ascertained that the Illinois Senator has returned to his home.—When the Washington "Union" was pouring out its venom on Mr. DOUGLAS, after he had accomplished his glorious Democratic victory in Illinois, and predicting that still he would not be returned to the Senate; when it charged him with "a victory won upon a platform of doctrines differing but a shade from the odious platform of Buffalo," when it placed him side by side with Mr. VAN BUREN in 1848, and declared the very platform of principles upon which the Ohio Democratic platform of 1859 has been constructed, what did the "Statesman" say? Nothing. Its power of utterance had been bought!

On the 6th of August last, when we were engaged in editing a paper professing no party ties,—but to which we could not avoid giving our own bias, while the "Union," and the Administration press that echoed it, were every where assailing Mr. DOUGLAS, and the "Statesman" had not a word to say, we wrote and published the following article that speaks for itself. We went as far as the restraints of an independent newspaper would permit us, and at least showed that we had the heart to aid the gallant champion of Democracy, all in our power:

(From the Capital City Fact of August 6, 1858.)

No Word for Stephen A. Douglas!

Why trembles thee? I am Cæsar!

The struggle which Mr. Douglas is making to maintain his high position in Illinois against beleaguering foes on every side, challenges admiration, and it is not a little remarkable that many of those who were most vociferous, so long as his star was in the ascendant, (or thought to be so,) are as mute as mice in this hour of his need, when his destiny is dark and the prospect lowering. "Quid times?" he might call to the trembling cravens, who in the time of prosperity could syllable no other name, but now stand shivering on the brink, voiceless as the hushed winds. If the question, which, for a season, severed him from his party, is settled, why not speak in his behalf, and present some friendly shield, to guard him from the assaults of those who, in times agone by, heard his slogan with rapture, and felt safe, while he proudly and gallantly led the van?

What has wrought this wondrous change? Can politicians, who, during the last session of Congress, thought there was no principle to fight for but the Anti-Lecompton proposition, and acknowledged Douglas their leader—swearing to live or fall by his side—desert him now? Could the imagination in its wildest flight have conceived aught so monstrous, only a few little months ago, as their desertion? Can man, after this, be trusted? Where are those loud peals of thunder that were heard rolling through the valleys and reverberated by the hills? Do circumstances alter cases, and has a sudden palsy seized the powers of speech and pen, which were wont of late to affright the very winds with the pæan-shouts and hosannas to Douglas?

There he stands, bracing himself against his record, and defying the assaults of those who would strip from him his fame. In what has he changed since he led the attack upon the serried ranks of those who stood in the way of his purpose, and the echo of his shrill clarion was heard through the broad west? He is the same Douglas now he was then, unchanged in all save that he is appealing to his immediate constituents, whose faithful servant he has been, and who have shared his glory, to gather again around him and shield him from impending ruin—to keep from the pedestal whence he has won his fame, and again bind his brows with the civic wreath. Is it because he thus appeals, instead of marching like a victorious general at the head of a proud army, the craven-hearted and the weak, the sordid and the mean, the avaricious, the pusillanimous and corrupt, are apprehensive that his doom is writ, his destiny fixed, his power to reward and bestow wrested from him forever?

What do ye fear? Is it that "the Little Giant" is dangerous, and once more with a new term in the Senate, the fire of his ambition may blast and wither whatever shall impede his progress? Shall he be crushed who has so often perilled all for the sake of his party, that he may be trodden on by a common foe, and his ruin be the trophy of an acknowledged enemy's triumph?

"Is there no hand on high to shield the brave?"

Were we of those who shouted "brave" when Douglas made the walls of the Senate ring with his towering eloquence, and searched all hearts for echoes to his denunciations of Lecomptonism, not all the promises of Executive favor, not all the patronage a President could wield or a Cabinet bestow, should swerve us from supporting him now. We thought him wrong then; we had no plaudits for his course, towering in individual power and greatness as it undoubtedly was; we could admire, although we took exceptions to his policy, in a party aspect, as involving results that might, nay, were well calculated to produce unforeseen and still further complicated difficulties; but we must express our sincere wish and earnest hope that he may succeed in this fearful contest—that his proud plume, like the sun of Austerlitz, may gleam in the hour of a matchless triumph.

It always brings a throe to our breast, to see greatness fade and glory depart—to witness the going out of the great lights which have illumined our country's history, and shed a lustrous halo on our Senate. Calhoun, Webster, Clay, Wright, Benton, Clayton, but a few years ago were heard there, but no echoes do the walls give to their voices now.—Mason, McDuffie, Dromgoole, Berrien and others, of names as proud, illustrated that Senate, but they have passed away. Few have been left to wear the mantles they wore; and to see Stephen A. Douglas, one worthy to tread the arena in which they were contestants, ruthlessly thrust aside, stripped of his power—a political Actæon devoured by his own pack—cast down like a thriftless tree, by his own people, is more mournful than to know that he had fallen before inevitable Fate, and his voice would be heard no more. Were he our bitterest foe, we could not withhold our admiration of his indomitable courage, his resistless energy, his almost unequalled self-reliance; nor can we withhold the pity and contempt we feel for those who so lately echoed his slightest whisper, but are silent now.

Alone and single-armed, he contends against a destiny forged for him. What! crush him?

"No! so well the [illegible]
And [illegible]"

He is not a soul to be bowed by disaster or sink in defeat. There is time yet to withhold the fratricidal blow. When Sampson knew his fate he did not perish alone. And there would be sympathies for the fallen Douglas [illegible] not be suppressed, but [illegible] into one tumultuous [illegible] [illegible] reared by party.

[illegible] asked for her jewels, [illegible] pointed to her sons. Can Illinois be less proud of him "priceless jewel" than was the Roman matron? Her sons proved the jewels of the people. And each in Stephen A. Douglas, worth all the dead Lecomptonites that could be raked from the ashes of the past, in the vain hope of a resurrection.

The "Union" was for reading Mr. DOUGLAS out of the party; so MANYPENNY, when chairman of the DOUGLAS and Popular Sovereignty meeting on the 10th of March previous, was for closing the books and reading out of the party all who would not come forward, sign and deliver themselves to the true, real, unequivocal Democratic party which was then sending up its voice from hill and valley—when TOM MILLER, now Mr. BUCHANAN'S Post Master, was decorated with the badge of Grand Marshal, and ushered the crowd through the streets of Columbus. What said the "Statesman" to the "Union?" Nothing. The piece of silver had done its work. Judas had sold himself to treachery.

The Cincinnati "Enquirer" did make a feeble motion—did lift its voice in meek and gentle protestation, amounting to almost remonstrance, but the "Statesman" said nothing, when Mr. DOUGLAS was removed from the place he honored as chairman of the Territorial Committee. The grossest indignity a freeman could bear without striking the slave to his feet, was offered to Mr. DOUGLAS, but the Statesman said nothing.

And this is the paper which some of our pliant and easily-satisfied Democratic friends would have us follow—a paper whose silence is bought and paid for—a paper that inculcates Democratic silence as to preference for men, because it is dangerous to speak—a paper that (for money) put its tongue into the trap to be cut off—or rather into the padlock to be clasped, and that is the policy for Democratic papers to pursue! And when we find the "Statesman" giving advice which Democrats ought not to follow—when we find it setting an example which other papers, claiming to be Democratic, do follow; and feel bound to explain why neither precept nor example should be followed, we are told that we are abusing Mr. DOUGLAS'S best friends!—What TOM MILLER, who said the President was a "d—d old fool, &c.," and now his Postmaster, and George W. MANYPENNY, who was President of the 10th of March DOUGLAS meeting and read Democrats out of the party who were not with him, and now editor of the administration organ here—these "the best friends of Mr. DOUGLAS!" Privately they may tell the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS that they are, but where are the evidences in the columns of the "Statesman?"

One year ago there was no Democrat, North, South, East or West, who occupied one fourth of the place held by Mr. DOUGLAS in the affections of the people of Ohio. At this day, that feeling is struggling to have vent, although it has been buttoned close under their vests.—The press has been faithless to its mission—the warder has slept upon the walls—there has been none to "hang out the banners."

We say it is the part of a Democrat to speak out. We are advised that we shall injure the cause of Mr. DOUGLAS by defending him from his enemies, and informing the people that he is still the same DOUGLAS they were wont to admire, and in whom they had such implicit confidence—that he is with them still, heart and soul, and will never desert them.

Do you think, fellow Democrats of the press of Ohio, that we did not feel restive, out of work altogether, or earning a moderate subsistence in a position where we would not use our pen against our party and friends, and it was rather embarrassed when it would do them service? Many a time it has done such service at all risks, when the "Statesman" was indifferent or an idle spectator, or was gratified at every thrust certain Democrats received. It has done such service when the "Statesman" was thrusting its own envenomed lance in the sides of Democrats, better, nobler, abler, more consistent, more intelligent Democrats than its aspiring Manypenny ever could be, were he moulded over a score of times.

Where is the "Statesman" when the Republican press throughout the State, aye, under its very nose, is making a fierce and vindictive assault upon our own gallant Senator, George E. PUGH—a Democrat whose voice speaks trumpet-tongued to the Democratic heart, leading the charge and crying "on to victory?" The "Statesman" is dumb, mute as an oyster, and lost as a Peri "beneath the dark sea." Do you know why? Manypenny stupidly fancies he can be Senator! CREDAT JUDÆUS! The man that wanted to be Congressman but couldn't, who damaged his party several hundred votes in his own county—who was contrived by the most shameful management of TOM MILLER to be made a delegate to the State Convention, and by a very similar contrivance to be made Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee—this man has vanity enough to think that he can be managed into G. E. PUGH'S place! There's why the "Statesman" is a "lame duck" when the "State Journal," and the Dayton "Gazette," and Cincinnati "Gazette" and "Commercial," and, in fine, the Republican press are firing their best artillery at our Senator. Perhaps it is silent from motives of prudence, as it is with regard to Mr. DOUGLAS!

Now, we ask our brethren of the Democratic press to look back a couple of years, and recall how joyously they took us by the hand when we were introduced to them by Col. MEDARY as his successor, while he should be absent in Minnesota; how earnestly we strove, and how well we succeeded against a great many obstacles in advising the Democratic party for its welfare, and how valiantly we fought its battles. We may be excused this little egotism, for they thought so and said so. They parted from us with reluctance, when circumstances which we could not control, placed the "Statesman" in other hands; but their reluctance was nothing like our own, for we thought we saw a brilliant victory dawning upon the party. We did not see that victory, and perhaps were mistaken in the omen, and perhaps our hopes had augured too flatteringly. Well, be that as it may, and be the manner in which the "Statesman" got into the present hands and became what it is, too tedious to repeat, (although not without interest for Democrats to know,) we are the same frank, determined, steadfast Democrat we were while editor of the "Statesman." We scorn everything mean, or low or cunning, as we did then. We meet our adversaries with bold, open front as we did then, and seek no sneaking ambush. We will not disparage them falsely, for that were cowardly. We most earnestly invoke the success of the Democratic party, on high, honorable and manly ground—on principles that with us are holy. We have our own paper, in which we have ventured all that we have, and mean to merit success if we do not win it. If they see us repelling the mean, dastardly attacks of the "Statesman," and feel mortified at the exposure of the entire want of principle and utter selfishness of their "imbecile" and fatuous, and flatulent "central organ," all we ask is that they keep their hands off and let us have fair play; and in the words of Brutus:

"Hear me for my cause; and be silent that you may hear; believe me for mine honor; and have respect for my honor, that you may believe: censure me in your wisdom; and awake your senses that you may the better judge."

We have not ventured upon our task without due consideration; and it will require something more than the opposition of the "Statesman," with all its government patronage and favor to drive us from our purpose.

The Savannah Republican says it has never known so animated a scramble for Congressional honors. In some of the districts of Georgia there are from fifteen to twenty aspirants for the nomination of their party friends, and in none are there probably less than eight or ten. As all the districts except two are Democratic, the struggle is confined, for the most part, to gentlemen belonging to one faction or another of that party.—[N. Y. Tribune.

The Savannah Republican is an "opposition" paper, and would disparage the Democrats if it could. The eagerness to represent the several districts in Georgia is a good omen; for it not only displays a laudable ambition for political distinction, but shows that the State is about right. We trust, however, that in the pursuit of congressional honors, they will not allow that ambition to divide them as Democrats.

OHIO POP.—The Democracy of Ohio "disclaim fellowship" with all those who, at the South or the North, or the West or the East, demand Congressional protection to or prohibition of slavery. They will never recognize the Southern Congressional interventionist as a Democrat, any more than they will recognize a Northern Abolitionist as a Democrat.—Cin. Enquirer.

We find the above in a Republican paper, and did not see it in the "Enquirer." It is not exactly what we should have expected from that paper; which might have shown more forbearance towards that portion of the Democracy, who are momentarily carried away by sectional feeling, and are excited under a very natural resentment at what they consider an interference with their rights. If the language is the "Enquirer's" it should be modified to represent that the Ohio Democracy are unconditionally opposed to Congressional intervention with the domestic affairs of the Territories. They are rational in their feelings, and while they oppose Congressional intervention on the same grounds as Abolition, for the two will amount to pretty nearly the same thing in the end, they recognize as Democrats, engaged in the same patriotic cause, even those whose sentiments on this point, may conflict with theirs, hoping that they will not be driven into a suicidal opposition, and when momentary passion and excitement is over, they will perceive their error. They are contending for a mere abstraction, any how, which may subserve individual ambition in the South, but can never be reduced to practical purposes. The language attributed to the "Enquirer," is not calculated to awaken calm and deliberate examination; and is a little at variance with the great Democratic principle of freedom of thought, which scorns abject obedience to the opinions of any man or set of men. Those who so harmoniously sustained the Kansas-Nebraska act when it was before Congress, did not agree in every particular, and many reserved to themselves their individual opinions as to how far the doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention extended. Yet they were Democrats; and their voices aided to swell the grand anthem which filled the whole country with rejoicing.—This reading out of the party is easily said, but not so easily done; and to disclaim fellowship with all who do not exactly, and in everything coincide with us, is a dangerous alternative, and sometimes proves troublesome.

We trust that there never will arise a necessity of testing the power of Congress—that the issue will not be raised in Congress—that nothing in a territory may call for other protection than can be found in the territorial laws and the Courts. When Congress shall attempt to exercise the power, and our Southern friends so far forget the pledges of 1856, it will be time enough to talk of "disclaiming fellowship," although our platform of 1859 has such language. At present they are only letting off a little gas for buncombe, and all they say about the protection of their rights, is addressed to those who will never hazard an invasion of those rights. We may and do "disclaim fellowship" with any ill-advised action on their part, in prematurely raising an issue that may practically never have an existence, but it does not follow as a matter of course that we classify them with Northern Abolitionists, whose sole capital is the interference with the rights of others.

The resolution of the Platform was intended to be emphatic on the subject of Congressional non-intervention; from which the Ohio Democracy do not intend to be driven or persuaded, but it was not meant to be offensive to those Southern Democrats who are now laboring under the excitement of prejudice, to which they have been led by the mistaken zeal of a portion of their press and ambitious aspirants.

How to Treat Opponents.

The Findlay "Courier" objects to the fair and just notice of the gentlemen who were nominated upon the Republican ticket, which appeared in this paper, and says we gave them "exalted praise." The "Courier" belongs to the "Statesman" tribe, who think the way to subserve party is to abuse personally all opponents. We war upon opinions, not men; and to call a political opponent a fool or a knave, when the people know it is not a fact, is not to make it so, or make the people believe it. We recognize the necessity of party discipline, but deny that it requires an editor to falsely disparage a political adversary, or detract from his individual merit, because he happens to be an adverse candidate. The acknowledgment of their qualifications, or of their personal merit, is not supporting them for office, or a disparagement of the qualifications of our own candidates. Our opposition to the Republican ticket is upon political, not personal, grounds. We differ from those named upon it, most materially upon radical questions of Government, but that is no reason we should call them scoundrels or idiots. We hope to see them defeated, but to accomplish their defeat we feel no obligation to detract from or asperse their character as gentlemen. To say that this one is a man of ability, or that one is a man of amiable deportment and agreeable manners, we do not consider "exalted praise." Nor do we consider it any dereliction on our part, or infidelity to the Democratic party, because a Republican paper chooses to re-produce a paragraph from our paper, speaking respectfully of the candidates of its party. The Findlay "Courier" might do us justice by showing what it is pleased to term "the brands," to be dangerous [illegible].

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—WHO MADE IT.—The Opposition just now vehemently denounce the Fugitive Slave law as "unconstitutional, wicked and abominable." It is quite curious that they have but recently found it out. This very law was amended and passed by a Whig Administration, Millard Fillmore being President.—And the Whig National Convention which nominated General Scott for the Presidency passed a strong resolution sustaining the law and declaring that the salvation of the Union depended upon the enforcement of it. The present editor of the Cleveland Leader was a delegate to the Scott Convention, and voted for that resolution. The Leader is now an ultra abolition sheet, and pounces upon the law bitterly. Consistency is a jewel.

The Opposition generally, a few years ago sanctioned, sustained and fathered the law, and now they denounce the Administration and the officers for enforcing their law, which is still unrepealed, and which they (the officers) have sworn to enforce.—[Bucyrus Forum.

"A few years ago" might puzzle several other clamorous gentlemen who are horrified at the iniquity of the Fugitive slave law. We shall see how their record stands before the State canvass is over. One year ago a certain person was reading Democrats out of the party because they would not stand on a platform to which he had been very suddenly introduced, and don't [illegible].

The Bucyrus "Forum" is true to the needle; and its memory is better than that of some others we wot of. It strikes in the right place, at the water line. Those are the most clamorous now about the law, who took it very patiently under the administration of Mr. Fillmore.

HASTE IN WRITING.—Our craft sometimes make ludicrous mistakes. For instance, in an article we copy on our fourth page, from the Wheeling Intelligencer, we are informed of "the trail of a dead alligator which had followed the course of the pipes, &c." The impossibility of "a dead alligator" MAKING TRACKS will be obvious to every one. But it not only left a trail, but went until it could go no further and there "stuck fast and died," a wonderful achievement for a "dead alligator." We commend this illustration of fortunate diction to our very amiable cotemporary of the "Statesman" who sometimes "plays fantastic tricks" with language.

The administration has sent instructions to our Minister to demand reparation for the execution of the Enquaotor of the American Consul at Valparaiso. WILLIAM TRIVITT, Esq., formerly of this city, and a man of [illegible] has also been ordered to that port.

Naturalized Citizens.

The Allen County "Democrat" has about the best article we have seen on the subject of the recent letters of Gen. Cass, in answer to questions proposed by naturalized citizens. It says:

The European principle that denies the right of expatriation has never been practically abandoned in this country. The doctrine "once a citizen always a citizen" is only denied in time of war and from necessity. We well recollect Mr. Clay and other Senators' comments on this subject in 1839-40 in the U. S. Senate. It was not favorable to the due protection of the adopted citizen. Not in this country, with any party, has it ever been. The feeling which arose on the trial of Jonathan Robbins, in 1798, charged with mutiny on board of a British vessel, on claim of the British government, seemed to favor the idea of protection for American citizens, of foreign birth, but it died out with the party feeling which drew it forth. The case was not analogous to this, but incidentally involved the same question. It is enough to say that, on American ground, an adopted citizen will be duly protected—in case of war with the country of which he is a native, the same will be done. But in the case above there is no protection for him. Such have been the adjudications in the Secretary of State's Department since Timothy Pickering's time, and Mr. Cass has no power to change the usage, however he may disapprove of it. This can only be done possibly when some great outrage on adopted citizens' rights shall call forth the united action of all Departments of the Federal government. To deny the true condition of the matter is folly, but we esteem it as great a folly to get virtuously indignant because the Secretary of State does not assume to set aside the policy of the government since its existence, upon the mere inquiry of a citizen, without any occasion for active interference. It is time, however, that unless the American government abandon the admission of foreign persons to citizenship, they should repudiate the law of nations in this matter for a system which has not its origin in the doctrines of the "rights of kings and the duties of subjects." The doctrine of the right of expatriation should be placed on grounds which our place among the nations demands for our policy.

When the oath of naturalization requires the applicant to forswear allegiance to all foreign potentates, it involves the right to protection from this government; and throws, or should throw over the naturalized citizen the same protection which would be accorded to a native citizen. Their rights and privileges become identical. There is no reservation in the naturalization oath that the applicant shall never leave this country or return for business or pleasure to the scenes of his childhood. Nor is there any specification excluding from the general terms those who may have owed military service to the country they abandoned. It was well to remind those who owed such service, that it would be claimed by their respective governments, and would entail much inconvenience and difficulty in the adjustment; but if any of the numerous naturalized citizens, relying upon the implied pledge of protection, should have availed themselves of the frequent facilities of revisiting the scenes of their youth, to take the parting blessings of parents, to commune with friends and relatives, and show them the fruits of good fortune and a free country, or receive legacies bequeathed them; or seek to bring back with them "wife children and friends," would not this decision of the Department of State, involve a nice and delicate and difficult question, the solution of which would be attended with trouble, or else the rights of the naturalized citizen thus innocently compromised be placed in jeopardy?

A passport as an American citizen should be carte blanche, and so recognized by all nations with which we have treaties. Otherwise, the naturalization oath, should be so amended as to specify "unless military service is due, or claimed by the said foreign power, allegiance to which is especially forsworn"—a distinction that our government would scarcely be willing to admit.

The Allen County "Democrat" very justly observes that it is time a different interpretation should be given to the privileges of a naturalized American citizen. The very nature of our government is opposed to distinctions, or to any restrictions upon the liberty of citizens. A prison is a prison, though as broad as the confines of our country, and he is restricted of his liberty whom compulsion or threat confines to this country, when imperative business or the appeals of duty and affection may call him where imperial power holds despotic sway.

The letter of Gen. Cass to Le Clerc was published last week. His letter to Hofer of Cincinnati will be found in this paper. It will be seen that the native of Prussia, who had not taken his turn as a soldier, and from whom consequently such "turn" was due, is amenable to the Prussian law, although absent "in the army or actually called into it." Should a Prussian who left his home forty years ago, and now returns to it, be actually indebted to that government, in military service, although past the time of life when he would be enrolled for military duty in his adopted country?

It will be seen that instructions have been sent to the Representative of this Government at Berlin:

"That this Government opposed the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere."

The assertion of the right of the immigrant to avail himself of the terms of the naturalization law, should never be waived by this Government, although we should consider any one in the category excepted by the Secretary of State, a great fool to place himself in the power either of France or Prussia. It will save a deal of embarrassment to stay at home, and manage to do by deputy instead of in propria persona.

KENTUCKY POLITICS.—The Frankfort "Yeoman," a paper conducted with judgment and ability, says:

"The Opposition are making their strongest effort to carry the Legislature, and putting forth their most influential men as candidates. We must not suffer ourselves to be endangered by lukewarmness or dissensions in our ranks. Let our strongest men at once be put forward, and the proper effort made, and all will be well.—But if we suffer ourselves to rely too confidently upon our party majority in the State, we may be caught napping.

"With a majority of twelve thousand in the State in our favor two years ago, the Know-Nothings had a majority of two in the Senate. This was the result of the outrageous gerrymander made by the last apportionment, under which the K. N.'s could hold the majority in the Legislature although they might be largely in the minority in the State. Let it be remembered that the State representation is to be apportioned next winter, and that if we are not to be gerrymandered again, we must strain every nerve to have a good working majority in the next Legislature. To effect this, all that is necessary is to run our best men in every county and Senatorial district; and not suffer dissentions to spring up in our ranks. The next session is highly important in other particulars. A United States Senator is to be elected."

They desire the re-election of Mr. Crittenden to the U. S. Senate, who was anti-Lecompton, is a zealous Know-Nothing, and "believes that Congress has the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the Territories," and opposed the Kansas Nebraska bill; while they support, for Governor, Mr. Bell who takes strong pro slavery ground, never was a Know-Nothing, is a Lecompton man, and in favor of Congressional protection of slavery in the Territories. This inconsistency is nothing in the way of their aim at power.

GOV. MEDARY.—We are informed by the Lecompton *National Democrat* of the safe arrival and welcome of the "old wheel-horse of Democracy" to the field of his labors in Kansas, in which his strong, good sense, his generous heart, and his natural propensity to do right, have endeared him to the people, and enabled him to pursue his executive duties to their general satisfaction. Although his appointment was not desired on his part, and was made that TOM MILLER might be re-instated in the Post Office, it has resulted in good to the people of Kansas, who were immediately interested, and entitled the veteran to higher honors and warmer plaudits than any he had before won. It affords us the greatest pleasure, as it does his numerous friends here, to hear of the success of his administration and its general popularity.

PICKAWAY COUNTY.—According to the official returns of Assessors to the Auditor of Pickaway County we have the following statistics for the year 1859: Bushels of corn raised, 1,601,779; wheat, 249,146; hay, 8,462 tons. Value of chattle property, $3,357,138. Number of sheep killed and injured by dogs, 1,518; valued at $568. The average number of bushels of wheat raised to the acre was 27 and a fraction.

Senator Pugh on Popular Sovereignty.

The doctrine of the Democratic party, on the question of popular sovereignty as it affects the institution of slavery in the Territories, is clearly, forcibly and concisely stated in the following letter, of recent date, addressed by Senator Pugh to a friend in Butler County. Apart from the value which the letter possesses as a brief comprehensive exposition of the doctrine of the party upon the subject, it has a special interest derived from the fact that the prominent position held by Mr. Pugh in the Committee on Resolutions of the State Convention, enables him to interpret authoritively the State platform:

CINCINNATI, June 4, 1859.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 30th ult. caused me considerable astonishment. I did not suppose it possible for any man, friend or foe, to entertain the least doubt in regard to my views of territorial organization. But since you have been so kind as to inform me that some doubt does exist, and in the minds of our political friends, I will make one more effort to define those views in clear and distinct language, granting you full permission to publish what I shall write if you are so disposed.

I agree to so much of the second resolution adopted by the Democratic Convention of Butler County, on the 21st ult., as affirms people of an organized Territory have the same power to exclude or establish the relation of slavery as the people of a State have; but this power of exclusion, as well in the case of States as of Territories, is subject to TWO limitations expressed in the Federal Constitution:

1. That persons held to service or labor in other States or Territories, "under the laws thereof," cannot, by mere flight, secure to themselves any advantage which they had not in the place whence they fled.

2. That a right to the service or labor of a slave, once recognized by the laws of a State or a Territory, cannot be divested or otherwise impaired without compensation. The act of exclusion, therefore must be prospective.

It is my opinion, furthermore, that Congress has no constitutional authority to interfere with the laws of the States, or of the Territories, on the subject of slavery, except in the particulars I have specified. Nevertheless, it remains for the Judiciary, in all cases, to decide how far an act of legislation, by a State or a Territory, contravenes the Constitution of the United States; that results, invariably, from the nature of our government. If the Judiciary should be of my opinion, whenever a case shall arise in regard to the power of a Territorial Legislature over the subject of slavery, I shall expect those of different opinions to acquiesce, and so, if the Judiciary should decide for them, I would acquiesce in that decision, until reversed, without any individual opinion or sentiments. The man who declares that he will observe only such laws or decisions as please him and not those which he disapproves, thereby renounces all obedience and loyalty as a citizen.

If I had been consulted in regard to the resolution which you specify I should have made no other criticism than that its last sentence is open to some degree of misapprehension. We may well enough act with those in our own State and elsewhere who believe that the people of a Territory can only decide upon the question of slavery when about to form a State government, but upon the express condition that they will attempt no interference through Congress while the Territorial organization exists. That is the real point of controversy; and that was determined by the Cincinnati Platform, as well as by the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Give us the doctrine of non-intervention as there proclaimed, and popular sovereignty becomes at once an established and indisputable fact.

This, substancially, is what I said in the Senate on the 23d of February last, and if there is anything that does not perfectly accord with this, in the platform of our State Convention, I am altogether certain that no difference was intended.

I have not made the question of a "Congressional Slave-code" prominent thus far, in any of my speeches, because we are all, in Ohio, upon the same side of that question. I have once debated it, and will debate it again, if necessary, with gentlemen of different opinions; but when I see the leaders of the Republican party (so called) at work here to-day, in our own midst, to pull down the very pillars of the Constitution, and precipitate us into the abyss of disunion and anarchy, I prefer dealing with them face to face, rather than attacking their allies in Louisiana, Mississippi or South Carolina.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. E. PUGH.

M. N. MAGINNIS, Esq., Hamilton, O.

Democratic Meeting at Groveport.

On Saturday of last week there was a Democratic meeting at Groveport, which was addressed by Gen. Jos. H. GEIGER, in a clear, unvarnished, argumentative speech, delivered by the application of keen and piquant illustrations, which made an excellent impression. The meeting, for a township, was large and of the right materials, and the speech of Gen. GEIGER made an impression that will be lasting. Madison will give a good account of herself in October.

PERRY COUNTY.—A very animated, not to say heated canvass is going on, in this county relative to the removal of the county seat. It is quite probable that party lines will be less tightly drawn in view of this domestic question, in which much personal feeling is enlisted. We hope, however, that the Democracy of old Perry, who were wont to roll up a good sound majority, will not be regardless of their great duty, but will be true to the national issues, while determining for themselves the location of their county seat—a question that should be settled fairly and squarely, without adventitious aid, and by the people of Perry County themselves.

THE MORROW COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Mr. Rhoades makes an earnest appeal to the Democrats of Morrow county to support his paper. He cannot give them such a paper as will be creditable to himself or them, unless he is properly sustained. However patriotic he may be, (and there is no doubt of Mr. R.'s devotion to the Democratic cause) it is cold comfort to know that he is working for nothing and finds himself—a labor that must end, without an inexhaustible treasury. It will give us pleasure to hear that the Morrow county "Democrat" does not appeal in vain. The Democrats owe it to themselves to sustain their local press; which will return all their favors by increased energy and vigor, that must have the happiest results.

Even now, locofoco papers, on the Reserve, are insinuating that the nominee, Judge Gholson, holds precisely a similar opinion to that announced by Judge Swan. The whole thing is a mere clap trap, gotten up to revive the drooping fortunes of Ohio locofocoism.—[Circleville Herald.

It will be observed that it is here denied that Judge GHOLSON entertains a similar opinion to that announced by Judge SWAN, relative to the Fugitive Slave law. We think otherwise, but those who support Judge GHOLSON ought to know.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. JAMES HEADON of Crawford tp., Wyandot county, desiring to have a tree fall in a certain direction placed a spring pole against it, and when he had chopped so far that the tree began to fall, the pole slipped and striking him on the head caused his death in twelve hours.

Letter from Gen. Cass, Secretary of State, to A. V. Hofer, of Cincinnati, Defining the Views of the Administration on the Rights of Naturalized Citizens upon returning to their Native Countries.

The following important letter has been communicated to A. V. Hofer, of Cincinnati, by Secretary Cass:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 16, 1859.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I have to inform you that the brief letter from this Department to which you refer, dated the 17th of May last, and addressed to Felix Le Clerc, was in reply to an application for information, and was principally intended to recommend caution to our naturalized fellow-citizens, natives of France, in returning to that country, as the operations of the French conscription law were positively known, and might bear injuriously upon that class of American citizens.—Most of the continental European nations have a system of military organization, by which their citizens are compelled to serve in the army by conscription, and not as in France, where the duty is designated by lot or draft. In Prussia every person is required to take his turn as a soldier.

The condition of American naturalized citizens returning to their native country, where the system of compulsory service prevails, and who had left before such service, has consequently been the subject of discussion with some of the European powers. Quite recently it has risen between the United States and Prussia, and the Representative of this country, at the Court of Berlin, has brought the matter to the attention of the Prussian Government. In the instructions which were sent him, May 12, 1859, it was explicitly stated, that this Government opposed the doctrine perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation and the right to form new political ties elsewhere. Upon this subject it is observed, that in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory, to inhabit for his life-time, a country which he desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any Government.

The United States, therefore, maintains the proposition that naturalized citizens returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, except such as were in existence at the period of their emigration. If, at that time, they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion. But this penalty may be enforced against them whenever they shall voluntarily place themselves within the local jurisdiction of their native country, and shall be proceeded against according to law. But when no personal liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this government, gives no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act unjust in itself, and unfriendly toward us. Jurisdiction cannot of course arise in the case of the naturalized citizen who remains in the United States. It is only when he voluntarily returns to his native country that its local laws can be enforced against him.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Signed LEWIS CASS.

Governor Medary.

We have the pleasure of announcing the return of Governor Medary, who has been absent from the Territory on business for some weeks past. The Governor, we are happy to say, is in the enjoyment of good health, and his usual cheerful and happy disposition.

The Governor, as well as his friends, are justly proud of the present peaceful and prosperous condition of Kansas; he is buoyant with hope, and feels and talks as an aged, experienced and truly patriotic man ever will do. He is jovial in his disposition—just and firm, but tolerant in his political views, and is remarkably well versed on all the questions which have so largely occupied the attention of our people; he has long lived in the western country, and is familiar with the wants and customs of western men. We are pleased to learn that it is the purpose of the Governor to make Kansas his future home.

We perceive by the speech of Greely that the bitterness and falsity of his fœtid carcass prompted him to utter a gross and unfounded slander against Governor Medary and the Democracy of Minnesota.—Greely said in his speech at Osawatomie on the 18th of May, 1859:

"Remember that Minnesota was recently carried at its first State election, and is still ruled by means of wholesale, brazen, atrocious frauds on her ballot-boxes, and that the ready and unscrupulous tool of faction who presided over the counting of these bogus returns, these fabricated votes, is now *your* Territorial Governor."

We pronounce the above remarks false in every particular, and say that the record proves it to be so. We have no doubt that Greely meant to lie when he uttered the charge, and that he made it more particularly because Governor Medary was so successful last winter in defeating his pet measure of abolishing slavery in this Territory by an act of the representatives of the people, whereas that power belongs to the sovereign people themselves, acting in their sovereign capacity. The truth is the board to canvass the returns was composed of two Democrats and one Black Republican. Governor Medary was the President of that board, and voted with the *Republican* to throw out the returns from every Democratic precinct where the election was held without the authority of law, or where the returns did not conform to law. His course, as the record proves was remarkably fair and just; and it is universally known that he enjoys the unlimited confidence of the people of Minnesota, who knew him to be an honest man.

During the short period of his residence here, he has, by his fair and honorable course, very justly won the confidence of the people of Kansas, and it is not in the power of Greely, or any of his followers, to make the people of Kansas the enemies of Gov. Medary.—*Kansas National Democrat June 2.*

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.—The following amendment has been adopted to the State Constitution of Massachusetts:

"No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth; provided that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of adoption thereof; and provided further, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom."

This amendment was adopted by the Republicans by a large majority. The Democracy in a body opposed it as well as a few Republicans who could not endorse its odious sentiments. The doctrine that an adopted citizen must be held on probation for the term of two years after he has received his final papers is one that will operate against any party that endorses it. The Democratic party have never faltered on this question—yet, strange as it may appear there are scores of adopted citizens who are acting with the opposition, notwithstanding the disabilities which that party has attempted to heap upon them during the last five years.

OHIO WEST POINT CADETS.—The following are the names of the recently appointed cadets. They were required to report themselves personally at the Academy between the 1st and the 20th of June: James David Robb, Peter S. Michl, Asa H. Holgate, Robert F. Sprout, John A. Nesbit, Harrison McDowell, John R. McGinnis.

From the New Hampshire Gazette.

The Ohio Democracy.

The resolution relative to the present Administration, adopted unanimously at the recent Democratic State Convention in Ohio, is almost identical with one adopted at our last State Convention. It gives it a qualified endorsement, all that the friends of Buchanan have a right to expect, and full as much as they will get from any Northern State. The other resolutions adopted by the Convention are such as could have been expected from the unflinching Democracy of Ohio. Upon the absorbing issue—the Territorial question, they come square up to the true Democratic mark, uttering the true sentiment of the Democratic *people* of the country. Here is the resolution. It is plain, sensible talk, and sound Democracy:

Resolved, That the organized territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient *number* of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as *States*; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "*non-intervention, by Congress, with slavery in the States and Territories*," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the south, or the north, or the west, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

This, says the Illinois *State Register*, is the position of the Democracy of Illinois, and right heartily will they respond to the just sentiments enunciated by their Ohio brethren.

The resolutions, further, deprecate in the strongest terms, the revival of the African slave trade, as proposed by southern ultraists—approve and urge compliance with the fugitive slave law—condemn the action of the Republican party in Congress in regard to the admission of Oregon—affirm the sovereignty of the States, repudiating the Lincoln-Seward idea that the Union cannot exist composed of part slave and part free States—favor the acquisition of Cuba—disapprove lavish grants of land by Congress to railroad companies—oppose extending the right of suffrage, or any other political right, upon negroes or mulattoes—indorse the foreign policy of the Administration, its policy relative to the rebellion of Utah, the suppression of the African slave trade, and its maintenance of the fugitive slave act.

The attendance upon this Convention, the harmony and unity of purpose evinced in its proceedings, prove the Ohio Democracy to be, as they have heretofore been, sound to the core and ready to meet the enemy in the October conflict in a manner which will secure a noble triumph to the Democracy, and place Ohio in a position that will secure her vote for the Democratic electoral ticket next year. Speed the good work. The Democracy of the north-west cannot be swayed from the true line of principle and patriotism.

One way to Elect an Opposition President.

The Dayton *Gazette* proposes to defeat the Democracy in 1860, as follows:

"Run two electoral tickets, acceptable to each section; one in the North and one in the South. In this way, and in this way alone, can the whole Opposition strength be combined against the Administration and the Slave Democracy. For example: let a Southern Convention take up John J. Crittenden and John Bell, and a Northern Convention John McLean and N. P. Banks. Both would be morally certain of carrying a majority of the electoral vote in each section; but, perhaps, the Northern candidates might not have a sufficient vote to elect by the people. In this event, the President would be elected by the House of Representatives and the Vice President by the Senate; and, if the two houses reflected the will of the people, at the polls, we would have John McLean or John J. Crittenden for President and John Bell or N. P. Banks for Vice President."

The editor of the *Gazette* must think the people are all fools, (or he is lamentably wanting in something himself,) if he supposes they could be caught in such a trap. How would these electors agree, when they would have to choose the President? A part of them asking Congress to pass a slave code protecting slavery in the territories, and a part demanding the prohibition of that institution in all the territories.

Would the people of the North vote for a set of men who might elect a Southern fire-eater? or would slave code Know Nothings of the South vote for electors who might choose an Abolitionist? Giddings and John Bell would harmonize beautifully on the slavery question. So would Chase and Goggin. But the *Gazette* has another plan:

"Perhaps a better plan than the above would be to run Opposition electors, in all the States, uninstructed as to particular individuals. When elected, they could be brought together in Convention, and might doubtless agree on two names they would finally support in the electoral college. If this should be found impractical, the electors could cast the vote with the best lights before them."

We are inclined to think that electors thus brought together would have no lights before them.

The latter plan is undoubtedly the best, inasmuch as the opposition, even in the North, do not agree in any of the Congressional districts.—*Ohio Press.*

An "occasional" correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"The notion entertained in some quarters that the Territorial question has passed away will bankrupt any man or any organization that commits itself to it.—While we have public domain unoccupied and unorganized, and certain to come into the Union, in the course of time, in a Territorial condition, this question will remain an open question, and will enter largely into every Presidential canvass for the next fifty years. Let any one who doubts take up the map and count the millions of acres of land in the course of time to be carved into Territories, and to be erected subsequently into States, and he will see how inevitable it is that opposing principles will contend on this vast field of operations."

IOWA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention of Iowa will be holden at the Capital, Des Moines, on the 23d inst., to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and three Judges of the Supreme Court. Judging from the tone of our Democratic exchanges in that State, desperate attempts will be made to obtain from the Convention an unqualified endorsement of the administration; an attempt which will be resisted by all who would not have the Democracy of Iowa wiped out in the coming election.—*New Hamp. Gaz.*

Has the Supreme Court Decided that a territorial legislature cannot constitutionally abolish, or forbid the introduction of slavery within its limits?

The advocates of Negro Despotism assert that the Court has so decided. We affirm that it has not. Every man of common sense, who is familiar with the political and legislative history of the country, and the duties and powers of the Judiciary, knows that it was utterly impossible for the Supreme Court to have made any such decision. Why impossible? Because no territorial legislature has as yet finally passed any act abolishing or forbidding slavery within its limits, consequently the question of the constitutionality of such an act of a territorial legislature cannot at any time have been brought before the Supreme Court for its adjudication. Everybody knows that knows anything, that the Supreme Court cannot legitimately decide suppositious cases, cases that the Court are bound to know historically, have no existence in fact. The Court are bound to know the history of legislation in this country, and they are consequently bound to know *judicially* that no legislative act abolishing or forbidding slavery has ever been passed by a territory of the United States. It is true that the judicial power of the Supreme Court *extends to all cases in law and equity, arising under the Constitution of the United States.* But no case involving the constitutionality of an act of a territorial legislature abolishing slavery has *ever arisen*, as no such act has ever been passed, and consequently no decision denying the constitutional power of a territorial legislature to abolish or exclude slavery can have been made.

Yet the negro despotism gentry will have it that the Supreme Court have actually made such a decision! Hear the Belfast *Journal*—a print that is extremely anxious to hurry *territorial self-government* to a judicial grave:

"The attitude of those professed Democrats who assert that a territorial legislature may abolish slavery, is that of direct hostility to the decision of a court which the constitution itself makes its own supreme arbiter."

Please tell us where this precious decision is to be found! Is it embodied in that juridical *olla podrida*, the Dred Scott argumentation? And if in there, pray tell us how it got there? It did not get there naturally, legally or constitutionally. The Dred Scott case was simply a case where a Black Republican by the name of Chaffee, claimed the ownership of a negro by the name of Dred Scott, and the court decided, after any amount of drizzle that the black Republican owned the negro, and not the negro the Black Republican. And we think it decided rightly! Yet the question of a legislative power of a territory did not arise in the case at all—certainly the power of a legislature to abolish slavery, could not have arisen, for no such fact ever had any existence. If any of the Judges in their frightfully voluminous arguments, discoursed upon territorial power, they discoursed on what had no pertinency to the case, and their talk is worth no more than the talk of any other set of men of equal intelligence. If, therefore, our Belfast cotemporary desires to uphold popular sovereignty to the territories, and is only deterred from doing so, by the apprehension that the Supreme Court has pronounced that cardinal doctrine of the national Democracy unconstitutional, we can assure him that the court has done no such a thing, and that he can safely resume his position on this important plank of the Cincinnati platform, without any fear of being found in the category of the "Oberlin sisters!"—*Augusta (Me.) Age.*

A serious riot occurred at Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening, in consequence of a movement made on the part of the congregation of the Episcopal church (Trinity) being about to enlarge the old edifice, built in the Military Park many years ago. The addition it was claimed by the citizens would destroy one of the walks of the Park, and thus the opposition. The church obtained the authority of the Common Council to make the enlargement; but it is claimed that the Council has no power to grant such privilege, and indeed that the church has no right on the Park at all. A temporary fence having been erected around the ground intended to be occupied by the new building, was destroyed by a number of prominent citizens, armed with axes, on Wednesday evening, and so great was the excitement that the police were called out to quell the riot, who, however, did not arrive until the fence was entirely demolished, and the people had dispersed. It is said that the citizens will resist any encroachment on the Park, their favorite resort, which was laid out in 1668. Further difficulty was anticipated.

SERIOUS RAILROAD DISASTER.—A train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road ran into a train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road while standing at Rochester, Pa., on Wednesday, P. M., taking in wood, injuring the following persons:

Phoebe Kaufman, of Lancaster, Pa., and Mrs. T. McKeen, seriously; Josiah Stewart, of Clarksville, Pa., Charles L. Warner, of Salem; Frank Glebe, of Sheboygan; W. H. Benton, of Chicago; J. H. D. Blake and Edward D. Porter, of Boston, and D. M. Cooke, of Mansfield, slightly. A number of others also received bruises, whose names are not known.

The General Assembly of the little State of Rhode Island adjourned on Friday the 3d, after a session of *four days*, to meet again on the second Monday of January, 1860. There were only four public acts passed; one making appropriations for the support of the Government; one authorizing the City Council of Providence to fill vacancies in the municipal offices; one authorizing the laying of water pipes in the district of Pawtucket for fire purposes, and one regulating the sale of stone lime burned.

WOOL.—There has been quite an extensive trade in wool during the past week. Woolgrowers bring their produce here from quite a distance, as this is probably one of the best markets in the State. Prices range from thirty-five to fifty-five cents per pound.—[Akron Democracy, June 16.

EDWARD BOLDEN was arrested at New York on Thursday, and held to bail in the sum of $20,000, for alleged frauds on the Union Bank.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

MR. DOUGLAS RETURNED TO WASHINGTON.—We learn that Mr. DOUGLAS left Cincinnati for Washington on Sunday night at 11 o'clock.

Democratic Central Committee.

The Democratic Central Committee met yesterday and conversed about matters claiming their attention. The members were not all present, nearly one half leaving to the more punctual the carving out of business for the prosecution of the canvass.

The candidates were here, to advise with the Central Committee, and probably prepared the initiatory movements of the campaign last evening, but too late, to enable us to publish the particulars in this number of our paper. They look well, and speak confidently. The ticket presented by the Democratic Convention, is such as to command respect and we hope to see its triumph in October.

A COMPLIMENT.—While a few of the ephemera, in our own State, such as we might mention, which call themselves friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, and are supposed by his friends, are making mouths at us for starting "another Democratic paper in Columbus," we receive such cheers as this from the standard publications abroad. The New Hampshire "Gazette," probably the oldest paper in New Hampshire, which dates back as far as October 7, 1756, twenty years before the Declaration of Independence, and now in its one hundred and fifth volume, does not think the PEOPLE'S PRESS calculated to do Mr. DOUGLAS harm. Hear what it says:

PEOPLE'S PRESS.—A new paper with the above title has been started at Columbus, Ohio, J. Birney Marshall, Editor.—It is a large and handsome sheet, and goes it strong for Popular Sovereignty and Stephen A. Douglas. It is ably conducted, and will do much service in the good cause. If any of our friends want an Ohio paper with the *ring* of true metal about it, they can have one by sending for the People's Press.

Death of James W. Wales.

Captain James W. Wales died in Louisville on the 5th, leaving a large circle of friends. Capt. W. was purser's clerk on the brig Somers, when Capt. Mackenzie hanged young Spencer, the son of the then Secretary of War, at the yard-arm, for attempted mutiny. There was not a better, more kindly heart that beat than that of "JIM WALES." He was a high-toned, honorable gentleman, beloved by all who knew him and could appreciate his generous genial qualities. The part he was compelled to play, in bringing young Spencer to punishment, had an influence upon his after life. Spencer confided to him the plot, and believed that he had engaged him in it. True to his country's flag, Wales disclosed to Commander Mackenzie the fate that was intended for the brig. The result is known.—Burning to enter the service of his country, and being accomplished in the duties of Purser, many efforts were made to procure for him that station; but he always thought the service he had rendered was construed to his prejudice, for his hopes and expectations were never realized. We knew his many admirable qualities, and shall never cease to cherish his memory.

DR. STEWART.—Attention is called to the advertisement of DR. STEWART, whose success in cases of Incipient Consumption, and Pulmonary diseases, has been very great. So thorough is his confidence in his remedies, he publicly announces that patients who receive no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished with medicine gratis. He treats cancers successfully without the aid of the knife, and has been eminently successful in other painful diseases which are enumerated in his card.

CHARLEY DESHLER says he has received a remittance of Ponchartrain ice from DAN. HICKOCK, the great New Orleans Ice Dealer, which he is prepared to serve to those who may desire it.

SO FOR THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS!—The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company have made excellent arrangements to convey visitors to and from the White Sulphur Springs. The advantages of which will be apparent to every one. Persons leaving Columbus at 4:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M. will always find conveyances at Lewis Centre, a point at which the trains will stop regularly during the season. For the accomodation of those who may not be able to avail themselves of the early trains, the night freight train leaving at 6:30 will stop at Lewis Centre which being only sixteen miles out and but six miles from the Springs, will enable visitors to reach there in ample time for the Saturday nights' festivities.

The accommodating spirit of the management of the road, and the active co-operation of Mr. PATTERSON, the ever, attentive and excellent agent, will be appreciated when it is learned that the returning Express train will stop at Lewis Centre on Monday mornings at 8 o'clock, a. m. and the daily mail train at 4:36, thus enabling our citizens without the slightest inconvenience, and at a very trifling cost, (the fare to the Springs and back being but 75 cents) to enjoy the salubrious air and partake of the health-inspiring waters.

Messrs. Lewis and Wood have established a line of carriages at Lewis Center to connect with these trains, and passengers will be conveyed promptly to the Springs. We have no doubt that this arrangement will be most liberally met by the people of Columbus, and that the best way to find friends "at home" during the summer will be to seek them at the Springs.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.—We gather from our files of foreign papers, says the New York *Evening Post*, several interesting small incidents relating to the war in Italy.

One writer relates that during the combat of Montebello twenty-two Piedmontese lancers charged a square of the Austrians, and forced their way through it, but eleven of these brave men were killed, and every one of the others wounded. Col. Morelli, who was one of their number, actually charged the enemy three times after he had received a ball in the abdomen, which, a little later in the day, caused his death.

The disembarkation of the French artillery and horses at Leghorn was effected gratuitously by the population. When the officers offered payment, the people said, "What! you come to give your blood, and you will not allow us to give our services!"

On the 23d of May the Austrian steamer Ticino approached Intra, summoning that place to give up two persons arrested as spies. The alarm was beat, the bells rung, and the National Guard assembled in large numbers, even from the neighboring places; whereupon the Ticino sheered off, firing against the island of San Giovanni and against La Castagnola. Intra is on the Piedmontese side of the Lago Maggiore, north of Pallanza, and not far from the Swiss frontier.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Munich, dated the 27th inst.:

"Munich is now transformed into a vast camp; one sees nothing but soldiers, and the drums are constantly dinning in one's ears. This small kingdom has called together an army of 100,000 men, and youths of good family and education are daily joining the ranks as volunteers. 300 young men from the University have enlisted, and those who are called on by the conscription never think of getting substitutes, but go themselves."

THE CROPS.

The Galion "Democrat," of the 16th says:

It is generally considered by the farmers, throughout this section, that the late frost has not injured more than one-third of the wheat crop. Should this be the case, there will be plenty of wheat in this country yet, as there was an immense amount of wheat sown last fall.

The Circleville "Watchman" of the 17th says:

We have made a good deal of inquiry during the past week relative to the damage to the wheat crop of this county, but are about as much in the dark as we were before we made any, statements and opinions are so conflicting. That serious damage was done by the frost there is no doubt, but the extent will not be fully known until harvest is over.

The Akron (Summit county) "Democracy" of the 16th says:

So far as this county is concerned, we have nothing very encouraging to communicate.—The worst fears have been fully realized, as to the extent of the injury to the wheat crop—the same may be said of barley and rye. The result of frequent and careful examination indicates that there will not be more, probably less, than one twentieth part of the wheat which would have been produced, had it not been visited by so destructive an enemy. Some farmers are re-planting their corn, but in most portions of the county it is in a good condition. Potatoes have suffered but slight injury.

The Wilmington "Watchman" of the 17th says:

Although an enormous amount of injury has been done to the crops generally, by the late severe frosts, that to the wheat crops in this vicinity is not so great as anticipated. We have spoken to many of our farmers since our last issue, and, to a man, they inform us that the wheat crop promises an abundant yield in Clinton. It is also the fact of Highland, as we can testify from personal observation.

The Marietta "Republican" of the 17th says:

Our farmers now say the wheat is much less injured by the late frost than they at first supposed. Glad to hear it.

The Allen county "Democrat" of the 15th inst. says:

Further particulars relative to the wheat crop in this county induce the belief that it will not be much beyond half a crop. Some good judges place it as high as two-thirds, and some less than a half crop. Some persons who have sown largely, will lose the whole crop, or nearly so, especially along the streams. Corn has not suffered much, and is doing well. Rye has been in some instances considerably damaged, but in general is good. Oats are doing well. The fruit is not injured. On the whole the crops in our county will in most instances remunerate the great body of our farmers.—Some, however, will be serious losers.

The Seneca county "Tribune" of the 17th says:

The injury, in this county, is much less than was supposed, and that not more than ten per cent. of the crop is killed. Bottom lands suffered most. Whole fields on Honey Creek, it is said, will not pay for the cutting, and in some instances the farmers are plowing their wheat fields up, but these cases are rare throughout the county. A friend from Venice township states that the wheat is seriously injured there, and from what we can learn, the damage is greater in Wyandott and Crawford counties, than in this. Corn has nearly recovered from the effects of the frost. In a few instances, on bottom land, where it was far advanced, it was killed outright, and had to be replanted, but these cases are rare.

The Youngstown (Mahoning Co.) "Register" of the 15th says:

We hear of some sections of Mahoning county where the damage done to the wheat has been but trifling, while in other sections it is reported as entirely cut off. The same appears to be the experience of our cotemporaries in adjoining counties. The stories of disaster done, however, are much more numerous than the reverse. The meadows appear to have suffered more than was at first apprehended, and farmers assure us that the hay crop will be very light. The western portion of the county, it would seem, has suffered more than the eastern. Accounts from Ellsworth, Jackson, Berlin, Goshen, Milton, Canfield, &c., represent the wheat and fruit as generally killed, the grass and corn greatly injured, and gardens almost a total loss.

The frost of Friday night last, the 11th inst., seems to have been more wide spread, though not so injurious in its results as that of the Saturday night previous. Still, the corn that had sprung up in the interval, was cut down close to the ground, and garden vegetables that had escaped before, were badly nipped. We hear of some farmers replanting their corn, under the belief that the first planting has been too much injured to recover. In regard to the wheat, we think it safe to say that in this county not half a crop will be realized.

THE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.—At a meeting of the committee at the American Hotel Friday evening, June 17th, '59, P. Ambos in the Chair. The following committees were appointed to represent the different branches of mechanics in the procession on the 4th of July:

Some fifty letters were received from different societies, organizations, &c., signifying their intention to turn out on that day. Among which were the Sabbath schools, common schools, the different municipal officers, fire companies, &c. &c.

The following gentlemen compose the committee for completing the arrangements in accordance with the foregoing statement:

Carpenters' Association—Wm. Peckham, Jas. D. Clarke, Hy. Doremus.
Tinners—Saml. Thompson, Ira Gorton, S. Fischer.
Butchers—John Ijams, D. W. Hill, Benj. Spencer, R. S. Rickley.
Draymen—Jas. Berry, Fredk. Spade, Jno. F. Zimmerman.
Machinists—Chas. Ambos, Frank Swan, Martin Crum, Townsend Shilling, Jno. L. Gill, jr.
Bricklayers—Ed. Hall, Wm. Voswinkle, Theobald Schneider.
Stone Cutters—L. L. Smith, Chas. J. Thompson, Jacob Riley.
Stonemasons—F. Beck, Thos. Cassiday, Ketzel.
Plasterers—Thos. F. Miles, P. Syler, Wm. Quick.
Marble Cutters—Jno. Strickler, J. A. Ebey, S. W. Williams.
Tailors—G. Braytegle, P. Rose, S. W. Stinson.
Saddlers—Geo. W. Cashman, Geo. W. Howell, Wm. Burdell.
Bakers—Theo. G. Butler, O. H. Latimer, Chas. Robbins.
Painters—W. H. Protzman, Thos. Stevens, Jas. Van Buren.
Shoe-Makers—Jno. W. Constans, Phillip Mangold, M. Fassig.
Cabinet Makers—M. Holm, Jacob Fisher, Ed. B. Brown.
Printers—Sam. Bradford, Asa Harris, Lucien Thrall, R. H. Geary, Chas. Glass, Fred'k Fieser.
Brewers—Louis Hoster and Chas. Bey.
Blacksmiths—Ed. Hampstead, Chas. Roberts, Wm. White.
Carriagemakers—S. R. Williams, S. V. Booth, Jno. B. Peck and Jaffrey Powell.
Coopers—A. D. Hall, Sam. Spade, John Lutz.

On motion of Mr. Riley, the following resolution was adopted:

That the Park Committee be instructed to issue permits for the sale of refreshments in the Park, and said permits be issued without charge, but under the restriction of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Comstock, Mr. Donaldson was added to the Park Committee, and all applications for permits be made to Mr. Donaldson.

On motion, the Park Committee were instructed to have the streets watered along the route designated by the Chief Marshal.

On motion, the Committee adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening next.

P. AMBOS, Pres't.

H. E. Bensch, Sec'y.

IMPEACHMENT.—The Missouri Senate is holding an extra session for the purpose of trying Judge Albert Jackson, of the fifteenth judicial circuit, impeached by the House of Representatives for alleged official misconduct. The principal charges are that he has wrongly refused to change the venue in certain cases that he has both wrongfully granted and wrongfully refused to grant writs of habeas corpus; that he has wrongfully interfered with grand juries, by giving special directions in regard to certain offenses; that he has wrongfully refused to hear arguments in matters which he had prejudged; that in general he has been deficient in courtesy to the bar, and that he has played cards.—*National Intelligencer.*

—The amount of personal property returned by the Assessors at Cincinnati is $32,023,673, to which the Board of Equalization has added $1,776,336, making a total of $33,800,009.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

—On Thursday a train on the Dayton and Xenia Railroad ran over and killed two horses valued at $500.

—The Toledo *Blade* says the Fourth Semi-Annual Meeting of the Northwestern Ohio Teachers' Association will be held at Maumee on Friday and Saturday, June 24th and 25th.

—The Market Street Baptist Church of Zanesville, Ohio, a day or two since, expelled Deputy U. S. Marshal Ezekiel F. Cox, one of its deacons, for his complicity with the late fugitive slave case. Ezekiel is the sire of the renowned "Sun Set."

—We learn from the Hancock *Courier* that Mr. Noah F. Green, while hauling a heavy load of wood a short distance from his house, was thrown from the wagon, the wheels of which passed over his body, injuring him so that he died in two hours.

—The Fremont (Sandusky county) *Journal* says there is now full promise of good crops in that region. Probably more wheat will be raised than in any year since the weevil appeared. Corn is small, but growing weather will bring it out. Grass will also be good.

—A large panther was frequently seen in the woods near Oxford, Butler county, week before last. So great is the alarm in the neighborhood that children have been kept from school. A party of armed men went in pursuit of the *varmint*, came in sight, fired, but missed the mark.

—Katharine Mayerhole, a German girl, aged about 20 years, was committed at Cleveland, on Saturday, on a charge of destroying the life of her newly-born child. The body of the child was found in the vault of a privy, and an examination proved that it had lived, and was strangled to death by compression on the throat.

—The Medina *Gazette* says: "Last Saturday morning, about three o'clock, the *beer brewery* belonging to Mr. I. Nice, of River Styx, Guilford tp., was burned. The loss is very heavy on Mr. N., as there was no insurance. About 600 bushels of barley was destroyed. Total loss of property about $1,200."

—The Findlay, Hancock county *Jeffersonian* says: "The warm weather, of late, and the frequent showers, are bringing forward the corn, oats, and potatoes finely. The effects of the frost have in a measure disappeared. If nothing adverse takes place, there will be an abundant yield of these crops. Fruit will be scarce."

—The Tuscarawas *Advocate* says: For a few days after the frost, a perfect panic reigned among the farmers in this county. Some of them thought starvation stared them in the face, and they rushed into town and purchased wagon loads of flour at $9 50 to $10 per barrel. In Bolivar there was even more excitement than here. Flour sold there briskly at $11 and $12 per barrel. The panic has now partially subsided, and we can buy flour at $6, which is only about a half a dollar more than is paid in New York.

—The Chardon *Democrat* of the 17th informs us as follows: The Court of Common Pleas of Geauga has rendered a verdict of $720 in favor of Judge R. P. Ranney and A. H. Thrasher, Esq. and against the Commissioner of said County, for counsel fees in the case of poisoning against Cole, in which the plaintiffs were counsel for defense. The claims of Drs. Hamilton and Mixer for $302, and C. T. Blakeslee, Esq., for $100, were not allowed, the Court holding that the county was liable only for services necessarily rendered in the trial of the case.

—Miss Ellen Sweden, niece of the ticket agent on the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad, was shot by her brother at Youngstown, on Monday of last week, fifteen or twenty shot entering her neck and tearing her cheek. He was not aware the gun was loaded, and thought to frighten her. The condition of the young lady was critical on the Wednesday following, but it was hoped she would recover and without being seriously disfigured.

—The death of John Cline, sr., on the 20th ult., is announced in the Woodsfield *Spirit of Democracy*. He was one of the earliest settlers in the county, and one of the men who defended the fort at Wheeling, Va., when it was besieged by the Indians, headed by the notorious Simon Girty. He was also a spy for many years on the Western frontiers. He was for years a justice of the peace, and was respected by all who knew him. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years, and lived to see descendants of the fourth generation.

—On the 13th inst., at Youngstown, Mahoning county, the canal stable was burned, and with difficulty two horses that were feeding were saved. The flames communicated to the blacksmith shop of Charles Fitch, who saved his tools.

—On Monday last, as Mrs. John Smith, of Reeseville, Sandusky county, was working in her garden she was afflicted with a paralytic stroke, and, upon going towards the house, Mr. Smith asked her what was the matter? She replied: "Nothing," and soon after expired.

—The Marietta *Republican* of the 17th says: Lowell lock is now passable, and the Muskingum packets will resume their regular daily trips. The Taylorsville canal is not yet repaired, but stages connect there with the boats.

—The Wilmington *Watchman* has the following: If a certain ex-county officer will call at office, he *may* hear of something to his advantage; if not he *will* hear of something to his *disadvantage*. That ex-county officer had probably better make up his mind to accept the invitation.

—The Wilmington *Watchman* says: On Sunday morning last, a *chap*, who had put up at the Galt House, in this place, decamped in the morning, taking with him three or four carpet-sacks belonging to some of the guests at the House. The carpet-sacks contained different kinds of clothing, money, and, we believe, a watch or two.

—There is a Gipsey encampment somewhere near Circleville. The *Herald* says several have made their appearance in that place "seeking to tell fortunes." They generally know where chickens roost, and small things are "lying around loose."

—Buckwheat is selling for seed in Summit county at $3,50 a bushel.

—The Tiffin *Advocate* says: A little child, daughter of Henry Croghan, fell into one of the vats of Scott's old Tannery on Tuesday evening, and was drowned.

—The *Spirit of Democracy* says, its announcement of the suicide of Thomas Smallwood, of Oaksie, is all a mistake, and hopes he may live a thousand years.

—The Toledo *Times* of the 16th inst. says: "The canal receipts at this port were $1,000 more last month than during the same month last year."

—The grain barn of Henry Burkey, in Berlin township, Mahoning county, was struck by lightning during the thunder storm of Thursday morning, June 2d, and burned to the ground.

—A little daughter of Michael Thompson, of Freedom township, Henry county, last week fell accidentally into a tub of boiling water, from which she died in twenty hours.

—A mulatto, at Cleveland, named Freeman H. Morris, has commenced suit for damages against the judges at the late election in the First Ward of that city for their having refused to let him vote.

—The Dresden *Intelligencer* chronicles the failure of Wm. Crane, an extensive distiller at that place. Mr. Crane's liabilities are very large, and the assets, which are said will pay but a very small per centage, are put down at from $100,000 to $150,000.

—A farmer gives it as his opinion, says the Urbana *Citizen*, that there will be more wheat raised in Campaign county this year than last, and of a much better quality; that the loss, in consequence of the frost, will not over balance the extra number of acres seeded in the county.

—The Napoleon *Northwest*, of the 16th, says: "The wheat crop of Henry county, as a general thing, is not injured in the least by the frost. It is true that in some localities—on low, wet ground, for instance—the wheat may be injured slightly, but this is the extent of the damage done."

—The Washington *Herald*, Fayette county, in an article on the frost and crops, closes thus: "Fields of wheat that were supposed and reported to be entirely killed, are now brought to life and promise a good yield, and from all that we can gather, there is at this writing (June 16) a prospect that there will be more bushels of wheat harvested in Fayette county this year than there was last."

—The Stark county *Democrat*, of the 15th, says: "In this county the fruit is nearly all killed, and judging from the reports of farmers and others, the wheat crop will be almost a total failure. We are inclined to believe that the frost was more severe in this than in any of the adjoining counties. Before the frost, the prospects for an abundant crop were never more flattering, now, everything looks worse than it ever did before."

—The Portage County *Democrat* learns that a farmer in an adjoining county, in the very ecstacy of despair, fearing famine and starvation, *hung himself!* He probably hung himself to save his life! We hear accounts from many others who were nearly bereft of reason.

General News.

It is thought that Mr. Seaman, late superintendent of printing, has gone to Australia.

Captain Travis, of pistol shooting fame, offers a prize of silver goblet to the best amateur pistol shooter in Baltimore.

The Common Council of Baltimore have made an appropriation to procure tobacco juice, to kill insects on trees in that city.

Complaint is made of a long protracted drouth in certain districts of Mississippi, Georgia, Texas and Louisiana.

Several small lots of peaches have already arrived in New York from Charleston and Savannah.

The Italians of New York are to have a benefit at the Academy on Wednesday night next, for the benefit of the Italian war fund.

The Monmouth *Inquirer* says, that nearly 200,000 baskets of strawberries were carried from that county by the steamer Keyport, on Friday.

The Mayor and grand jury of Bridgeport, Ct., visited the hotels and saloons in that city on Sunday, and requested them to close their bars.

The Philadelphia *Press* says Hon. R. J. Walker has recently had several meetings with the President, and it is now asserted that they have shaken hands and made friends.

The greatest density of population of a kingdom is exhibited in Belgium, where it is 533 to the square mile; single districts in Rhenish Prussia show as high as 780 to the square mile.

At the Oneida Circuit Court, at Rome, N. Y., Chas. H. Green brought suit against the Hudson River Railroad for causing the death of his wife. The damages claimed were $5,000, and the jury awarded him to $2,600.

The farmers of lower Virginia are now engaged in cutting their wheat. In some localities it has been injured by fly rust, joint-worm weevil, &c., but generally the crop is regarded as a good one.

Canada papers say the agitation now going on in the upper province for a dissolution of the Union, and for fundamental changes in the Constitution, will be sustained by a large and influential body of men.

In the work of excavating the embankment along the line of the Sunbury & Erie Railroad, in Erie, a large number of bodies have been exhumed. Most of them were deposited there during the war of 1812 and 1814 with Great Britain.

The Inferior Court of Madison, Georgia, is composed of gentlemen whose aggregate weight is 1,084 pounds. Judge Berney, 170 pounds; Judge Campbell, 201; Judge Noland, 215; Judge Jones, 215, Judge Brown, 193.

A dispatch from Dunkirk, June 19, says: This morning the bodies of Martin Sauter, his wife and child, were discovered in an upper chamber of their house, all with their throats cut and dead. The deed is supposed to have been committed by Sauter himself, who had not lived happily with his wife. Sauter kept an emigrant boarding house.

The Philadelphia *Press* says Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph of Austria are cousins.

A sale of several articles belonging to Capt. De Rivieres, left behind him when he decamped suddenly from Hoboken, N. J., will take place on Thursday, 30th inst., to meet certain unpaid bills.

It is worthy of notice that the Italian generals who have prominently distinguished themselves in the present campaign are not natives of Piedmont. Cialdini and Fanti are by birth Modenese.

The stockholders owning the new mammoth hotel, at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, met recently, and adopted as its name "The Continental," without any affix of house or hotel.

Hon Freeman Galusha, of Jericho, Vt., died suddenly, June 14, at the age of 73. He held various office of honor in Vermont, among them that of Assistant Judge of Chittenden county Court. He was a son of Jonas Galusha, who was for five years Governor of Vermont.

Nathaniel Ray Greene, the last surviving son of Major-General Greene, of the Revolution, died at his residence in Middletown, Conn., June 11. He was 79 years of age. The only surviving child of General Greene is Mrs. Littlefield, who now resides in Mississippi.

A young man who was hotly pursued by the husband of some woman with whom he had been too intimate, escaped on the steamer which left San Francisco May 5. The *Times* says that he was dressed in female attire. There were plenty of hoops, bustle, crinoline, &c, and a "love of a bonnet" crowned the pyramid of fashionable clothing.

The will of the late Wm. W. Cox, of Charles county, Md., contains the following clause: "I also devise and bequeath that my negro woman, Kitty and her children, John, Catharine, Sarah and Charles, shall work for themselves by paying the executor annually one cent per year hire." This bequest the Port Tobacco *Times* says, falls in the opinion of Judge Crain, and he has declared it null and void, as against the policy of the laws of the State.

Five children were accidentally poisoned at St. Louis last evening, by a servant administering stramonium.

The New London *Chronicle* claims that G. F. Daniels, former editor of that paper, was the author of the term "locofoco" as applied to the Democratic party.

The question of admitting colored children to attend the Second Ward School in New York has been decided by the School Board in the negative.

A bill is now before the New Hampshire Legislature to prohibit the change of text books in the public schools of that State oftener than once in five years.

The editor of a leading German paper at St. Louis has gone to Europe and the seat of war to report the campaign for his paper, which supports the side of Italy and France.

John and James McCleary, father and son, convicted at Pittsburgh for counterfeiting coin, have been sentenced, the former to five and the latter to three years' imprisonment, and each fined $2,500.

Father Butar, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in Indiana, died near Patriot, in that State, on the 18th inst. On the morning of his death he preached a sermon at Florence, and seemed to be as well as usual.

The Empress Eugenie recently visited a flower show, and being presented with a few species of rose she was solicited to give it a name. "Well," said the Empress, "call it Montebello."

At Sturgis, Mich., a young man named Wm. Gaines drank two table spoonsful of winter green oil, on a foolish strife as to who could drink the strongest oil. He died from its effects in a few hours.

The Utica *Herald* reports that Mrs. Daniel E. Sickles has taken rooms for the season at the Clifford Springs Hotel, and that she will resist any application of her husband for a divorce, and will furnish proof of infidelity on his part, which will prevent any decree in his favor.

Two large cases of silks were received by the State Department at Washington on Wednesday, as presents from the Emperor of Japan, accompanied by a letter from the Emperor. The cases were sent to the Patent Office. A suitable letter of acknowledgement will be sent to the Emperor.

The Boston *Post* says that if "the Austrians only had a General Taylor, what a *patch* he could place upon the *seat* of War!" We are disposed to think well of the idea, and would humbly suggest that a General Coffin be added for the important strategical purpose of covering the *corpse* de armie, or a Colonel Marcy to superintend the onslaught of the Teutons.

The life of Dr. King, who was executed at Coburg, Canada, on the 9th, for the murder of his wife by poison, has been a chequered one. When a youth he was fond of reading theological works, and his demeanor was so serious that it was imagined by many he would go into the church. Then he married and went to the Normal School, Toronto. Next he became a teacher at the Central School, Hamilton. Finally he studied Homeopathy at Philadelphia, and settled down to practice at Brighton. He confessed to having fed his wife with arsenic for a long time, but finally killed her by a dose of chloroform. Unbridled lust was his ruin.

The Boston *Traveller* gives particulars of a crime at Haverill, Mass. A young girl of eighteen years, who had been deserted by her husband, abandoned her child in the woods to die. Selecting a place suited to her purposes, she sat down and nursed her infant freely, and gathering some dead grass for its bed, laid it down upon the southern slope of a slight earthy elevation to die of hunger and exposure. The skeleton of the child was found, and the mother confessed, stating that the act was perpetrated because she could not endure the thought of having her child live liable to become a degraded and miserable being like herself.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FARTHER POINT, BELOW QUEBEC, June 18.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon from Liverpool on the 8th inst., passed this point this morning bound for Quebec. Her advices are four days later. In the Liverpool Breadstuffs Market all qualities had slightly declined, and the Provisions Market was dull.

LONDON, June 7th.—Consols are quoted at 93¼@93½.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon brings most important news from the seat of war. A great battle has been fought near Milan, in which the Austrians were defeated, with the loss of 25,000 killed and disabled, and 5,000 were taken prisoners.

The French loss is stated at 12,000. The Austrians have evacuated Milan.

The Queen's speech was delivered in Parliament on the 7th inst. It contains nothing very important. A motion was pending of a want of confidence in the Ministry.

A desperate battle was fought at Magenta, on the 4th of June, between the allied army under the Emperor Napoleon and the Austrian army, under General Hess, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides.

The Emperor Napoleon, in his dispatches to the Empress at the Tuilleries, claims a decisive victory, saying that his army took 7,000 prisoners, disabled 12,000, and captured three cannons and two standards. He estimates the loss of his army at 3,000, but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between 9,000 and 12,000.

It is reported that 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians and 130,000 French were engaged in the battle.

The Austrian accounts differ widely from those of the French. Their bulletins speak of several battles being fought with varying success on both sides. It was still undecided on the night of the 5th as to who gained the victory. Great losses on both sides are reported. Gen. Espinasse, of the second corps d'armee, was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, of the third corps, was mortally wounded. Gen. McMahon, commanding the corps d'armee, had been created Marshal, and Duke D'Magenta as a reward for his bravery on the battle field.

Five of the French Marshals and Generals were wounded. Marshal Count Baraguey de Hilliers had been superseded in his command of the first corps d'armee by General Forey.

Four Austrian Generals and five of the staff officers were wounded.

There had been a general revolt at Milan, and the people had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians retired from Milan, and the city had not yet been occupied by the French. Later rumors detract from the French the victory at Magenta. It was believed that proposals of peace would follow the entrance of the French army into Milan.

The details of the latest news by the Europa, reporting the Austrians in retreat across the Ticino, is fully confirmed.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Queen delivered her opening speech to Parliament on the 7th. She laments the outbreak of the war and says she did all she could to prevent it, proclaims her strict and impartial neutrality. She says, the navy has been increased beyond the authority granted by Parliament, and asks for its sanction. She recommends the re-opening of diplomatic intercourse with Naples. She expresses the hope that the reform question will be settled at this or the next session.

The Liberals had moved an amendment to the address to the throne in reply to the Royal speech, declaring that her Majesty's ministers do not possess the confidence of parliament, and debate thereupon was pending.

FRANCE.—The city of Paris had been illuminated in honor of the victory of the French arms at Magenta.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbigo. There was considerable fighting at both places.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail of the 20th of May had arrived, but the news was not of much importance. A great monetary panic prevailed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Richardson and Spence's circular reports flour very dull and unsettled, and nominally quiet, American at 11s@12s 9d. Wheat is reported 2@3d lower. Western red at 8s@10s, white 10s@12s; Southern 12s @14s 6d. Corn had also a declining tendency holders pressing on the market at a reduction. Mixed is quoted at 6s 6d@6s 9d; yellow at 6s 6d@6s 10d; and white at 8s@8s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barring Bros. report Breadstuffs dull but steady. Sugar firmer and 6d@1s lower. Rice heavy and the quotations barely maintained.

QUEBEC, June 19.—The Anglo-Saxon having arrived, the papers received furnish some details of the battle of Magenta. It appears that on the 4th inst., the French troops were under orders to cross the Ticino at Turbigo.

It is said that the Austrians in the precipitation of their evacuation of Milan, left their cannon and treasure behind.

The Emperor says that the troops have captured 12,000 Austrian muskets.

The municipality of Milan presented an address to King Victor Emanuel in the presence of the Emperor.

The King was to enter Milan on the 7th.

The Austrian official bulletin says the conflict was desperate between the first and third army corps and the enemy in considerable force. The contest was undecided and continued on Sunday. Our troops threw themselves on the enemy with ardour and perseverance worthy the most glorious feats of the Imperial arms.

A Vienna dispatch, unauthenticated, in the Frankfort papers say that, through the opportune arrival of Count Clair Gallas and his corps, the Austrians were victorious after a hard fight.

The London *Times* says there was very hard fighting at Buffalora with varying successes. The battle lasted till late at night and was continued the next day at Magenta.

QUEBEC, June 20.—The following is the first announcement of the great battle fought on the fourth by telegram from Napoleon to the Empress:

"NOVARA, June 4, 11:30.—P. M.—A great victory has been won at the bridge of Magenta, 5,000 prisoners have been taken, and 15,000 of the enemy are killed or wounded. The details will be dispatched by telegraph."

The above was published in Paris on Sunday, the 5th, and on the evening of that day the cannon of the Hotel des Invalides announced the victory and the city was brilliantly illuminated. On the following day (Monday) the *Moniteur* publishes the following dispatches from the Emperor to the Empress:

"MAGENTA, June 5.—Yesterday our army was under orders to march on Milan across the bridges thrown over the Ticino. At Turbigo the operation was well executed, although the enemy, who had repassed the Ticino in great force, offered a determined resistance. The roadway was narrow, and, during two hours, the Imperial Guard sustained unaided the shock of the enemy. In the meantime Genl. McMahon made himself master of Magenta. After sanguinary conflicts, we repulsed the enemy at every point, with a loss on our side of two thousand men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at fifteen thousand killed and wounded, and five thousand Austrian prisoners remain in our hands."

"MAGENTA, June 5.—P. M.—The Austrians taken prisoners are at least 7,000, and the Austrians placed *hors de combat* are 20,000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags were captured from the enemy to-day. Our army rests for the purpose of reorganizing itself. Our loss is about 3,000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy."

The following dispatch, also from the Emperor to the Empress, was received on the 6th, and bulletined in the Bourse:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, Monday, 8 A. M.—Milan is insurgent. The Austrians have evacuated the town and Castle, leaving in their precipitation the cannon and treasure of the army behind them. We are incumbered with prisoners, and have taken 12,000 Austrian muskets."

A dispatch dated Paris, Monday night, says the municipality of Milan proclaimed King Victor Emanuel, and have presented an address to him in the presence of the Emperor. To-morrow the King will make his entry into Milan.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNTS.—The following are Austrian accounts by way of Vienna. The information is meagre and unsatisfactory. The official Austrian correspondence of Sunday, the 5th, contained the following authentic communication: "The details and results of the battle of Magenta are still expected. The Austrian army had been transferred during the night from the 4th to the 5th inst. to Abbiate Grasso. The same news states that the combat was undecided, and that a further fight was expected on next day."

VIENNA, June 6—11½ A. M.—A desperate conflict took place on Saturday between the first and third, Count Glaize and Prince Lichtenstein's corps d' armee, and the enemy who had passed the Ticino in very considerable force. The result of the contest was undecided. The combat was continued on Sunday. Our troops threw themselves upon the enemy's ranks with ardor, and showed a valor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the imperial army. Milan is perfectly tranquil; the head-quarters yesterday were still at Abbeatte Grasso.

An Austrian telegram from Verona gives a similar view, but adds that the authorities and garrison of Milan, with exception of the Castle garrison, have withdrawn at the command of Count Gyulai. The town is quiet.

The following message from Vienna had been published by the Frankfort papers without any guarantee as to its authenticity:

VIENNA, Monday.—Through the opportune arrival of the *corps d'armee* of Field Marshal Clam Gallas on the battle field, the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 8.—The *Times* this morning published a summary of the official news received at Vienna up to midnight of Monday. It is as follows: There was a fierce battle at Turbigo and Buffalora on the 4th. At first only two brigades of the first corps were engaged, but they were subsequently reinforced and in the afternoon of the same day the third Austrian corps took part in the action. There was very hard fighting at Buffalora, sometimes to the advantage of the French, and sometimes to that of the Austrians. The battle lasted till late in the night, and on the 5th it was continued at Magenta. The allies made no progress. On this day two fresh Austrian corps were engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took up a flank position between Abbeatte Grasso and Binasco.

The Austrians have taken many prisoners. The loss on both sides was very great. The Austrians had four generals and five staff officers wounded. One Major was killed. The movements which preceded the battle of Magenta is not clearly stated, but it was previously announced that allies were about to cross the Ticino to the number of 100,000 men, and it is presumed the rapid movement of the allies prevented the Austrians from completing the retreat, which they had commenced, and compelled them to accept battle on the banks of the river.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says, that the Emperor was present at the battle, but did not command in person.

SANDY HOOK, June 22.—The steamship "Kangaroo" is coming up, she brings advices from London and Liverpool one day later by telegraph to Queenstown. Her day of sailing from Liverpool was the 8th inst., the same as the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

LIVERPOOL, June 9.—The cotton market closed quiet with the quotations, barely maintained. The sales to-day, are estimated at 5,500 bales. Breadstuffs continue dull.

LONDON, June 9.—Consols are quoted at 93¼ @93½. The bullion in bank of England has increased £160,000 during the week. The dispatches received from the Kangaroo are as follows:

The steamship Vigo had arrived out.

The Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia had entered Milan, and were enthusiastically received by the population.

The Austrians have also evacuated Pavia.

The Austrians left Milan on the 5th inst. the municipal functionaries retiring to Verona.

There was a partial decline of consols in London occasioned by a rumor that the allies had received a severe check in Italy.

The absence of news from Paris caused considerable agitation on the London Exchange. The Paris Bourse declined 1 per cent.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The steamship Kangaroo has arrived. She left Liverpool on the 8th inst., and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 9th, bringing London dates by telegraph to noon on the 9th. She passed Cape Race on the 16th in a dense fog.

Further details of the battle of Magenta had been received at London by telegraph. A Vienna dispatch says among the wounded of the battle of Magenta are Baron Reischach, three generals, three staff-officers, two staff-officers missing, and one Major killed.

A Turin dispatch of June 7th says there were 120,000 Austrians in the battle, of whom 20,000 were placed *hors de combat*, and 7,000 prisoners. The French lost only 5,000 killed and wounded. Among the killed are Generals Espinasse and Clere.

The government of the King of Sardinia was already established at Como and Laudrio.

The municipality of Milan, in their address to Victor Emanuel, delivered in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon, says the municipality of Milan are proud of being able to use its precious privilege of interpreting for their fellow-citizens at this grave crisis. They are willing to renew the compact of 1848, and to proclaim again before the Italian nation the great fact which has required eleven years for full development to the intelligence and heart of the people. The annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont is the first step in the new way of public right, which allows nations to be free to dispose of their own destinies. The heroic Sardinian army and our own brave allies, who [illegible] upon Italy being free as far as the Adriatic, will soon achieve their magnanimous enterprise. Receive, sire, the homage of the town of Milan at our hands, and believe that our hearts belong entirely to you. Our cry is the "King of Italy for ever."

A dispatch from Trieste says: "An Austrian war steamer had captured the French ship Paol, from Cuba, bound to Trieste."

It is reported that Gen. Canrobert has died of his wounds.

Gen. Dangely, Commander of the Imperial Guards, had been created Marshal.

Napoleon, is said to have been in the midst of the Imperial Guard during the stand of two hours made against the Austrians, who it appears were aware of the fact. The real loss of the Austrians is estimated at from 12,000 to 14,000.

A Turin dispatch dated June 7th, says: "A French private letter from the battle field of Magenta has been received. The Imperial and the Sardinian Guards were alone opposed to the Austrian masses. They were attacked by the Austrians and were unable to advance, but nevertheless finally resisted the enemy. The Zouaves and Guards lost and retook their position, and at last Gen. Neil's army assumed the offensive, which was irresistable. The enemy endeavored to surprise the right wing of our army, but the movement of Gen. McMahon rendered the attempt ineffective. So the efforts of the enemy relaxed somewhat for a moment, and the conflict was then resumed with renewed fury. Gen. McMahon was triumphant and the battle was won."

TURIN, Wednesday, June 8.—The official bulletin of the Sardinians reads as follows: "That part of Upper Lombardy which has been freed from the Austrians has proclaimed Victor Emanuel King. Volunteers are rapidly arriving to join Garribaldi's corps, which is pursuing the enemy beyond Monza. Gen. Urbans' army, after a precipitate retreat from Hares, has been dispersed, and is scattered, and with a number of soldiers have been taken prisoners and disarmed."

BERNE, June 7th there are still 800 Austrians at Lavino.

A detachment of Garribaldi's corps has sailed along the shore of Lake Maggiore disarming the Austrian Custom House Guards and everywhere carrying off the public treasure.

The Neapolitan Ministry has been modified. An official declaration of neutrality has been made, and a levy of 2,500 men for the Navy ordered.

LONDON, June 9th.—The *Daily News'* city article of last Evening says: "Funds this morning showed increased strength and a fresh rise of an eighth to a quarter was attained.—The news of a decline on the Paris Bourse occasioned a partial re-action, which was strengthened by the rumor that the French had received a severe check. The market finally closed nearly ⅛ lower than yesterday. Mr. D'Israeli's alluding to a measure of finance, which is to be brought forth, attracted a good deal of notice, being interpreted as showing that a Government loan for the war armaments, is now on foot."

The *Times'* city article says: "The absence of news from France has facilitated the circulation to-day of a multitude of reports of a severe check to the French armies; and the defeat of the King of Sardinia has been currently asserted. It is certain, however, that to the close of business, nothing had transpired to establish these statements—still they had the effect of keeping the Stock Market in a state of excitement, especially as the prices from the Paris Bourse showed a decline of 1 per cent. The supply of money has not experienced any diminution. Some persons are disposed to anticipate a further downward movement in the Bank of England rate, which has been reduced to 3 per cent.

According to the opposition statement to both Houses of Parliament £1,000,000 must be provided by the Government to bring the revenue up to the present rate of expenditure.

The account will not probably prove quite so bad, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to wish to prepare the public for the consideration of the subject, by announcing that financial measures are in preparation of the gravest character.

The accounts from Lancashire to-day show that the last advices from India have given a great check to activity in cotton goods.—In consequence of the successful laying of the Red Sea Telegraph Cable, further telegraph dispatches from India may be expected to be transmitted in about seven days. The subscriptions at Berlin for the loan of 4,500,000 roubles in likely to be soon filled.

GREAT BRITAIN.—A meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Co was held yesterday. A new board of eight members was appointed, with authority to add four to their number and to early carry into affect the agreement with the government and the issue of new £5 shares to the extent of £600,000 was sanctioned.

The London *Advertiser* says there will be a majority against the ministers of from eight to eighteen.

The London *Star* thinks there will be a deposition early on Friday morning. The London *Times* explains the necessity on the ministry side.

On Tuesday night it appears that at the commencement of the debate there remained seventeen members on the Ministerial side who had not yet been sworn, and who therefore could not vote.

Mr. D'Israeli conceived the idea of pressing a division while the liberals were short of their muster roll, and accordingly spoke but once, and passed a word to his own side not to open their mouths.

The channel fleet will anchor at Spithead on the 24th, and will consist of 30 pennants including 16 sail of the line.

The London *Daily News* remarks, that all cavil respecting the battle of Magenta is silenced by the fact that the Austrian army had retreated from the field and that the capital of Lombardy is now in the hands of the allies.

The London *Post* remarks, that since Monday morning the public has been panting to and from the metropolis with its mouth open ready to swallow any *canard* that came in its way and after censuring the mystification of its cotemporaries indicates the clear and marked progress of the allies as follows: "They are now in Milan, Pavia is evacuated, Gen. Urbans' corps is disposed, Garibaldi is everywhere successful, and the main body of the Austrian army is falling back.

The *Advertiser* accuses the French dispatches of misrepresentations, because they do not tally with the Austrian bulletins.

The *Times* devotes a leader to the French position in Italy, and though it does not regard Napoleon III. as having yet covered himself with glory, says, that hitherto he has made good his advance and worked a steady success.

VIENNA, June 8.—The official Austrian correspondence contains the following: "After our troops had, according to orders, evacuated Milan, on Sunday, the public functionaries also relinquished their charge, providing for the security of the town, which was transferred to the municipality. The Imperial Austrian functionaries have withdrawn to Verona but it is possible they may resume their posts and functions on Mantua."

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says, that two of the most influential powers had agreed on proposing an arrangement after the first great battle, and, if necessary, insisting upon its adoption by the belligerents.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The proposals for the five millions treasury note loan were opened to-day by the secretary of the treasury and about thirteen millions and half a [illegible] bid for. $3,700,000 was awarded at rates under six per centum, viz, from 5¼@5⅞ per cent and $100,000 at 5 per cent. All the other bidders proposed six per cent. Among them the remainder of the loans will be proportioned pro rata.

NORFOLK, June 20.—The U. S. steamer Lancaster arrived here yesterday morning from Philadelphia. She has been on a trial trip of a week at sea, during which the machinery built by Messrs. Reaney, Neafie, & Co., of Philadelphia, performed to the satisfaction of all on board. Her sea going qualities have been severely tested and she remains in perfect order to take her position as flag ship of the Pacific squadron.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The bank statement for the week ending Saturday, shows a decrease in loans of $1,159,000; decrease in circulation $110,000; increase of specie $1,060,000; increase in net deposits $844,000.

TORONTO, June 20.—Accounts from the Huron District state that the greatest distress prevails there from the want of food, and unless immediate relief is afforded actual starvation will ensue.

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Flour has again declined 5@10c; sales of 55,000 bbls this morning at $6 90@6 20 for state and $6 75@7 15 for Ohio. Wheat is heavy; sales of 3,500 bu at $1 42 for new, $1 50 for Georgia and $1 60 for good white Michigan. Corn has a declining tendency; mixed is quoted at 81@82½c. Oats are dull at 42@53c. Pork is heavy and unsettled; sales of mess at $16 50 and prime at $14 25. Lard is steady at 10¾@11¼c. Whisky dull at 28@28½c.

Stocks dull.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Breadstuffs are dull but supplies come forward very slowly, and prices remain without change. In flour there is no shipping or speculative demand, and the sales are only to the trade at $6 87½@7 12½ for superfine, $7 25@7 37½ for extra, and $7 50@8 for extra family and fancy. Rye flour sells slowly at $4 50 and Cornmeal at $4. Buckwheat has again advanced to $1 75@1 80.—Wheat sells only to supply the immediate wants of local millers at $1 65@1 75 for red and $1 75@1 85 for white. 1,000 bush Rye sold at 95c. Corn is plenty and dull; 5,000 bush yellow sold at 81c. Oats have advanced one cent per bush; sales of 3,000 bush at 50c for Pennsylvania and 47c for Delaware. Whisky steady at 28c.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Flour dull; sales unimportant; Howard street is quoted at $7. Wheat is dull at $1 60@1 65 for white, and $1 50@1 60 for red. Corn is firm at 82@85c for white and 81@84c for yellow. Provisions steady; sides at 9¼c; shoulders 7½c. Whisky dull and nominal.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—Are you sick, no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the *blood*, which is the food and sustenance of *every* organ, is full of corruption! My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier, break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, &c., &c. These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world.—*See advertisement.*

DIED.

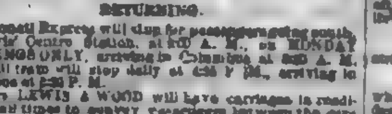
June 22, in New Orleans, of congestion of the brain, JAMES KUHN, the only son of JAMES KUHN and SARAH LYDIA PERRY, of Quackenost, (formerly of Columbus,) Ohio, aged 10 years, 3 months and 20 days, a native of London, England. Deeply regretted by his fellow-workmen of the [illegible] and a numerous acquaintance.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs

VIA THE

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

To Lewis' Centre Station.



PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at 4:30 A. M., and 1:20 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis' Centre Station, which is sixteen miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R. R. and six miles east of the Springs. For the accommodation of persons wishing to spend the Sabbath at the Springs, the night freight leaving Columbus at 6:30 P. M. on Saturday, will leave passengers at Lewis' Centre Station.

RETURNING.

Cincinnati Express will stop for passengers going south, at Lewis' Centre Station, at 8:00 A. M., on MONDAY MORNINGS ONLY, arriving in Columbus at 9:00 A. M. The Mail train will stop daily at 4:36 P. M., arriving in Columbus at 5:35 P. M.

Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers between the cars and Springs. Passengers can rely upon being taken to the Springs promptly on arrival of trains.

The citizens of Columbus will find this the most convenient way to go to the Springs.

Tickets for the round trip to the Station and back during the season, only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For further information and tickets, inquire at the ticket office in the Depot.

JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.

Columbus, June 22, 1859—3m.

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,

In the Basement of "the Goodale House."

By JOHN O'HARA,

High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Every luxury brought to this market, constantly received, and prepared in the most acceptable manner.

He has a French Cook,

Who has had long experience, and the best instruction in his business.

The Capitol Saloon,

Connected with the Restaurant, is a favorite resort, and where every variety of wines and liquors are kept of the very best quality.

The cigars have been selected with great care, and are of the choicest most expensive varieties.

June 22.

COLUMBUS

Machine Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

CASTINGS,

MILL GEARING,

MACHINERY,

—ALSO—

RAILROAD WORK.

P. AMBOS, Treas. CHAS. AMBOS, Supt.

June 22-ly

BUCKEYE HOUSE,

By A. W. DOLSON,

Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.

A first rate stable connected with the premises. Superior accommodations for travelers. Regular Boarders entertained at reasonable rates. The Saloon and Restaurant supplied with the best of everything.

June 22.

CITY NOTICES.

SODA.—That marble fountain of our poetical friend J. M. DENIG on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in copious jets, and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the Gwynne Block!

Dr. J. STEWART has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

Hats are of various patterns and fashions.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at BURSELL's if you want a superior article.

FAIRCHILD's Shoe establishment on the corner of Highland Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made cuts for the last two or three years.

"If music be the food of love, play on.
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He possesses skill from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an able and agreeable gentleman.

C. A. WAGNER, dealer in Fruits, Preserves, Wines Liquors and Cigars. Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which [illegible] closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of game and such delicacies as are to be procured by constant attention. The Saloon is in "good condition." No. 21 East State Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who want a stock of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. C. CHITTENDEN on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city: and the prices such as will suit the times.

ROBBINS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "JOHN" says that he don't care if putty is three cents a pound more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co's, celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, if equaled.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every eatable. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the cards do. MOHAN deserves the liberal custom he has.

E. P. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

CHARLEY BREYFOGLE is selling out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in want of the Spring style for summer wear should look to it.

FRANK HERRMANN, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

DR. STEWART

WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, also CHRONIC DISEASES [illegible]

[illegible]

DESHLER ICE.

Charles G. Deshler is serving his numerous customers with superior ice. He intends to be faithful to the end and the sun is not more punctual. His carriages will run throughout the season.

June 22.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and think, [illegible]

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which [illegible]

Eye Witnesses.

[illegible]

Facts:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,

[illegible]

Liver Complaint,

[illegible]

Sick Females,

[illegible]

Shattered Constitutions,

[illegible]

Lengthen Life;

[illegible]

Cause soon to Heal,

[illegible]

Recruit the Debilitated,

[illegible]

FOR SALE IN COLUMBUS BY

[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

ROOT HOG OR DIE.

Come Yankees lend an ear,
And a story I'll relate,
'Bout our struggle for Freedom,
Which you've heard I calculate:
John Bull tried to enslave us
But soon was heard the cry
Of liberty for Yankee boys
"Root Hog or Die."

Chorus—Hurrah! three cheers,
The Yankees are the boys,
For singing or for fighting,
Or for kicking up a noise.
The [illegible]
Are keeping up the cry
"Big pig little pig root hog or die.

He first commenced at Boston
His acts of Tyranny,
By compelling us to pay,
Heavy taxes on our tea.
The Yankees wouldn't stand it
But quickly they did fly,
Then pitched it in the sea,
Singing "Root hog or die."

Chorus—Hurrah! Three cheers, &c.

[illegible]
[illegible]
But soon we sent 'em flying,
From the top of Bunker Hill,
We drove 'em off so quick,
[illegible]
But the Yankee boys kept singing out,
[illegible]

At Yorktown, some time after,
With an army good and strong,
He thought that he would conquer,
But Johnny Bull was wrong,
For the Father of our country,
George Washington did cry,
Cornwallis give me up your sword,
"Root hog or die."

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
To capture New Orleans,
Our fort was made of Cotton,
[illegible]
[illegible]
"Root hog or die."

He tried to take our vessels,
[illegible]
For Perry on Lake Erie,
[illegible]
[illegible]
For quarter they did cry,
The Yankee lads made 'em sing,
"Root hog or die."

Now the wars are over,
Peace reigns throughout the land,
Across the broad Atlantic,
We extend to them our hand.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Way out here in Kansas,
Where they "Root hog or die."

A Romance of the Lost Island Calamity.

A story, strange and romantic enough to seem the invention of an imaginative mind, became known recently to a few persons in this city; yet, however romantic or strange it may sound, the gentleman who communicated it to us assured us of its absolute truth, and gave us the names of the parties connected with the affair. At the time when that terrible catastrophe occurred at Lost Island, off the southern coast of Louisiana, by which so many unfortunate people were swept bodily [illegible] by the raging tempest, or overtaken and drowned by the rising flood that overwhelmed the low, sandy key, a middle-aged gentleman and his family, consisting of a wife and two or three children, were involved in the calamity.

In the midst of the thick gloom, the storm, the confusion and terror of the scene, the gentleman became separated from his little family and barely escaped with his life. The horror and distress of the poor man at the sudden loss of his dear ones may be imagined by those who love their own wives and children. For several days his friends feared that his mental sufferings would deprive him of reason, and one of them kindly invited him to make his home at his house in New Orleans, for a time, hoping that he would gradually come to look more calmly upon the misfortune that had befallen him.

It happened that with the family in which he thus became domesticated was living a young and accomplished lady, of fine person and manners, who, having compassion upon the afflicted stranger, took upon herself the pious duty of doing everything in her power to alleviate his sorrows and make him forget the past. She played and sang for him, read to him, rode with him, and finally laughed and joked with him—so fleeting and transitory are the greatest of human griefs when brought under the influence of the enjoyments and delights of life.

In brief, she carried her consolations so far that the gentleman became enamored, infatuated, and offered her his hand and fortune. Whether she reciprocated his passion, or whether the fact that she was a poor school-teacher and he a wealthy planter influenced her decision upon his proposition, is not a question proper to be considered here. Suffice it to say that she accepted his offer, stipulating that, out of due respect to public opinion, a year must elapse before their union should be consummated. As time passed on preparations for a magnificent wedding proceeded. The gentleman purchased a splendid trousseau, laid out his plans for a bridal tour and for their subsequent domestic settlement, and, in fact, everything went on swimmingly until near the close of his term of probation. The event of a single day in this case, as in thousands of others, served to destroy in an instant his matrimonial schemes, though whether his subsequent peace of mind and happiness were not promoted thereby is a question. A short time previous to the day assigned for his wedding he received a letter from his wife—still in the flesh—dated from Rio de Janeiro, informing him that she and one of their children were alive and well, and would probably be in his arms within a very short period.

It appears that amidst the destruction and chaos of the terrible storm in which it had been supposed she and her little ones were lost, Madame —— clung to her youngest child, and when the waves submerged the island and swept away everything upon it, she floated out into the gulf upon certain fragments of the general wreck. Drifting, finally, after much suffering, into the track of sea-going vessels, to and from this port, she was picked up by an outward-bound ship and carried to Rio, no opportunity occurring, in the meantime, to send her back to the States. The voyage was a long one, and sickness had prevented her from taking passage in the first vessel that sailed for her native land, and by some fatality the letter which had thus apprised him of her existence, reached his hands but a few hours previous to her own arrival. What followed can readily be imagined—how the sober, staid, middle-aged gentleman, doubtful whether to be disappointed or happy, broke the astounding news to his unsuspecting fiancee; how she, poor girl, went into tears and then into hysterics, and was finally consoled by his pecuniary liberality, and how all parties ultimately resumed their original position and were happy, the wife not being permitted to know how narrowly her husband had escaped slipping his neck into a second matrimonial halter.—*Cor. St. Louis Rep.*

☞ The Grand-Duchess Catharine of Russia, and her husband, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, have arrived in Paris, where they propose to stay a few days before returning to St. Petersburg. The Empress Eugenie gave a grand dinner to the Duchess at the Tuileries on the 19th of May.

S. O. M. Installation at Fremont.

The grand dignitaries with some thirty members detailed from the several corps of the Toledo Lodge of Sons of Malta, visited Fremont on Thursday evening, by invitation of numerous brethren in that beautiful and flourishing town, for the purpose of instituting a Lodge of the Order there. Arriving at that favorite and excellently conducted "traveler's rest," the Croghan House, where the head-quarters of the commissariat had been established, they found a number of visitors from Sandusky, Bellevue, and elsewhere, already enjoying the hospitalities of the enterprising and attentive host, Smith Ferris—a single glance at whose benignant visage and substantial physique, by the way, furnishes the most expressive and satisfactory commentary on the quality and quantity of his bills of fare. After a brief season of refreshment, the "Sons" proceeded at the appointed hour to the spacious and handsome hall prepared for the occasion, where in a convocation of those only who had been advanced through the sublime arcana of the Degree of Ten, the Lodge was duly consecrated in accordance with the ancient forms and rites.—The candidates—an unusually large number, embracing a full representation of the earnest, energetic, patriotic young men of Fremont and the vicinity—were then inducted, and duly initiated into the sublime mysteries of the Malta Order. And, subsequently, the officers named below were installed in their respective chairs, with all the imposing and impressive ceremonies prescribed for the occasion:

Wm. E. Haynes, Grand Commander; Joseph R. Bartlett, Vice Grand Commander; John McGee, Grand Chancellor; A. J. Hale, Grand Treasurer; M. St. Clair, Grand Secretary; James H. Hafford, Grand Conductor; Lewis Ward, Grand Sergeant of the Guard.

At the close of the ceremonies, the newly inaugurated Lodge, with their visitors, adjourned to the Croghan House, where an elegant supper was served up, under the supervision of "mine host" Ferris, and the festivities prolonged to a late hour in the night. The whole affair passed off most agreeably; and we are confident will be long held in pleasant remembrance by the delegation from Toledo.—*Toledo Herald*, June 4th.

TAKING IT COOLY.—A traveler relates the following:

Mr. Barnes, wife and two children, his niece and another young lady, formed a party leaving Memphis, for Clarksville, Tennessee, in the beginning of the summer of 1827. Arriving at Smithland we were compelled to take a smaller boat on account of the extreme lowness of the Cumberland River. Such was found in the Nettie Miller, a very nice little stern wheeler. We were proceeding on our way rejoicing, when suddenly we were thrown out of our nests and brought all standing in the middle of the state-room. All the gentlemen rushed out in *dishabille* to learn the trouble, and were frankly told by the captain that the boat was badly snagged, and would sink in a few minutes! Mr. Barnes flew with alarm to his wife and the young ladies—seized his children, deposited them safe in a wood-boat the Nettie had in tow, and ran back. Surprised not to see any of the ladies out yet, he rushed to his wife's room, and found her quietly washing her face and hands.

"Why, my dear, the boat will sink in less than three minutes."

"Well," she replied, "I think I can be out before that time."

Dragging her along, he rushed almost frantic with excitement, to the young ladies' room, and found them very quietly combing their hair!

"For heaven's sake!" says he, "young ladies, what do you mean? The boat will sink in two minutes, and here you are combing your hair!

"Why, uncle," says the neice, "you didn't expect us to go out before all those young men with our hair in this fix—did you?"

THE FEMALE VOLUNTEERS OF AUSTRIA.—It must be well understood that the reserve army which is now being formed in Istria, &c., will be composed of men who have been eight years in the regular army. After having served eight years, an Austrian soldier enters the reserve corps for two years, but he is not liable to be called on to render military service unless the country is at war. The Austrian "reserves" probably consist of some 150,000 men. Such numbers of volunteers have presented themselves that the municipalities in several of the provincial capitals have been obliged to declare that they cannot undertake to clothe and equip any more men. The men now raised in this city join the regular army, and will, as a matter of course, be paid by the government. Two or three days ago several of the gamekeepers of the Princes Lichtenstein and Swarzenburg went to the military authorities, and offered their service to the State, but they expressed a wish not to be put into the volunteer corps. These last will probably behave well in the field, but they played strange tricks while here. On Friday morning the third battalion was completed, and at noon one of its companies was parading the principal streets of the city, with false beards and lampshades instead of headpieces. At the head of the procession marched half a dozen sturdy fellows, blowing clarionets with might and main, and in its rear was a tremendous crowd, composed of persons of both sexes and of all classes of society.—*Vienna Cor. London Times.*

ALLIGATORS IN WATER PIPES.—On Saturday last the stream of water which supplies the Crescent Iron Works became so weak as to cause an investigation of the main pipe leading to that establishment. An investigation discovered the trail of a dead alligator, which had followed the course of the pipes until it could go no farther, and then stuck fast and died. A pair of blacksmith's tongs were applied to the rotten monster, and it was dragged forth to the length of two feet, causing a sickening sensation in the respective stomachs of those who had just quaffed at the fountain.

It was suggested to us that strainers should be placed on the mouths of the pipes to keep out everything that could have a tendency to taint the water. Upon inquiring of the Superintendent of Water Works, we find that such necessary precaution was taken some time ago, and that all pipes are supplied with strainers, except one, which cannot be conveniently got at until the reservoir is cleansed again. Alligators seem to have a fondness for close quarters. Every time the basin is cleansed twenty or thirty of these frightful reptiles are found wallowing in the mud. We hope that nothing we have said will affect the state of the water.—*Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, May 24.*

We presume what are here styled "alligators" are the very unsightly species of lizard common to the Ohio river and all the Western streams, termed "mud puppies" or "water dogs," and are found in all the reservoirs, which they aid in purifying of much offensive sediment.

"Accept a lock of my hair," said an old bachelor to a widow, handing her a large curl.—"Sir, you had better give me the whole wig." "Madam, you bite hard, but pray don't risk breaking your beautiful porcelain teeth."

Fruit of Liberal Advertising.

The energetic proprietor of the Antiphlogistic Salt, the past year, has advertised in 1,250 papers, (one-fourth of all published in the United States,) and sold 40,000 packages of the medicine. Dr. Coggswell appreciates the press, and avails himself of its power. Let others profit by his extraordinary success.

We learn that the above papers took this popular medicine in payment for advertising, and, with a few exceptions, *immediately* turned it into *cash*. We received $100 worth, and have sold every box for cash. The Antiphlogistic Salt is now universally acknowledged to be the greatest discovery in medical science, since the introduction of vaccination by Dr. Jenner.—*Boston Saturday Evening Mirror.*

From the Boston Traveller.

HE CAN AFFORD TO BE LIBERAL.—It is currently reported and believed that Dr. F. Coggswell is on the high road to a splendid fortune. We learn from an authentic source, that he is now employing thirty operatives in manufacturing one million boxes of his Medicated Salt, to meet the orders pouring in from his agents and the public, since his liberal reduction in the price. The Dr., it is said, has recently made an improvement in the mode of preparing it, by which its cost is greatly diminished—and we commend him for his wisdom in reducing the price, as he will doubtless reap a richer harvest. The acknowledgment and advice of Mr. Hood, (referred to below) a gentleman of the highest integrity and philanthropy, afford a sufficient guarantee that this extraordinary medicine is worthy of public confidence. The following sentiment is from the Kingston (Canada) *Advertiser:*

"When we recollect the virulent opposition to the introduction of vaccination, and the fatuous manner in which even the most eminent medical men shut their eyes to his wonderful life-saving operation, we ought to be careful how we reject Dr. C.'s New Discovery."

For the Traveller.

TO THE PUBLIC.—*Editors of the Traveller:*—Will you allow me through your columns to make an announcement which I trust will interest the community, especially the invalid portion of it. It is made at the suggestion of my venerable and judicious friend, the Hon. Chas. Hood, of this city. Having proved the unequaled efficacy of my Antiphlogistic Salt, in subduing a painful and chronic inflammatory disease in his own person, he kindly hinted to me his belief that "its high cost deters thousands from using it, who would avail themselves of it, were its price reduced." Although in the constant receipt of orders by mail and express from my agent and the public at its present price, yet having made an important improvement in my Chemical Apparatus for manufacturing it, by which its cost is materially lessened, I am resolved to put it within the reach of all—even the poorest of the poor. My agents are now authorised to sell it at the following reduced rates: Acute packages, $1; and Chronic do, $2.50. They will send it (post paid) to any address within their respective limits. Invalids in those States and countries yet without agents, can obtain it of me, through the post office, box 822, Boston, Mass., and at my new office, No. 2 Cherry, corner Washington street, from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5. My *concentrated* Salt, (a scruple equaling a drachm,) is for foreign countries and distant places, where postage runs high.

☞ Descriptive circulars *sent gratis*, by enclosing a stamp to pay postage.

F. COGGSWELL, M. D.

THE FANNY DEAN HALSEY AFFAIR.—*The Trenton Daily True American* contains the following in connection with the Fanny Dean Halsey affair:

"A very distressing case has occurred in New York, the particulars of which may be found in our news columns. It appears from the evidence of Mrs. Dean, the mother of Mrs. Halsey, that the parties resided in Trenton some eight months ago. We believe that the name given out was Hargrave, and the family resided in a house belonging to Richard Thomas, east of the depot. Our readers will remember that a fire broke out in the house in a very mysterious manner, and through the efforts of Officer Dean some facts were brought to light which induced the insurance office in Philadelphia to refuse the payment of the amount of the insurance which was quite high. The house was well furnished, and the family had a rented piano from one of our music stores.—Mr. Dean found in his examinations that pretty much all the clothing in the house was marked "Fanny Dean." The family left this city soon after the fire, and have not been heard of since they turned up in New York under the name of Halsey, in the tragical affair alluded to. There is a very great mystery hanging about the affair in New York. Mr. Wells of Brooklyn, who is charged with illicit intercourse with the deceased, denies the charge most emphatically, and others aver that the letters said to have been written by her to Mr. Wells are not her hand-writing. In this city the whole family may be said to have lived incog. No persons knew them—they had no acquaintances, and lived a very retired and secluded life. Mr. Halsey or Hargrave is said to be related to some aristocratic families in England, and while he lived principally upon remittances from them, he is said to have frequently pawned his wife's dresses. His passion seems to have been gambling."

☞ A brochure by George Sand, entitled "Les Greene," is about to be published in Paris. It is an effusion of the politico-poetical lady whose name it bears—a dream from which she is awakened by the sound of the clarion of a regiment starting for Italy. The warlike sentiments inspired by the incident threw the author into a prophetic state, in which she beholds the future happiness of Europe, the triumph of the French arms over Austria, the spreading of liberty emanating from the revolutionary spirit which governs the French nation under cover of the despotism by which it is apparently enslaved, and predicts one universal round hand-in-hand of all nations to the Marseillaise ere long. The work is beautifully written, and, although not rhymed, is full of the most exquisitely poetical images. It is said that Madame was stimulated to do her best in order to efface the impression produced by Paul de Musset's "Lui et Elle," in response to her "Elle et Lui," the history of which is well known.

CONCLUSION OF THE BANK ROBBERY CASE.—Last fall, it will be remembered, Brown & Keep's bank in Buffalo was mysteriously robbed of several thousand dollars. After a time three young men were arrested for the crime—Alexander R. Allen, who was a clerk in the bank, Charles L. Burns and Robert Deveraux. Allen was tried twice and the jury failed to agree. On his third trial Burns made a confession in which he protested the innocence of Allen and declared his own and Deveraux's guilt. Allen has been acquitted, but Burns and Deveraux were found guilty, and sentenced in the Superior Court by Judge Masten. Burns, who is 19 years of age and one of the finest looking young men in Buffalo, was sentenced to the State Prison at Auburn for three years and four months. Deveraux, who is of the same age and a job printer by trade, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

A Farmer's Song.

We envy not the princely man,
In city or in town;
Who wonders whether pumpkin vines
Run up the hill or down;
We care not for his marble halls,
Nor yet his heaps of gold,
We would not own his sordid heart
For all his wealth thrice told.

We are the favored ones of earth,
We breathe pure air each morn,
We sow—we reap the golden grain—
We gather in the corn;
We toil—we live on what we earn,
And more than this we do,
We hear of starving millions round
And gladly feed them, too.

The lawyer lives on griefs, &c.
Yet drags a weary life,
He never knows a peaceful hour—
His atmosphere is strife,
The merchant thumbs his yard stick o'er—
Grows haggard at his bill,
He's not the man God meant him for—
Why don't he till the soil?

The doctor plods through storm and cold,
[illegible]
When [illegible]
To get his lengthy bill.
The printer (bless his noble soul)
He grasps the mighty earth;
And stamps it on our [illegible]
To cheer the farmer's hearth.

We sing the honor of the plow,
And honor of the press—
Two noble instruments of toil,
With such a power to bless.
The [illegible], the nerve of this fast age,
True wealth of human kind—
One tills the ever generous earth,
The other tills the mind.

The Great June Frost.

The frost on Sunday morning, the 5th inst., has been the principal topic of conversation since its occurrence. We find in the Marietta *Home News* an article from the pen of Dr. Hildreth, of that place, giving an account of the late frosts which have occurred there since 1798, and their effects upon the growing crops. The first occurred May 3, 1805. It was an early spring, and apples were as large as musket balls. All the fruit was destroyed.

The year 1816 was noted for its low temperature, there being more or less frost every month during the Spring and Summer. The crops were very short.

But the most remarkable year for severe frosts was that of 1834. The month of April had been uncommonly warm—the mean for the month being 55°41. By the 25th the forest trees were in full leaf. After a cold rain in the night, on the morning of the 27th the mercury fell to 30°, killing all tender plants and the leaves of many trees. From this time to the 12th of May the weather was mild.—On the 12th, it sunk to 32°, the 13th to 31°, 14th to 29°, 15th to 28°, 17th to 30° and 18th to 32°. On the 19th it rose to 47° at sunrise. This continued series of frosts destroyed all kinds of fruit and vegetation in the fields of the farmers and the gardens in town. There were no apples in this county, and but a few on Hutchinson's island, two miles below Marietta. The wheat was nearly as forward as it was this year, but mostly in the blossom. The head turned white like a plant dried in the sun. A general consternation pervaded the community, thinking a famine must follow. Many farmers plowed their fields and planted them with corn; others let them alone and were rewarded for their forbearance by a tolerable yield of grain. The stool left unharmed in the ground threw up fresh shoots, more numerous, but not so tall as the first, and perfected the seed; but a month or two later than usual. The cornfields were replanted; and the warm weather and timely rains of June produced a fair crop of all such things as were committed to the earth.

Severe frosts often come in April, and early in May, destroying the fruit crops, but this is a small affair compared with the staples of life, such as wheat, corn and potatoes—when these are taken away, or very materially lessened in quantity, they have caused man to feel anxiety, if not alarm.

On the 2d of June, 1843, the mercury fell to 34° in the morning, with a smart frost in the country, and making ice on a bowl of water, near half an inch thick—killing beans, corn, potatoes, &c.,—but not materially injuring the wheat. Melons had to be replanted, and many other things. Indian corn is endowed with a vitality, when young, above that of all other grains. Even when the foliage is destroyed, if the root is uninjured, it springs up again with apparently new vigor, and perfects its seed in due season.

On the 30th and 31st of May, in the year 1845, the mercury fell to 34°, on each morning; cutting down all the corn, potatoes, &c., but not materially damaging the wheat.

The temperature at Marietta on the morning of the 5th of June, 1859, was 38°—the freezing point is 32°; but being sheltered by buildings and town air, it was 4 or 5° above the temperature of the country out of the influence of the fog, which covered all the low grounds near to streams of water, and protects vegetation like a garment.

It is a well established rule that from 9 P. M. to sunrise next morning, in a clear, calm night, the temperature sinks 10°—at 9 o'clock last Saturday night, the thermometer was at 87°, and it should have been, but for the fog, at 29° instead of 38°.

These are the most destructive frosts of which we have any authentic records—what will be the results of the terrible frost of June 5, 1859, remains to be seen. It is possible that the fields of wheat that were only in blossom, and had not formed the grains, may throw up new stems, as it did in 1834 and produce a crop worth the care and attention of the farmer.

S. P. H.

THE DUTY OF FARMERS.—We hear many regrets and murmurs on account of the loss of tobacco plants during the severe frost of Saturday night. We confess we cannot join in these lamentations, but rather rejoice that while useful vegetables have been injured, the plant which is of no real benefit to humanity, shared the same fate. Tobacco this year will be a drug in the market, owing to the war in Europe. Breadstuffs, on the contrary, will be in demand at home and abroad, and he who makes a blade of corn thrive where one of tobacco grew, will be conferring a double service upon humanity. He will not only be doing good, but will prevent the growth of that which is of no earthly use. This year we want *bread* for our own country and Europe.

The late frost, it is supposed, has somewhat injured the wheat crop. But whether this is so or not, there will be a demand for all the corn, wheat, rye or other grains that may be raised. Europe is in arms; thousands of men have unhappily been forced to leave the tillage of the soil for the trade of death. It will be evident, then, that we want necessaries and not luxuries. Instead, therefore, of regretting the loss of tobacco plants, our farmers should go to work and mend their fortune by planting the necessaries of life. It is not yet too late to sow buckwheat, or plant corn. These will be excellent substitutes for wheat. Every field intended for tobacco—every foot of tillable ground—every old lot—every new clearing—the cow yard and the stable yard, should be plowed and planted. Not an acre should be left uncultivated, and no hand be idle. By this means we may brighten the lowering prospect, and lessen the evils of a year which does not promise to be a most propitious.—*Barnesville Intelligencer.*

PRUNING PEACH TREES.—The Cultivator favors summer pruning. It says:

Pruning should be done in May and June, but not in the winter, as is the opinion of some fruit growers. We will give some reasons for spring and summer pruning. If you cut off a limb of any size in the winter, the bark dies around the stump from which the limb was cut, and does not for a long time, if ever, cover the stump; whereas, on the contrary, if cut off in May or June, when the sap is in full flow, it will go on to grow, and if not too large, cover the stump the first year. The tree should be trimmed well out of the middle, so as to give the tree and fruit air; limbs that incline to grow strait out should be cropped or shortened, so as to give the tree an upward tendency. Trees should be trimmed up, so that a team of horses can work under them without barking the limbs; swingletrees should be muffled, so as to prevent barking the tree.

The Great Upper Mississippi Flood.

The North-west is literally under water, and the damage along the Mississippi at and above St. Paul is immense. A succession of rain and hailstorms commenced on the 1st, accompanied by gales of wind, which were truly terrific. At St. Cloud the windows were generally demolished, and small buildings and forest trees were prostrated. The hail and rain poured down in billowy torrents. The St. Anthony *News* learns sad results of the storm from all parts of the State. At St. Anthony and vicinity, houses were removed from their foundations, roofs taken off, and fences and trees prostrated. At St. Augusta, a large Catholic Church was blown down, and a large storehouse, three stories high, filled with grain and goods, was leveled to the ground.

The Mississippi rose rapidly, and flooded St. Paul about the Levee, the water being twenty-one feet above low water mark, by measurement. Much damage was sustained.

The Falls of St. Anthony presented a fearful and sublime appearance. Portions of the rocks gave way to the rushing torrents, and Spirit Island just below the cataract, was mostly swept away. The turn-table of the drawbridge above the Falls was moved down stream some thirty feet, and another pier near shore was swept away, taking about 100 feet of the bridge with it. The Suspension Bridge stood the test, though the water rose to within three feet of it. The great log boom of the St. Anthony Water Power Company gave way under the tremendous pressure, and about 5,000,000 ft. of logs, valued at $40,000, went over the Falls. This was followed by the breaking up of the immense Coon Creek boom, letting out some 10,000,000 feet of logs in a body. For full half an hour the river was completely black with them. They made a great crashing among the mills upon the St. Anthony dam, sweeping out the machinery, and in some cases making a clear breach through the building. Two single mills were carried away, and at least $130,000 worth of logs and lumber passed over the Falls within three days. The damage by the floods in the State is estimated at several hundred thousand dollars.—*Leader.*

THE WAR FEELING IN GERMANY.—THE SPEECH OF THE KING OF SAXONY.—The following is the full text of the King of Saxony's speech on opening the Chambers on the 25th of May:

Gentlemen: Events of the highest importance have determined me to assemble you again around me after a short vacation. After a more than forty years' peace war has broken out in the heart of Europe, and threatens to jeopardize the treaties upon which its legal condition essentially rests.

The German Confederation has not been able to remain an indifferent spectator. It has resolved to arm, to guard its safety and its honor, and Saxony, as a faithful member of the Confederation, has immediately placed an army on a war footing. However painful it may be to my paternal heart to impose new burdens upon my people, I find myself, nevertheless, obliged, under the circumstances, to ask you for the necessary supplies, and I am firmly convinced that you will lose no time in voting them with patriotic zeal.

The projects of law relating thereto shall be communicated to you, as well as many urgent legislative measures, rendered imperious by the actual state of things, and for which your supplementary approbation is requisite.

However serious may be coming events, I have the internal satisfaction of having always raised my voice in favor of every measure which appeared to me in accordance with the honor of Germany and the defense of the legal principle upon which the pact of the German Confederation is based, and I am fully convinced that the Saxon people share my sentiments in this respect.

The soldiers called to arms have eagerly responded to my voice, and have cheerfully rallied round the flag of Saxony. This time of trial will tend to strengthen still more the bond which unites the Sovereign with his people—a bond which has recently displayed itself so evidently in the midst of joys and trials.

Under all circumstances, if it becomes necessary to fight for right, I hope, in all confidence, that God will be with us and the whole of Germany.

A GREAT COUNTRY.—The Rev. Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, gives the following picture of the State of Texas:

Texas is a curious country—a paradox. Everything is in the superlative, or contradictory or marvellous. It is the richest and the poorest—has the best lands the meanest water; is the hardest country to live in, and has the most to live on; the days are the hottest, and the nights the coolest; here are the most rivers, and the least water; the best roads, and the slowest travel; the finest building material, and the least use made of it; there are more clouds, and less rain; more plains, and less timber; more ropes to tie horses, and yet more estray; a poor country for farming, and yet the most productive; the least work, and the largest yield; the horses are small and the cattle big; the frogs have horns, and the rabbits have ears like mules; the people are intelligent without general education—inventive without being tricky—refined without mannerism—rich without money—hospitable without houses—bold, generous and brave. In fine, here is an empire in extent and resources, but in the slowest process of evolution, and yet destined to population, wealth and power. There is much to admire, but little to deplore; many things to enchant, but few to offend; and for the people and their institutions there is a splendid future.

CROPS IN ILLINOIS.—A correspondent, writing to the Chicago *Times* from Prosper City, Ford county, under date of 11th inst., says:

"Yesterday it was remarkably cold for this season of the year. This morning we had a slight frost, not enough, however, to injure the vines.

"This cold weather will check vegetation generally, but it is considered favorable for spring wheat. I examined large fields of spring wheat to-day, which I think promise an abundant harvest. They look better than they did two years ago, when we harvested twenty bushels to the acre. Barley and oats also look well. The farmers are very much encouraged about the corn crop, which generally looks promising. On the low grounds the corn which was damaged by the frost one week ago, is now shooting up very strong and shedding off the frosted tops, that have the appearance of a blister."

SPECULATING IN FLOUR.—One day after the frost of the 4th inst., when excitement was at its highest pitch, and it was supposed by some that the wheat crop was entirely destroyed, a farmer visited one of our city merchants and purchased flour from him amounting to a little under $300 for which he paid the cash. The flour was to be stored by the merchant, and drawn by the purchaser at pleasure. Yesterday the purchaser again visited the city, called upon the merchant, and offered to sell out his stock in trade, stating that he should not want it, as his wheat was not as badly killed as he expected. The merchant bought back at the price originally paid, giving his check, payable in thirty days. In an hour afterwards the merchant again sold the same flour at an advance of 25 cents per barrel.—*[Fact.*

☞ "Have the crockery book any pictures?" inquired Miss C., of a bookseller the other day.

"No, madame, none," was the reply.

"Why," exclaimed the witty and beautiful young lady, "what's the use of telling us how to make a good dinner if they give us no *plates?*"

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers.
FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and Open Ditches, and especially Tiles; including Tables of Rain Fall. By Henry F. French.
A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horse Keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)
For sale at the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

LATEST BOOKS—
Mosaics. By the author of Salad for the Solitary.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Hours with my Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps.
The Convalescent. By N. P. Willis.
Life of Baron Trenck.
Napoleonic Ideas.
Caird's Prairie Farming in America.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.
RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of this State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."
WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
April 7, 1859.
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., April 7, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO.
COLUMBUS, April 18, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.
JOHN PHILLIPS,
Auditor of Franklin County.
June 16-td

Cheap Dry Goods.
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market.
Silks, Poplins, Lawns, Robes, Challis, Bareges, Calicoes,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the cheap and one price Store, on the corner of High and Broad Streets.
may 12. J. C. CRITTENDEN.

THE NEW BOOKSTORE!
J. H. Riley & Co.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
DEALERS IN
LAW, MEDICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS
of any size, style and pattern of ruling, on hand, and made to order.
RAILROAD AND INSURANCE OFFICES
Banks, Brokers, and County Offices,
supplied with any article, in the line of Stationery, on the best terms, and all Works warranted.
BLANK NOTES AND DRAFTS
[illegible]
[illegible] of Valuable Standard Works [illegible] Editions.
[illegible] Medical and Scientific Works [illegible]. All the new Books received direct.
French, English and American Stationery
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, Paper Hangings and Borders, the most extensive Stock West of Philadelphia.
Window Shades and Fixtures, Window Cornices, Fine Mirrors, from 3 to 8ft.; French Plate, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Portrait and Picture Frames always on hand and made to order. Cutlery and Gold Pens, Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, Card Cases and Porte Monnaies; Hair, Hat, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pocket Books, Wallets, Bill Holders, &c., &c. june16

New Books.
FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
VIEWS and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher.
ACADIA, or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederick S. Cozzens.
SEACLIFF, or the Mystery of the Westervelts. By J. W. De Forest.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.
The empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Asia, Africa and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland, (7 vols., cloth $ co.)
The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novelette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Gentlewoman Novel. By Mrs. Sallie Rochester Ford.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.
Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. Headley.
The Good News of God Sermons. By Charles Kingsley.
June 16, 1859—tf J. H. RILEY & CO.

New and Good Books.
DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
Burlamaqui's Natural and Politic Law, from 7th London Edition.
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, New Ed. with additions.
Spain: By Wm. Cullen Bryant.
Diary of Lady Morgan.
Home Memories.
Orwore?
Sixty Years' Gleanings.
The Foster Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and Infants.
Freedom and Friends.
Douglas Jerrold.
Arago's Memoirs.
Life and Travels of Herodotus.
For sale at the New Book Store.
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Attention, Republicans!
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Morphy in Europe.
Agnel's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Kitney's Manual of Chess.
Science and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe.
Staunton's Chess Tournament.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West, State Street, Columbus, O.
CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cleveland Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free Lunch daily from 10½ a. m., to 12 m.
One of KNABE'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been procured, and the services of a fine performer make the Saloon one of the best in the city. may26-7m.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital $200,000, Assets $204,000.
Offices 397 Broadway, 50 Wall Street N. Y.
This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and Cargoes, in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally against Loss or Damage by Fire.
JOSIAH W. BAKER, President.
JOHN BODINE, Vice President.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.
DWIGHT BANNISTER, Agent.
mayttf Columbus Ohio.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.
An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.
Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
may1ly.

1859.
Ohio White Sulphur Springs
Open to visitors seeking health or pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.
The Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County 23 miles North of Columbus, (the Capital of Ohio) on the Scioto River, 12 miles from Delaware, 5 miles from the White Sulphur Station, on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.
The medical qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States. For Room or other information, address
ANDREW WILSON, Jr.
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june8

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Columbus, Ohio.
PIANO AND MELODEON KEYS WHITENED, AND ALL SHARPS ARRANGED.
☞ Orders left at Seltzer & Webster's Music Store, will receive prompt attention. 1y16

C. A. WAGNER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN [illegible] FIRE WORKS, FIRE BALLOONS, FLAGS, [illegible]
☞ Exhibition Fire Works for Cities Towns and Villages, prepared at any prices from $50 to $500, and the necessary directions given for burning the same.
State Street, Columbus, Ohio.
je16-tf

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,
The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.
The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*
Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,
and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of
Confirmed Consumption.
A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.
These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.
In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*
mar18

Fever and Ague,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if by another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
Ayer's Ague Cure,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflictive disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS, AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by
Roberts & Samuels, No. 34 N. High St., Columbus O., Suire Eckstine & Co., Cincinnati O., Mr. Fisher Cleveland O., W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O., and by all druggists, and dealers in medicines.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.
Great Northern & Eastern Route,
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati
RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.
Connecting at Cleveland, with the
Lake Shore Railroad.
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.
THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.
FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 2.20 a. m. Will leave passengers at all stations, south of Galion stop for passengers at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington, Gilead and all stations North of Galion, connecting at Crestline with the 7.00 a. m. mail train for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 2.30 p. m. Also with same road at Crestline, [illegible] for Chicago, arriving at [illegible]. Also at Grafton with Toledo road for [illegible]. Arrives at Cleveland at 10.00 a. m.
SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at [illegible] stopping only at Delaware, [illegible], Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London, and Grafton, connecting at Crestline with the 12.30 p. m. Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 2.30 p. m. arriving at Cleveland 2.10 p. m., connecting at 2.30 p. m. with the fast Express on Lake Shore road for the East arriving at Buffalo 9.00 p. m. Dunkirk 8.30 p. m. Boston [illegible] New York 1.30 p. m. next day, two hours ahead of any other line, Boston 3.00 p. m., eight hours quicker than any other line.
THIRD TRAIN.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at [illegible] p. m., stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7.20 p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline, for Chicago arriving at Chicago at 6.00 a. m. at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston, arriving at Erie 10.00 p. m., Dunkirk at [illegible], Buffalo 4.20 a. m.
☞ *Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.*
RETURNING
Night Express, arrives at Columbus 1.20 a. m.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 2.30 p. m.
Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at 8.00 p. m.
Fare as low as by any other Route.
For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty, Ticket Agent, in the Passenger Depot of the C. C. & C. and C. & X. R. R. Railroads.
E. S. FLINT,
Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. C. MARSHALL,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.
Columbus, May 12, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads,
To the South and West.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.
FIRST TRAIN.
(DAILY.)
NIGHT EXPRESS—At 2:15 A. M., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible], connecting [illegible] for Dayton, Indianapolis, [illegible], Chicago, &c., &c. At Loveland with [illegible] for all points on M. & C. R. R. and at Cincinnati with [illegible] on Ohio & Mississippi Railroad for [illegible], St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and all [illegible] West, and [illegible] for Louisville.
SECOND TRAIN.
NO. 1 EXPRESS—[illegible] A. M. stopping at Way Jefferson, London, [illegible], Morrow, Deerfield, [illegible], Loveland and [illegible] Cincinnati at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c., &c.
THIRD TRAIN.
[illegible]
NO. 2 EXPRESS—At [illegible] P. M., stopping at [illegible], London, Xenia, Morrow, Deerfield, Foster's Crossing, Milford, and Plainville arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] P. M., connecting at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c., and at Cincinnati with evening trains on O. & M. R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c., &c.
FOURTH TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
MAIL—At 2.00 P. M., stopping at all [illegible] Jefferson, London, Charleston, Selma, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, or Freeport, Waynesville, Loveland and [illegible] Cincinnati at 10:00 P. M. This train connects at Xenia with Yellow Springs, &c., &c.
RETURNING.
Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express 3:20 A. M.; No. 1 Express 12:20 p.m., No. 2 Express 8:00 p. m. Accommodation 7:00 p. m.
☞ For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.
J. DURAND,
Superintendent, Cincinnati.
P. W. STRADER,
General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY,
Agent, Columbus, O.
Columbus, May 18, 1859.

1859. 1859.
NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.
Two Trains Daily.
(Sundays excepted.)
Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, Trains will leave Columbus as follows:
FIRST TRAIN,
Leaves at 6:30 a. m., on the arrival of trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Arrives at Indianapolis at 5:20 p. m.
This train connects at Milford with trains for Marysville, [illegible], Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati, without change of Cars.
Also connects at Urbana with trains north on the [illegible] & C. R. R. for Bellefontaine, Forest, Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. Connects at Union for Greenville, at Anderson for Kokomo and Peru.
At Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette & Chicago, also, with trains for Terre Haute, Cairo and St. Louis, connecting at St. Louis with Trains and Steamboat lines to KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.
Also, connects at Indianapolis for Jeffersonville, Louisville, Madison and Peru.
SECOND TRAIN.
Leaves Columbus at 2:30 p. m., on the arrival of Trains from Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Arrives at Indianapolis at 11:00 p. m.
This Train connects at Milford for Mechanicsburg and Springfield; at Urbana with trains north on S. D. & C. R. R. for Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. At Piqua with trains north on D. & M. R. R. for Sidney, Lima, Delphos, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and at Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette, Terre Haute, Cairo and St. Louis.
FOR WAY FREIGHT.
Leaving Columbus at 5:30 a. m., will carry a Passenger Train for the Accommodation of Way Travel.
☞ Be sure to get that your Tickets read VIA COLUMBUS & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. LINE, and see that you do not have Tickets sold you by other and Inferior Routes.
☞ Tickets for all Western Routes for sale at all the Principal Rail Road Stations in the East.
B. WALKUP, General Ticket Agent.
W. F. GLAISER, Superintendent.
Columbus, Ohio, May 18, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!

A Democratic Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.

By J. Birney Marshall,

At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that to the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a publication devoted truly and solely to their interests, uninfluenced by personal ambition or the desire of gain, will be acceptable, I have established in the city of Columbus, O., THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the variety of political, miscellaneous and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor to every home.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will inculcate Democratic truths and its columns shall be characterized by frankness and honesty; its statement relied on for their undeviating veracity. Nor shall it be used for disguise or factions, but consistently pursue the object for which it is established; that of preventing the misdirection of public opinion, and contributing all in its power to the perpetuity of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the union of the Democratic Party, and resist everything like schism, or disruption—whilst it will support every Democratic measure with all the ability it can bring to the duty, it must know that it is Democratic and not a false light held up to Slide, perhaps to betray—while it will support, the present Administration, in all that is deemed consistent with true Democracy, and the best interests of the party, THE PEOPLE'S PRESS presents the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as its first choice for the Presidency in 1860, and save every effort consistent with duty to the Democratic Party and the country, to procure his nomination and election.

As a Prospectus cannot be expected to enter into minute detail, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. Relying confidently on remunerative patronage, I respectfully offer the following

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year..................................$2 00

A discount of ten per cent on clubs of ten; 20 per cent on clubs of twenty; 25 per cent on clubs of thirty, and 30 per cent on clubs of fifty and upwards sent to a single address.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

Columbus, March 29, 1859.

N. B.—Our friends of the press will confer an obligation, which will not only be appreciated but reciprocated, giving this Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

Received for six months at One Dollar in advance.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

Will be sent for the campaign, to subscribers, at Fifty Cents for the single copy.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS

May be formed for the Press at the following rates:

Five Copies	$2 00
Ten	3 50
Twenty	6 00
Fifty	14 00
One hundred copies	25 00

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859. NUMBER 8.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL - - - Editor.

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion ... $ 1,00

Each additional insertion ... [illegible]

One square 3 months ... 5,00

[illegible] ... 8,00

[illegible] ... 15,00

One fourth of a column per year ... 40,00

" half " ... 60,00

" column ... 100,00

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... $10,00.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular sovereignty.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in the maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyances of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure leading in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have, in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the permanent interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of mere violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

THE FREE NEGROES OF MARYLAND.—The fact brought to notice by the recent Slaveholders' Convention, that the free blacks constitute more than one-eighth of the entire population in Maryland, excites no little surprise. Few at the North were prepared to hear that they were so numerous, though an examination of the census returns of 1850, would have revealed the state of the case. The Albany *Evening Journal*, sharing the general misapprehension, speaks of the free negroes of Maryland as "a few hundred."—Mr. Pearce, on the other hand, states their present number at 80,000. A Baltimore journal says that more than half the free blacks of the State reside in that city. Slavery in Maryland exists mainly in the country, on large farms.

☞ Senator Green lately made an elaborate speech at Jefferson City, Missouri, discussing political questions of national interest. He said he had been asked whether he would vote for Stephen A. Douglas if nominated for the Presidency—and he answered without hesitation, yes. Of couse he would, why not? And we do not doubt that if the same question should be put to every Democratic voter, individually, in Missouri, the response would be the same in each instance.—The masses who do the voting—who must do it in 1850—are right on the great question of Popular Sovereignty.—*Toledo Herald.*

☞ "Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

Since the return of Hon. John Appleton, from Maine, the Portland *Argus*, of which he is the largest owner, has been placing itself more and more upon the Douglas platform, whether by his dictation I cannot say; but this is a significant fact, as showing the united sentiment of that State. No party there assumes to defend the Administration's Territorial policy, and the Democrats are against it to a man, all over New England.

Naturalized Citizens—Dangerous Assaults upon their Rights.

[From the Chicago Times, June 21.]

In another column, we publish two letters from General Cass—one addressed to Felix Le Clerc, Esq., and the other to A. V. Hofer, Esq., of Cincinnati—both upon the question of the degree of protection which a naturalized citizen may expect from the United States, while sojourning in the land of his nativity. The doctrine declared by General Cass, in behalf of the government of which he is a member, cannot fail to be startling to the entire people of the American Union, and particularly appalling to all men of foreign birth who may, either for pleasure or upon business, return temporarily, to the home of their childhood. Though willing at all times to render all the support that is possible to the administration, for whose elevation to office we, with our Democratic friends of Illinois labored so hard, we cannot permit this broad infraction of what has long been deemed the policy of the American government, to pass without expressing our own humble dissent, and also to express the hope that it may never receive the approval of any considerable portion of the American people—at least of those who have heretofore claimed an attachment to the great principles of Democracy. In the agitation and discussion of the question of African slavery in the territories of the Union—an agitation and discussion which has continued uninterruptedly since the commencement of the war with Mexico in 1846—the public mind has been withdrawn to a great extent from the consideration of other topics of far greater practical importance; and a new generation of voters and active business men have grown up in the land to whom the question of African slavery has been rendered far more familiar than other questions of greater magnitude.—This very question of the rights conferred by naturalization has, we fear, been sadly neglected, during this overshadowing agitation of the negro matter, and it behooves the Democratic press of the country to proclaim the great truths, upon which the long established American policy rests, in all their force and power.

What is naturalization? It is, under the Constitution of the United States, an act of *national* authority. It cannot be exercised by any local, or municipal, or State authority. It is the act of conferring upon the alien the right and privileges of a native citizen; it is the formal adoption by the act of the nation, of an alien into the American political family, and the placing of such alien, thus naturalized, in the same political condition that he would have occupied, had he been a native born citizen of the country. It involves the previous complete and total denationalization of the alien from all and every possible description of allegiance which he may have owed to any and every foreign power, particularly to the government, prince or sovereign of his native land. No man can become a naturalized citizen without a renunciation, upon oath, of all allegiance to foreign governments, and in consideration of this renunciation, the United States as a nation, accepts and adopts him as a citizen of the United States, and confers upon him all the rights and privileges, which, as a nation, it recognizes or admits to be the rights and privileges of a native born citizen.—To this act of naturalization is attached a condition, and the party accepting the act of naturalization accepts it with that condition, that such naturalized citizen shall not be eligible to the office of President or Vice President of the United States; and shall have been before becoming a Representative in Congress, a citizen of the United States for seven years, and before becoming a Senator of the United States, shall have been a citizen for the period of nine years. These are the only limitations placed by the Constitution or by the laws of the United States upon the absolute political equality of naturalized with native born citizens. No other limitation, expressed or implied, can be found in the Constitution or laws of the United States; on the contrary, the recital of these limitations was designed to exclude, and under all rules of legal construction does exclude the possibility of any other or further distinction between the political equality of the two classes of citizens. We think that there can be no intelligent man at this day who will for a moment dispute that under the Constitution and laws of the United States, naturalized citizens are, with the particular exceptions we have noted, politically the equals of the native born citizen.

The next question is, to what rights and privileges does naturalization admit an alien? It admits him to all the protection which the government is bound to afford to any American citizen who may be lawfully engaged in any part of the globe. It protects him in California, in the enjoyment of those privileges and immunities, which, under the laws of California, citizens of the United States in his condition are entitled to enjoy. It protects him in Liverpool and St. Petersburg in all those rights, privileges and immunities which a native born American citizen may claim in those places. It secures to him at home and abroad all those national attributes which justly belong to any other citizen. It renders him secure in his person and his property, it secures to him all the immunities which other citizens enjoy, and entitles him to wear the proud title of a citizen of the Republic. Naturalization does not confer upon an alien the right of voting—that is a matter exclusively within the jurisdiction of the respective States, and may be conferred or withheld by the several States, wholly irrespective of naturalization.—With the exception, possibly, of the small territory of the District of Columbia, we do not know of any other part of the Union wherein naturalization gives to an alien any additional rights and privileges in the matter of holding and alienating real estate; if, however, there be any of the States, wherein aliens are under any legal disabilities with respect to rights of property, those disabilities are nevertheless under the control of State laws, and may be removed or modified without the interposition of the United States.

Under our admirable form of government the relations of citizens toward the federal power are such, that an individual rarely has necessity to claim its protection, or appeal to it in any way. It is only when he goes abroad that the importance of his nationality it felt; it is only when he gets beyond the territory of his country that an American realizes the magnitude of the fact that he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of an American citizen! That wherever he may go, so long as he violates no law of other governments, he is beneath the protecting shadow of his country's flag. The measure of protection which an American citizen in foreign lands may expect from his government, was so forcibly and eloquently expressed in the inaugural address of President Pierce, that we produce an extract from that address. It reads:

"The rights belonging to us as a nation are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity at home or abroad must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discover every star in its place on that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place it will be his privilege, and his right must be acknowledged, to stand unabashed in the presence of princes, with the proud consciousness that he himself is one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in his legitimate pursuits, be a wanderer so far from home that the agent whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with impunity."

The author of this noble sentiment is now in Europe; he has wandered far enough from his native land to learn that his fellow-citizen may be touched by the rude hand of power with impunity, and that the agent left behind him in the executive chair not only looks on with complacency, but applauds the deed and confirms the claim which strips an American citizen of his nationality, and degrades him to the condition of a serf!

General Cass, in behalf of the President, declares that the naturalized citizen who may have come to the United States at an early age, upon returning to his native land is subject once more to the political claims which his former sovereign may have had upon him; in other words that there is a distinction between native and naturalized citizens, under which a naturalized citizen when abroad may be divested of his American nationality, may be taken from the protection of the American flag, may be degraded to the condition of a slave, and that the American government cannot and will not exert in his behalf that protection which a native citizen might expect. He declares that native and naturalized citizens are not equals; he raises a distinction in their political character not raised by the constitution, but positively repelled by the whole theory, principles and practices of the republic.

Does the renunciation of allegiance by a naturalized citizen mean anything? If it means anything, then it must mean that the United States accept the applicant for citizenship because he thenceforth owes no allegiance whatever to any other government. Will any administration at this late day assert that naturalized citizens of the United States all owe allegiance to the land whence they have come; and that senators and representatives in Congress, of foreign birth, governors of States, and officers of the army and navy, are not free men, but fugitives from some royal master, who may, with impunity, and with the entire approval of the American government, if he can catch them in his dominions, strip them of their American citizenship, force them into his army, compel them to run on foot at the side of his horse, coerce them to tend his dogs when upon the hunt, and perform all the other duties of subjects owing feudal service to their lord!

We think not, and we think the administration which publicly informs the sovereigns of Europe that they may seize, capture and coerce American citizens into the performance of duties and services which existed under the allegiance which was renounced at the time of naturalization, is unfit to be intrusted with the protection of American freedom; is a disgrace to the land whose institutions it would make a mockery, and deserves the reprobation of every admirer of the free and liberal institutions of the United States.

We have extended these remarks beyond the limits of a newspaper article, yet we cannot close it without citing a remarkable instance in the history of this country which will illustrate more forcibly than any argument of our own the true American policy, and at the same time exhibit the want of spirit displayed by the authorities in Washington at the present time. In 1812, a body of American citizens "voluntarily" left the United States and went upon the soil of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." In that body of American citizens were a very large number of men of Irish birth; and who, according to the laws of the land of their nativity, owed allegiance to His Majesty. At the battle of Queenston a hundred and more of these American citizens, including the present Lieut. General Scott, were made prisoners. Twenty-three men of Irish birth, naturalized citizens of the United States, were selected from the prisoners, because they owed, "previous to their emigration and naturalization," allegiance to the King of Great Britain and Ireland; they were taken upon the soil of their sovereign, with arms in their hands, and after a deadly conflict with the troops of their royal master. If they owed any allegiance to Great Britain after their American naturalization, then they were traitors, and deserved to be hung up at the first tree. If they, by becoming naturalized, had been freed of their allegiance to Great Britain, then they were to be treated as any other American prisoners of war.—The British commander singled them out at Quebec, placed them on board a frigate to be sent home to England to be tried and hung. General Scott, himself a prisoner, warned the British officer that these men were American citizens; that if they were injured, or otherwise treated than as American prisoners, the American government would retaliate. The Irishmen were sent to England, and Scott presented the facts to Congress, who in March, 1813, passed a law authorizing the President to retaliate upon British prisoners any indignity or outrage to which these Irishmen might be subjected. Under that law, Gen. Scott selected twenty-three Englishmen by birth from his prisoners, and informed the British authorities that he would hold them until the return of the Irishmen, and would retaliate upon these Englishmen any attempt by Great Britain to treat the Irishman not as American citizens but as British subjects. At the close of the war, the naturalized Irishmen were restored to the United States. Here was a case of men who, under the laws of England, owed an allegiance, including military duty, to their king; they voluntarily returned to British soil, were captured fighting against their native country, and, according to the new doctrine asserted by the Secretary of State, the American government, instead of interfering in their behalf, instead of seizing Englishmen and holding them as hostages for the safety of these naturalized citizens, ought to have written a very respectful letter to the British government informing that government that the United States regarded naturalization as nothing more than an absurd farce, which in no way divested the naturalized party of any allegiance he owed his sovereign, but simply protected him from the claims of those governments who never had made claim upon him; that in naturalizing an Englishman the United States only assumed to protect its new citizen against any claim which France, Russia or the Sultan might assert to his allegiance, but never presumed to disturb the political relations which had previously existed between the subject and the British crown.

We think that an administration which has periled the peace, prosperity, and even existence of the Union, in a wild and senseless crusade to enforce the doctrine that an American citizen has the constitutional right to carry his negro slaves into places where the people have unanimously declared they should not go, might, to say the least, have asserted in behalf of the five millions of white naturalized freemen of the United States, the unquestionable truth that an American citizen carries with him, wherever he may go, the right to demand and receive the protection of his government against the political claim, or authority, of any other power; and that once vested with the privileges, and clothed with the character of an American freeman, no power on earth, save his own free will, can deprive him of those privileges, or strip him of that character; and that no American citizen, against his own voluntary consent, can be compelled to yield an allegiance, or perform feudal service to any foreign prince or power however great or however small.

Naturalization and Voting.

There is a strange and very absurd notion in the minds of some men that citizenship, whether on the part of native born or naturalized residents, is *the* only grand pre-requisite to the exercise of the privilege of voting. Nothing is more erroneous. The power to naturalize foreigners, and to make them citizens, is a power possessed exclusively by the Federal Government, and the exercise of which by any of the States is prohibited. The right or privilege of voting, even for federal offices, is a matter, the regulation of which is particularly and expressly retained by the several States, and over which Congress and the Federal Government have no possible control. Hence it was, that when Massachusetts determined to disfranchise foreign-born residents, the State could in no way disturb the naturalization laws, by extending the term of years preliminary to acquiring the character of citizenship; that was a power and authority not vested in Massachusetts, but in Congress. But Massachusetts having the exclusive right and power to regulate the matter of voting by her own inhabitants, had the power to do what she has done, to require a residence of two years after naturalization as a requisite to the privilege of voting in that State.

The adoption of the Massachusetts amendment has, however, compelled the Republicans of other States to a system of letter-writing, in which they seek to explain or do away with the effect of the action of their Massachusetts brethren.—Among others, Governor Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, has written a letter in which he makes a proposition to compromise between what is demanded by the Republicans of Massachusetts and by the Republicans of foreign birth; and in his proposition he utters the absurdity that naturalization, under an act of Congress, necessarily governs the privilege of voting in the States. He says:

"Naturalized and native citizens generally agree that the evil chiefly complained of can be satisfactorily remedied by such a change in the law as will provide for naturalization after three instead of five years residence, and for the issue at that time of certificates conferring the rights of citizens, except suffrage, immediately, and that right also after two years longer residence, making five years residence in all, as now."

Gov. Chase, in his anxiety to relieve his Republican friends of the odium which attaches to their illiberal proceedings, falls into the most ridiculous mistake of proposing to confer upon *Congress* the right now held by the several *States*, of governing and regulating the exercise of the privilege of voting. Would Massachusetts yield her right of admitting negroes to the privilege of voting? Would Governor Chase give up to the Federal Government the power of regulating the right of suffrage in Ohio? And yet Governor Chase proposes to take from the people of Ohio and Massachusetts the right they now enjoy of regulating the privileges of voting in their respective States, and give it to Congress. A man may be naturalized, and yet, under State laws, be forever denied the privilege of voting; and a man may be allowed that privilege under State laws, and yet never be naturalized.

To carry into practical effect Chase's proposition would require an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and before that can be accomplished the Republican party, its intolerance, and lawlessness, as well as its Chases, its Garrisons, and its Sumners will have been forgotten; or, if remembered at all, will be remembered as a moral plague with which the Republic was infested during the middle of the 19th century. In the meantime, Governor Chase would do well to refresh his reading by going over the Constitution of the United States once or twice.—*Chicago Times.*

BRANC BY NOSE.—The Toledo *Times* grows facetious over the "union of hearts and the union of hands" that took place recently in the city of Toledo, Mr. THOS. REYNOLDS, represented as being six feet four, surmounted by a bountiful crop of wool, while the bride was Miss MARY HENDERSON, a descendant of Mother Eve, who had lost none of the original color of her maternal ancestor. The penchant for the scion of the "royal Senne Gambia house," on the part of the fair MARY, has been attributed to a very indifferent appreciation of the historical fact that an attempt to wash the blackamoor white may be a labor of love, but is a thriftless undertaking; and that she has set in upon the task of "whitening out the colored race," and by example as well as precept endeavoring to "eradicate the prejudice against color." The *Times* says:

"As the whitening out of the colored race, is the only practical mode to adopt to eradicate the prejudice against color, and so long as the doctrine taught in Oberlin, of equality of the races, is considered orthodox—we should be foolish to express regret that such an occurrence has taken place in our city. Many blessings on their pates, and may the crop of wool prove abundant."

REPUBLICAN RELIGION.—Cutting the throat of a Supreme Judge, (politically,) because he would not swear a lie, for the purpose of satisfying a set of scoundrels in their treasonable designs against the government; and then invoking the favor of the Supreme Ruler of the universe upon their proceedings.—*Galion Dem.*

Douglas or Defeat.

(From the Quincy (Illinois) Herald.)

The conviction that Judge Douglas is the only Democrat who can be elected President, is becoming more deeply seated every day, and growing wider every hour. It was a similar conviction which, taking possession of the Democratic heart of the country in the days of Old Hickory, resulted in the nomination and election of General Jackson to the Presidency. The old patriot-hero was as unacceptable to the nullifying fire-eaters of South Carolina, and their coadjutors in other Southern States, as Judge Douglas is to-day. But that mattered not with the great mass of the people, who act and co-operate with, and in fact really constitute, the Democratic party. They wanted a National Union President—one whose sympathies could embrace the whole people, whose measures of public policy would look to the welfare and prosperity of all interests in every section of the country, and who enjoyed the confidence of the masses in all the States. A statesman that filled the bill they found, in those days, in General Jackson, precisely as they now find him in Stephen A. Douglas. The only opposition there is to Douglas, discarding all mere party names, comes from two classes of fanatics. One class reside chiefly at the North, and insist that Congress shall legislate against slavery in the Territories. The other class, residing chiefly at the South, insist that Congress shall legislate in favor of slavery in the Territories. Douglas insists that Congress shall do neither—that Congress shall legislate neither for nor against slavery in the Territories. The position maintained by Judge Douglas upon this subject has been the position of the Democratic party for years past. It was the position sustained by the people North and South in the election of both Pierce and Buchanan.—It is a position that is entirely acceptable to reasonable men of all parties in all parts of the country. It is the only position upon this subject that is consistent with the Constitution, or that will maintain or perpetuate the peaceful and harmonious existence of the Union. The people of the South, who seek no undue advantage over the people of the North, are content that Congress shall not legislate in favor of slavery, if the people of the North shall remain equally content that Congress shall not legislate against slavery. What more could the people of either section ask or demand? But it is just at this point that the Southern fanatic steps in and asks, "How are we to get slavery into the Territories, unless Congress shall enact laws protecting it there?" And it is also just at this point that the Northern fanatic steps in and asks, "How are we to keep slavery out of the Territories, unless Congress shall enact laws prohibiting it there?" The answer of the true Democrat—one who stands squarely upon the platform of non-intervention—is, If you want slavery in a Territory, move to the Territory and advocate it and vote for it there; or if you do not want slavery to exist in a Territory, move into the Territory, and oppose and vote against its introduction and existence there. In this way, the whole question may be kept out of national politics, and the power for mischief and danger to the peace and integrity of the Union taken out of the hands of those who live upon agitation, and seek to ride into office upon it, both North and South. The question is thus thrown out of the arena of national politics—and who does not desire that this may be done at once?—who is not heartily sick and tired of this perpetual din and humbuggery, and tom-foolery about niggers? Well, this is the position of the Democratic party, and of Judge Douglas, and it is because Judge D. has been the boldest, ablest, and most successful advocate of this cardinal maxim of the Democratic creed—non-intervention by Congress with slavery in State or Territory—that there is a sort of spontaneous feeling throughout the country that he *can* be, *ought* to be, and *must* be, elected the next President of the United States. It is because the mass of the people know Judge Douglas to be a statesman of more than Roman integrity and firmness, upon this great question, that they prefer him for that exalted position; and it is because they entertain doubts whether any other public man, of Presidential stature, possesses equal integrity and firmness, that the impression—conviction, rather—is growing deeper and wider, and gaining ground daily, that he is the only Democrat who can possibly be elected President in 1860. The people want this interminable slavery broil put out of the way, and they see no other way to do it than to make Douglas President. The politicians may possibly cheat Douglas out of the nomination at Charleston, but if they do, the indications now are—though they may possibly change by that time—that the people will cheat the politicians out of the President, by defeating at the polls the man they nominate. No Democrat doubts that Douglas could and would be elected, if nominated. And not one Democrat in a thousand now believes—whatever he may believe a year hence—that any other Democrat in the Union could be elected, though endorsed by forty Charleston Conventions. Why, then, should Democrats hesitate to express their solemn and deliberate convictions upon the subject? Why should they, by holding back, permit the politicians to trick and trap, and plan, and arrange for the nomination of a candidate that cannot be elected, when the voice of the whole country points to Douglas as the man that can *be elected!* When the choice is, manifestly, Douglas or defeat, what Democrat, or what man worthy of the name of Democrat, will hesitate to choose? The Democrats of the South will be called upon to choose, first between Douglas and defeat, and next between Douglas and Seward. That they will unite with the Democracy of the North in first preferring Douglas to defeat, and afterwards preferring Douglas to Seward, we do not suffer ourselves to doubt for a moment.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.—The Boston Journal, the leading Republican organ in Massachusetts, approved the language of the Pennsylvania Opposition platform on the territorial question, as "a practical assertion of popular sovereignty, and yet in such terms that all who maintain the fullest power of Congress over the Territories may assent to it;" and adds: "we should not be surprised to find this statement, in itself so just and true, recognized as meeting the political exigencies of the times and facilitating the union of the opposition."

POSSIBLE CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—The Secretary of War has returned from Virginia, and is seriously ill. His health has been declining for several months, and unless an improvement soon takes place, his retirement from the Cabinet will become necessary. In that event, it is expected that CHARLES J. FAULKNER, of Va., will be appointed to the vacancy.

Brief Historical Sketch of the Heroes who fought in the Recent Important Battle in Lombardy.

MARSHAL CANROBERT.

France is certain Canrobert is a native of the ancient and war-like province of Brittany, where he was born of a good old family in 1809. Educated at the military school of St. Cyr, he left that institution with the rank of sub-lieutenant of one of the regiments of the line, and in 1832 was advanced to a lieutenancy.

Subsequently, he played a leading part in the campaign of the Crimea, sustaining at the battle of the Alma, the first shock of the Russian attack, and storming the heights with the Zouaves, until Gen. Forey came up to his support. Although badly wounded in the arm, he remained on the field until the close of the day. Two days after that victory, Marshal St. Arnaud, perceiving his death approaching, resigned the chief command of the allied armies into the hands of Gen. Canrobert, in conformity with secret instructions received from the Emperor, March 12, 1854.

GENERAL ESPINASSE.

Esprit Charles Marie Espinasse, who was killed, like Canrobert, was a graduate of the school of St. Cyr. Born in the village of Saissac, April 2, 1815, during the "Hundred Days." He left the school in 1833, and won his first steps in Algeria. In the Crimea he fought gallantly by the side of the Sardinians at Tchernaya, and was one of the first to follow General McMahon into the Malakoff. He served in Italy as a General of Division in the second corps d'armee under the orders of General, now Marshal McMahon.

GEN. MCMAHON, NOW DUKE DE MAGENTA.

Napoleon III. has been sparing in the creation of nobles. In nothing has he shown his intrinsic good sense and his knowledge of the French people more strikingly than in this forbearance. Nevertheless, the bestowment of this honor upon Gen. McMahon was nothing more than an act of justice, for he certainly distinguished himself gloriously. Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de MacMahon is a scion of one of those illustrious Irish families which followed the Stuarts into exile two centuries ago, and have since given so many brave and brilliant names to the history of France, Austria and Spain. The gallantry of the Sarsfields and the Tyrconnels has not faded out of this ancient blood with the lapse of time; and the valor of the Irish Brigade which broke the English squares at Fontenoy, lives in the stormer of the Malakoff and the leader of the desperate battle of Magenta.

GENERAL NEIL.

General Neil, who is reported to have been wounded in the late action at Magenta, is one of the aid-de-camps to the Emperor Napoleon, and a General of the Engineers, and his success has won him the surname of "Polycrate." He has been present at all the regular sieges which have won fortified cities to the French arms, viz: Antwerp, Constantine, Rome, Bomarsund and Sevastopol. Gen. Neil took in the present campaign the command of a corps d'armee.

AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

The following Austrian Generals were engaged in the battle of Magenta:

THE AUSTRIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Baron Henry de Hess, who commands the Austrian army, has grown old in the service of his country, having seen more winters than perhaps any other officer or soldier connected with either army. He was born in Vienna in 1788, and is consequently 71 years old. He is looked upon as a good strategist. Radetzky, whose principal adviser he was for a long time, held him in the greatest esteem, and he shared in the greater part of the old Marshal's successes.

GENERAL GYULAI.

General Gyulai was born at Pesth, in 1799. He entered the military service in 1816, and rapidly, notwithstanding the peace, obtained promotion. He fought under the orders of Radetzky, especially at Custozza, on the 25th of July, 1839; and unless he has forgot the particulars of that battle he should cherish some respect for the Piedmontese troops. The fight lasted from eight o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon. The Piedmontese performed prodigies of bravery; they defended step by step all their positions, and retired facing the enemy, whom they never allowed for a single instant to break their ranks. Gen. Gyulai commanded the Austrians in person at the late battles of Buffalora, Turbigo and Magenta.

GENERAL CLAM-GALLAS.

Gen. Clam-Gallas, whose presence at the battle of Magenta is reported, was the chief who commanded the Austrian reinforcement of 50,000 men, who effected a march from Bohemia through Bavaria, and entered Lombardy by passes of the Tyrol in time to support the Austrians at Magenta. The Passage of his troops through the neutral territory of Bavaria, it may be remembered, gave raise to much excitement in Germany, and was the cause of some angry debate recently in the Frankfort Diet. Of the antecedents of Clam-Gallas we know little, but the curious fact is related of him, that he brought with him, on his hasty march through the Tyrol, a splendid stud of twenty pure Arabian horses.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—About eight miles from Milwaukee, on the Howell and Kilbourn roads, a terrible tragedy occurred on the 9th inst. ADAM RETTIG, a respectable farmer, who had a well stocked farm of 80 acres, and had by his industry accumulated some $12,000, became the murderer of his wife and himself. He was half-brother of MATHIAS STEIN, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Milwaukee, but of late years exhibited much eccentricity on the subject of his wife's fidelity, until it is supposed to have worked him into monomania, for she is said to have been an excellent woman.

In the evening of the 9th, between six and seven o'clock, he sent the two sons away to a neighbor's on some errand, and at the same time directed his daughter to go out in the yard and milk the cows. No sooner had the children got away from the house, than he seized an axe, and while his wife's back was turned, (she attending to some household work at the time,) he dealt her a dreadful blow on the head, breaking in her skull, and knocking her senseless on the floor. While thus prostrate and bleeding before him, he placed the muzzle of a double barrelled pistol against her side and discharged it, the balls glancing against the rib bones passed up under the shoulder blade and came out at the top of her head! Not satisfied with this the wretched man then took a kettle of boiling water and poured it over her from head to foot while she still lived, and shrieked in tortures worse than death. This done, Rettig then went out to a smoke-house in his yard, and taking an old rifle which he had previously left there already loaded, with a long stick tied to the trigger, placed the muzzle under his chin, and blew his own brains out! And thus ended the bloody drama.

THE DEVASTATIONS OF WAR.—A writer near the seat of war in Italy, on the road to Casale, thus describes the scene around him:

The aspect of the country tells at once that the terrible game of war is going on. Not a farm-yard, not an out-house, not a shepherd's cot, not a cabin, is without its garrison. Here one sees a troop, there a company, further on a battalion. The red trowsers show themselves behind the hedges, bayonets glitter in the rice fields, arms stand piled along every pathway, the turbans of the Zouaves appear in the vineyards. Long files of soldiers are carrying sackfulls of rations, while others, with pickaxe and spade, are throwing up embankments. Nearer the town, the spectacle becomes one of heart-rending sadness. The plain is rich and fertile, but no one is there to gather in the harvest, not a farmer or peasant, or shepherd, or living being is at work among the corn, or vines, or crops of any kind. The farm houses are abandoned, and the villas deserted; the furniture of the empty houses has been carried off, and so have often even the doors and windows. Whole rows of enormous mulberry trees (so universal a feature in Piedmont) lie on the ground, cut off three or four feet from the soil, and converted into barricades or *chevaux-de-frise*. Such is the aspect of war on the actual field of its operations.

In the towns, the churches have been converted into barracks, especially for the cavalry to shelter the horses from the drenching rains. Going to see the Cathedral of Casale, the writer above quoted, found a couple of hundred horses neighing in the nave and aisles.

☞ In Austria, iron is reduced by grinding to a very fine powder and used as a medicine, it being found superior to the carbonates or oxyde of iron, which are much used by our physicians.

Pike's Peak.

Don't believe one word of the marvellous stories that are set afloat again about the vast abundance of gold at Pike's Peak. It was necessary for speculators to produce a reaction. The structures they had reared, villages, towns, and cities, were crumbling under them. The gold fields were being deserted. Death and desolation were reigning among those who were returning to the confines of civilization and plenty. The tide must be turned back. Such may be the basis of the new discoveries. It is an important fact that not a glimpse of all this untold wealth did not [illegible] before. It only manifested itself when despair was at its utmost. The thing looks suspicious. We advise all to wait. If there is the abundance of gold claimed to have been discovered, it will be impossible to remove it all or gather it all in a few months. Have a little patience and wait. There are enough there to ascertain whether there is room for more. Wait until preparations shall have been made to accommodate an army of miners. Make haste to the mines. Do not rush to Pike's Peak, stimulated by a new fever. Remember the hard dreams that have been enacted on the Plains. There is plenty of time, and he who moves considerately and prepared for every or any emergency, is much more likely to profit by the adventure, than the less fortunate who madly take the chances without sufficient preparation for disappointment.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—ESTIMATED LOSS $30,000.—About twelve o'clock last night a fire was discovered issuing from the Spoke, Hub, Felloe and Wheel Manufactory of ADAM LOCHNACUS, a large brick and frame building situated about one mile east of the Blind Asylum, and west of the National Road. The alarm was given, and a large number of our citizens hurried to the scene, but were unable to be of service, as as the building, filled with seasoned and dressed lumber, was a mass of flame. The hook and ladder companies were on the ground early and assisted in tearing down the frame work, the object of which was to protect from the flames the large brick residence of Mr. LOCHNACUS, near by. The steam fire engine company not knowing where the fire was, drove out to the intersection of Seventh and Friend streets, when it returned, as owing to the scarcity of water in the vicinity of the conflagration it could have been of no benefit. Horses were sent into the city for the "Capital Engine," but when it arrived the flames were fast dying out.

The loss is estimated at $30,000, over which there is not one dollar of insurance. The fire was beyond doubt—in Mr. L's estimation—the work of an incendiary, and the fact that persons going out from the city saw a crowd of river vagrants and thieves emerging from the lane which led to the factory, would tend to show that they had been making it a place of resort.—[Fact, 30th inst.

THE COST OF WAR.—It is estimated that the Austrians, since their entry into Sardinia, have plundered the country and destroyed property to the extent of one hundred millions of dollars. This is, perhaps, an exaggeration, but the expense of the present war to Sardinia will be enormous. France and Austria have each over half a million of men under arms, and if we estimate the cost of each soldier at a dollar a day—and this is much less than the cost of the British army during the Crimean campaign—we have a daily expenditure for the two armies of one million dollars, or yearly expenditure of three hundred and sixty-five millions.

To this must be added the destruction of property by the contending armies, and the loss consequent upon the check given to a state of war imposes on all branches of useful and productive industry. Taking, therefore, everything into account, the cost to Europe of the present war, may reach the enormous sum of one thousand million of dollars. The war in Italy compels every state in Europe to arm, and no one can tell how soon they may all be invaded in the conflict.

The European States have, perhaps, over two thousand millions of dollars invested in war armaments and defenses, and from this investment no profit or benefit is derived. And if the three millions of men who are withdrawn from the fields and workshops of Europe to bear arms, were employed in agriculture and the mechanic arts, the yearly value of their labor would not be less than three hundred millions of dollars. Let those who talk of the glory of war, think of its fearful expenses, and its most fearful destruction of human life.—*N. Y. Sun.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR BEER WHISKEY.—The Apache Indians have a mode of making whisky which we do not commend as worthy of imitation, but it shows that the inventive genius to make a "big drunk" come is not confined alone to the refinement of civilization. According to the *Arizonian*:

"The corn is first soaked for twenty-four hours, a hole is then dug in the ground, generally in a wigwam, and some dry grass laid on the bottom; on this grass the corn is placed and a layer of grass over it. Four or five times a day warm water is sprinkled over the corn, and at night the family sleep on it to increase the warmth, and make the corn sprout quick. At the end of four or five days the corn is all sprouted, it is then dried and pounded fine, put in a kettle and boiled for five hours; when cool, it is mixed with sugar and flour, and left to ferment for twelve hours when it is ready for drinking. Although not rank to the taste, and fiery, its intoxicating power is very great, and when an Indian has a quart or two on board, he don't care a copper who is President of the United States."

ACCIDENT TO CAPT. SHERMAN.—The friends of the venerable Captain will regret to learn that a serious mishap befel him and his amiable lady on Sunday afternoon. They were just starting for a drive, and having seated themselves in the buggy the Capt. was about to step in himself when the horse frightened and started at full speed. The Capt. having the reins in his hands maintained his hold and was dragged a considerable distance over the boulders, fracturing and dislocating his hip joint. He was picked up and conveyed into the Montgomery House, where his wounds were properly dressed. Mrs. SHERMAN, although excessively frightened, sustained but little injury.

☞ The Auburn, Placer county, (Cal.) *Herald* relates that a Chinaman went into the banking house of Wells, Fargo & Co., at that place, one day last week, when the clerk in attendance had occasion to go into the vault, but kept an eye to the banking room at the same time. On looking around, he saw a piece of money moving off of a tray, and bearing a piece fall on the floor, he walked out, and going to the front of the counter, collared the Chinaman, who was carelessly looking around, apparently unconscious that anything had occurred. On examining him, it appeared that he carried a long cane pipe, upon the bowl of which he had stuck some wax, and standing at the counter with it, had no difficulty in reaching the [illegible] end to where the money lay, and applying it to the surface of a double eagle, was "snaking it home," but the wax did not stick tight enough, and the money fell to the floor, and the trick was exposed. Upon examining the fellow, a small bag was found upon him containing wax, such as he had used upon his pipe. He probably has heretofore performed the feat of legerdemain with success.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
[illegible]
[illegible]
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES [illegible], of Harrison County.

"Popular Sovereignty Defined in the Cincinnati Platform."

The Cleveland "National Democrat" publishes without comment, from the Washington "Constitution," an article entitled "Popular Sovereignty Defined in the Cincinnati Platform," to which we cannot give our assent, because it sets out with a declaration which facts will not warrant. It is not difficult to perceive under the thin veil, an effort to place Mr. DOUGLAS and those who maintain similar views, in a false position. We quote the first sentence, notwithstanding the defiance of the rule laid down by Mr. BUCHANAN for short sentences, in which this very evident misrepresentation of the true principle of the self-styled Democrats is studiously set forth:

"The self-styled Democrats who contend that under and by virtue of the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the settlers of a Territory, from the moment of its organization, have the right to pass laws hostile to slavery, or to neglect to provide for its protection—in other words, the first handful of squatters may at any time, and no matter what their number, determine definitely the status of the Territory, and arrogate to themselves powers more unjust and more unconstitutional than the Missouri Compromise, without the form of legality—have overlooked or intentionally disregarded that part of the Democratic platform promulgated at Cincinnati in 1856 which refers to popular sovereignty, distorted its meaning, and distinctly points out the time when the inhabitants of a Territory may exercise it so far as concerns the adoption or prohibition of the institution of domestic slavery."

While our hand is in, we may as well make another extract:

"To assume that Congress has the power to prescribe the destinies and duties of future States is not a whit more opposed to popular sovereignty, in its true and legitimate sense, than it is to assume that the first squatters of a Territory can pass laws by which the citizens of every slave State in the Union would be practically excluded from that portion of the common property of all the States."

The "Constitution" begs the question, and shows itself an unworthy exponent of the principles of those to whom it is adverse; nor does it entitle itself to very great respect of those whom it would propitiate, from its manner of stating the proposition. It has not been assumed that "the first handful of squatters"—"the first squatters in a Territory can pass laws by which the citizens of every slave State in the Union would be excluded." Mr. DOUGLAS has asserted no such doctrine; nor is it asserted by those whose views coincide with his.—But what has been asserted, and we re-assert it, is that "although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty," the territories are "justly entitled to the right of self-government and the regulation of their domestic institutions," and that intervention by Congress or any other power, except as provided for by the Constitution, should be as futile and impotent as in the States. No territorial organization is provided for "a handful of squatters." It has not been proposed to invest "a handful of squatters" with legislative rights. When a territory is organized, with power to elect its own legislature, the territory should be held possessed of every power that can be exercised in a State, in the moulding and shaping their domestic institutions, subject alone to the Constitution of the United States, of which an unrepealed territory is one, and only wanting the formal introduction prescribed by the Constitution.

This is our understanding of Popular Sovereignty; and to deny to the people of a territory this power, is to hold them in a provincial condition, to rule and govern them, without representation and without allowing them a voice in the management of their own affairs.

The "Constitution" resorts to a subterfuge in its interpretation of the resolution of the Cincinnati Platform, which is at war with the whole spirit of the Platform, and at war with the rights of the people of Territory. The resolution declares the right of the people—the "actual residents"—"whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it to form a constitution with or without domestic slavery," and the "Constitution" says:

"Language cannot be clearer or more forcible than the above in the assertion of the principle that when the people of a Territory are sufficiently numerous to entitle them to ask admission into the Union as a State, and when they frame their Constitution for that purpose, they have the inalienable right, without any interference or restriction on the part of Congress, to determine, in that instrument whether they will or will not permit slavery."

Of course they can, and we have yet to see the Democrat who contends they have not. It is an "inalienable right," but wherein does this deny to the people of a Territory, after it shall have been duly organized, and elected its Legislature, to pass such laws as they may require for their government, before they undertake to form a Constitution and apply for admission as a State? When Mr. BUCHANAN accepted the Cincinnati Platform as his chart, what did he mean by saying that "the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits?" Why did he contend for the principle that the people of a territory should be left "perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way?" Does this pin the thing down to the single point of time when they are justified in population to make a Constitution and resolve themselves into a State? Does it embrace merely the intervening period between the formation of a Constitution and admission as a State? The proposition is absurd upon its face.

The "Constitution" falls into the solecism that the territorial legislature can have no power over the subject because its power are all derived from Congress, and therefore it cannot exercise a power which the authority by which it was created does not possess.

Then are not the people represented in the territorial legislature. Then are they to have no voice in their own government. Then it is denied that the people of a territory have any rights, but are mere vassals to be controlled by Congress by its enactments, without a word for themselves.

We ask is this Democratic doctrine? Such is the interpretation by the "Constitution"—such we take is the interpretation of the "National Democrat," the northern Ohio organ, because it endorses the interpretation by giving it to its readers without comment, with the prestige of the Administration organ at Washington—and such is the interpretation of the "Statesman," the central Ohio organ, because it [illegible] the insinuation upon the [illegible], and [illegible] the ultimate intent, and says nothing.

We cannot forbear to [illegible] the [illegible] of this proposition, which again disregards President Buchanan's injunction against long sentences. After this, it is not wonderful that the "Constitution" construes the re-assertion of the true principles of Popular Sovereignty and Congressional non-intervention by Mr. DOUGLAS into an attack upon the premises of the Charleston Convention. It says, to those who believe the people of a territory have the right of self-government as have those of the States:

"If these persons [illegible] of Popular Sovereignty [illegible] information they will agree with the masses of the Democratic party who maintain that the inhabitants of a Territory have the power to settle the slavery question at the time of the formation of the incipient State, and not before. But if they have originated their peculiar theory for the mischievous purpose of creating strife in the ranks of the Democratic party, and subserving their own selfish interests, we cannot expect that truth will convert them, nor can we wish them any severer or more ignominious punishment than the contempt with which the intelligent masses of the people will treat them and their odious doctrines, and the devotion with which the great Democratic party will adhere to the constitutional doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as understood by the people at the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act as defined in the Cincinnati platform, and as interpreted by President Buchanan in his letter of acceptance and inaugural address."

Could human impudence go further? Is it not time for the Democratic press to speak out? Are we to permit such pernicious doctrines that must lead directly into Congressional intervention to be fastened upon our party platform, by indifference, by collusion, by silence? The interpretation of the Cincinnati Platform and the principles of the Democratic party by the Washington "Constitution" would not hold with the Democracy of Ohio an instant. It cannot be viewed in any other light than as a piece of bold and reckless impudence, untenable, without foundation, and at war with "the constitutional doctrine of popular sovereignty, as understood by the people at the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, as defined in the Cincinnati Platform, and as interrupted by President BUCHANAN in his letter of acceptance and Inaugural Address."

A Plain Talk to Democrats.

It has not been the wish as has been intimated, but very far from the intention of this paper, to create any division of sentiment, or difference of action, on State or National issues, between the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, and those who prefer the fortunes of the Administration. We regard all as Democrats who stand upon the Cincinnati Platform, no matter whether they prefer Mr. DOUGLAS or any body else. Every one is entitled to his preference, and every one is entitled to express that preference. It is not a very heinous offense to prefer one individual to another; nor is the expression of such preference inflicting a serious injury, nor can it be construed into an attack, upon the one not preferred. It is particularly Democratic to speak freely, and not keep the tongue tied respecting the merits of men or the policy of measures.—Nor is it necessary that to exalt a man, a presumed rival must be disparaged. To say that we prefer Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency does not argue that we are hostile to all other Democrats. It will be time enough to take us to task when we assail either the record or the personnel of distinguished Democrats.

When the "National Democrat" was started a few months since at Cleveland, there was no outcry at the presumption of its founders, although there was a Democratic paper in that place, which probably its editor, who had been turned out of the Post Office for being friendly to Mr. DOUGLAS, thought was enough. There are others cities, (Chicago for one,) where there was already an established Democratic press, and yet it was not deemed a piece of impudence and effrontery to commence another. But circumstances alter cases. We are regarded by some very disinterested individuals, as imprudent, if not impudent, to publish the PEOPLE'S PRESS, because forsooth "another Democratic paper was not wanted at Columbus;" and our "intentions" in commencing the publication have been construed into "petty animosities." We are told, too, that we are no friend to Mr. DOUGLAS, and that our efforts are calculated to do his cause harm! Now, no friend of Mr. DOUGLAS ever thought or said so. They only could arrive at such perverted conclusion, who are content that the name of Mr. DOUGLAS should never be mentioned, but take its chances, against repeated false and uncontradicted reports and rumors relative to his position. We are not [illegible]. We know that such silence is dangerous to any politician, because it augurs him out of the ring, laid on the shelf, passed by as a "dead cock in the pit," as having

"Reach'd the highest point of all his greatness."

To begin to disparage him is the next step, and there are those who would have flung up their caps for Mr. DOUGLAS a year ago, beginning to gnaw like mice at his reputation—yes, here, even in Ohio, where he has so many friends. It was, (if our small voice could do so,) to prevent those very small mice from growing into large ones, and inflicting real injury, that we established the PEOPLE'S PRESS, and looked to the people for support. When we prove derelict to Democracy, it will be when Democracy shall have become so demoralized and denationalized, that it will emit an odor attributed by Wade to the Whig party—what with the Cincinnati Platform for a guide and Mr. DOUGLAS for a champion, it never can be.

We did not expect to please everybody. In fact, we expected to cause some displeasure, because we do not pursue the beaten track of selfishness, or bow the neck in submissive pliancy to those who aspire to control and direct the Democracy of Ohio. We cannot regard them as more than fallible men, some of them not overscrupulous in the means of attaining their selfish ends. If they had the power, they would sell the Democracy of Ohio to-morrow, if thereby they "put money in their purse." They hate us because we are frank and honest, and are not to be intimidated. We speak our opinions, and warn our party of dangers into which it may be unconsciously led. We have always sought the union and harmony of the Democratic party; and seek it now, when we endeavor to show that the principles maintained by Mr DOUGLAS, are those on which the Democratic party can alone harmoniously and successfully stand. We would not have the people in the hands of politicians, but, to take the reins in their own hands. They are with Mr. DOUGLAS, in sentiment and heart, but if they are never to hear of him, unless to his disparagement, might they not be persuaded that he had left them, had gone astray, or was not worth their support?—As strange things have happened; but as long as we can give them an unmuzzled PRESS, it shall not happen through any neglect or acquiescence of ours.

JUDGE GHOLSON.—The Cincinnati *Press* of last week, in speaking of a recent opinion of Judge Gholson, remarks:

Mr. Gholson's opinion is that of a rigid follower of precedents and literal construction.—He is not remarkable for his power over the spirit of the law; he sticks close to the book where he finds enough to satisfy him. A case cripples his mind, if an authority precludes vigorous investigation. The reason of the rule is hardly ever as sacred to a lawyer's conscience as the rule itself; and Mr. Gholson, although eminent in his profession, master of learning, and familiar with its adjudications, besides being most capable of giving his opinions in a clear and sententious form, is still a lawyer advising his clients and earning his fees. We are not satisfied with that advice, and we think that one effect of restoring him to the Bench will be to shake his confidence in this last professional effort.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—At Cincinnati, the turnkey of the City Prison, detecting a man named Henry Francis in the act of passing liquor to the prisoners, arrested him, and Judge Lowe fined him ten dollars and costs, and committed him to the city prison for three days. It would be well if the example were followed every where.

Democratic Candidate for Supreme Judge

We are told that the matter has been definitely settled, and that Judge WHITMAN remains a candidate, notwithstanding the voluntary declaration of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that he would withdraw in favor of Judge SWAN.

We do not perceive how any such arrangement could possibly be made, unless Judge WHITMAN was reluctant to accept the honor intended him by the State Democratic Convention, and the Democratic party were willing to go into the State canvass with a mutilated ticket. We believe that it was the wish of many who are solicitous to reinstate Judge SWAN upon the bench, that the place should have been left open—without a nomination, that they might unite with the Democratic party in the election of Judge, but then there was no certainty of their voting the whole Democratic ticket. If it were merely to reinstate Judge SWAN, unless a bargain could have been consummated, which none were authorized to do, we cannot perceive what advantage would have resulted to the Democratic ticket, however much his friends may have desired the election of the Judge who had been supplanted by the Republicans. It was generally conceded that no nomination could have been made, if Judge WHITMAN had declined, and the placing of Judge SWAN's name upon the ticket would have been merely by tacit consent of the parties—a plan that might have succeeded, but very much in the way of party organization; for it would have been discovered by the *opposition* that there were conflicting sentiments upon the ticket, upon important and radical questions, which they would not have been slow to point out.

The two parties are now arrayed, like armies in the field, with their own officers in command. There may or may not be a separate ticket for Judge SWAN, as many of his friends wish to vote for him any how. If they really desire to defeat the nomination which supplanted him, they will not so throw their votes as to be useless. But that is their lookout. We should have been gratified to see any honorable arrangement by which Judge SWAN would have been re-elected, but that did not blind us to the difficulties in the way.—[Fact.

We take the foregoing from the "Daily Fact," and may add that the suggestion of Judge WHITMAN's withdrawal was a very nicely executed piece of work, in which neither he nor Judge Swan was consulted. The appearance about the same time, not to say simultaneously, of the same thing in a New York paper, as well as one at Washington, with its appearance in a leading paper at home, had something very striking about it; and it is not astonishing that a number of Democratic papers in the State were ready, if they expressed no anxiety, to fall in with the arrangement.

We are glad that the object was not accomplished. While it would have shown, (what we hope will always be the case,) that the Democratic party have a due respect for an intelligent, firm and upright Judge, who is not to be swerved from his duty by party pressure; and are ready to forego the pleasure of elevating to their highest bench one of their own true, unflinching, tried political friends, in defense of the independence of the Judiciary, the arrangement would have subjected them and all concerned to much animadversion, and a misinterpretation of motive that might have caused disaffection. We do not say it would have been disastrous, because we believe firmly that Judge SWAN would not only have been triumphantly elected, but that the whole ticket would have been elected. But our confidence in the election of the Democratic ticket is not shaken. It is conceded that Judge WHITMAN is a capable jurist, and had an experience on the Common Pleas Bench, where he acquitted himself to the praise of all for the clearness, promptitude and correctness with which he dispatched the business of his Courts, that augurs most favorably for the satisfaction he will give in the more elevated sphere to which he has been named.

When the State Democratic Convention nominated Judge WHITMAN as candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, he was invested with their full confidence, and to have withdrawn, unless under the most imperative circumstances, would have been an acquiescence and connivance on his part, not very complimentary to the Democratic body from whom he received his nomination. At first sight we did not credit his withdrawal. He had no means of returning the trust to those from whom he received it, and his immediate friends, even if he had consented, were unwilling that he should make the sacrifice. The "Ohio Eagle," published at Lancaster, where Judge WHITMAN resides, has the following article on the subject:

JUDGE WHITMAN.—An article in the Cincinnati "Enquirer," a few days ago, stating that Judge Whitman desired to withdraw from the State ticket, in order that Judge Swan might be taken up by the Democrats and run on their ticket for Supreme Judge, astounded everybody here, and no one more than Judge Whitman himself. Such an announcement was utterly without authority, and did Judge W. great injustice. He never for one moment entertained such a thought.

The Democracy of the State have honored him with a place on their ticket, and there he intends his name to stand until victory or honorable defeat shall be the issue of the contest. If the many friends of Judge Swan, who have bitterly felt the indignity done him, and who would resent the blow struck at an independent judiciary, desire to give expression and effect to their just indignation, it can best be done by assisting in the election of an able, fearless, upright man, such as our candidate, Judge Whitman.

It would be too late to talk of his withdrawal from the canvass, thereby taking a step towards disorganization, and insuring the success of a hitherto respected man, who had dishonored himself by becoming the instrument of bad men and madmen in their shameful attempt to awe and control the judiciary of the State. We do not believe the the friends of Judge Swan have had any idea of bringing him forward as a Democratic candidate, and we are at a loss to understand what mistaken views have governed the minds of the persons who first suggested so futile and incongruous a project. Surely they little understand Judge Whitman, or know what stuff he is made of, to conceive the thought that he would falter in the beginning of a battle to be fiercely fought to the bitter end with a hated and dangerous foe. He has waged a long contest with the enemies of the Democracy, has kept the faith, and in weal or woe has claimed no higher honor than to share the common fate, whether good or bad, of his party.

The Democracy of the State can rest assured that he will be with them and of them, now and henceforth, and that wherever their banner waves in the coming contest, his name will be inscribed upon it, and his hand will sustain it.

The "Eagle" is a staunch, unwavering Democratic paper, (notwithstanding it fell under the displeasure of the "Statesman,") and upholds the true interests of the party. What it says of "a step towards disorganization" is correct; and so will it be viewed by all candid men, who examine the subject in all of its bearings.

And the same may be said of its remarks relative to the course of the friends of Judge SWAN. Their chief objection to the person who superseded him in the Republican nomination, must be in the mode and character and terms of that nomination, and his ready acceptance of it under the circumstances. If they would have voted for Judge SWAN against him, they should not be reluctant to vote for a capable and honorable jurist against him, who having been selected for the important post by his party, could not consistently retire, merely to gratify their wishes.

THE WRONG WADE.—It has been said that B. F. Wade did not make that speech attributed to him, to the ladies of Ashtabula, in which the proposition was made to march to Cleveland and *vi et armis* liberate the Oberlin rioters; but that it was a hot-headed nephew who has no more discretion than his uncle. The former, it was, who said, "If the Supreme Court of Ohio will not grant the habeas corpus, the people of the Western Reserve must grant it—sword in hand if need be." We make the correction, with the assurance that it was not Senator Wade, but his nephew; but, at the same time, we are very confident Senator Wade has said things equally bad, and thought things a deuced sight worse, if that were possible.

The Interests of White Men.

The Republicans are the only true friends of the free white, laboring man. They want the territories kept free, as Nature and the Constitution designed they should be for the benefit of white men, who, with brave hearts and strong arms, are seeking their fortunes in the West, where free laborers will not have to work side by side with slaves. The Democracy want the territories for the benefit of slaveholders and their "niggers," and they want Cuba, that they may have more room for their "niggers."—They would degrade free labor and exclude it from all the territories, by placing it on a level with slave labor. That the Democratic party is the foe of the poor man is proved by the fact, that they have time and again defeated the Homestead Bill in Congress, which was designed to give free homes to actual settlers—a measure which the Republicans cordially endorse.—[Tiffin Tribune.

Now, if any editor, who ordinarily addresses himself to "clap trap," to gull his readers, can look at that paragraph without blushing up to the ears to think what he has done, and of what he been guilty, it will be because he has none! The man who wrote it must be ready to creep through the smallest kind of hole even at self-contemplation. If any Democrat ever contemplated appearing smart by any such straining after notoriety, or desired to make capital by such shallow device, let him reflect how mean it must make a man feel, if he have feeling, when communing with his own conscience, and scorn such stooping from the high and respectable sphere of an editor to such despicable and contemptible demagoguery.

It would be charity to attribute it to ignorance and so we do, when we hear any one attempt such an argument; but there is that which shows design, and does not shrink from imposition, provided there be a chance of its success.

Let us examine it categorically.

"The Republicans are the only true friends of the free white, laboring man."

Is this true? We shall see by what follows:

"They want the territories kept free, as Nature and the Constitution divined they should be for the benefit of white men, who, with brave hearts and strong arms, are seeking their fortunes in the West, where free laborers will not have to work side by side with slaves."

Do they not want the territories "kept free" for the negro too, as well as the white man, or else why refuse to prevent him from putting his foot upon the soil? Why reject the proposition to keep out the negro altogether? In the free admission of negroes, do they not open the way for him "to work side by side" with the white laborer? What argument was used by northern politicians, Republican politicians, for opposing the admission of free territory, but that negroes were excluded, and that in the States they represented, negroes were recognized as citizens, and they challenged the constitutionality of any such prohibitory principle?

But we are told that "the Democracy want the territories for the benefit of slaveholders and their 'niggers.'" When did the Democracy ever afford ground for such accusation? They avow as a sacred principle, from which they will not swerve, that the domestic institutions of the territories shall be left to the people of the territories, to determine for themselves whether they will have "niggers" or not. They accord the right to the people of the territories to say whether they are willing to permit free negroes to compete with white labor on their soil, or, as is most likely, be a burden and source of annoyance there. To this we understand the Republicans to object decidedly.

And we are told that the Democracy "want Cuba that they may have more room for their 'niggers.'" Was there ever anything more preposterous or absurd? Are we to understand that the Republicans do not want Cuba? Will they make that issue? The Democracy desire the annexation of Cuba, with its untold wealth and resources, to prevent it from falling into the hands of a more powerful nation than Spain—because it lies contiguous to our southern coast, and is the key to the Gulf of Mexico, commanding the avenues to the commerce of the South and Great West—because its people are groaning beneath the heel of despotism and would be free—because it would add to our national wealth and augment our protection of the great staples that are not only luxuries, but have become necessaries of life—because instead of a great rival to our sugar interest, we should add to that interest a productive region greater than all we at present possess—because under the benign laws of our Government, its industry would be increased, its productiveness enhanced, and the amount of human happiness augmented. What has been shown to be untrue and a mere reckless assertion, with regard to other charges, holds good as to "the Homestead bill." That the Democratic party has always been friendly and just to the poor man, is traced in its every act since the formation of the party, which is almost coeval with the government. It was a former boast of its opponents that they had "all the decency," and that the Democratic party was for the most part composed of "the tag-rag-and-bobtail" of community.

The idea of a "Homestead bill" is of Democratic origin. It has been sought to provide a fair and honest measure of which the upright and industrious, however poor, might avail themselves. They have not offered a bribe to the poor man to catch his vote. They have not tempted him with a bait to lure him from allegiance to his own self-respect. They have not promised him what they meant not to perform. They have so conducted the policy of the public lands as to place within the reach of honest industry the securing of a home. They have obeyed the Constitution and laws in their enlightened policy, and what they have done has "stood the test of scrutiny and time."

But when the Republicans had the majority, when power was in their hands, what became of their loud and empty promises? We see no traces of their fulfillment on the statute book. They are valiant in what they will do, but what have they done? We ask the "poor man," (if he must be invoked,) to examine and answer.

They have kept up the constant cry of "nigger," have bent all their energies to advance him to the status of the white man, have stood in the way of useful enactments to prevent the accumulation of a black population in your midst, which the statistics show to be the very worst kind of population [illegible]; and now are making a terrible fuss because the Democracy have said negroes and those of visible African descent, shall not jostle the white man from the polls.

☞ Mr. Douglas is reported to have said at the depot on Saturday evening last, that if he got the Charleston nomination he would carry nearly all the Northern States. He had been told that he could not get his native State, Vermont, but he would not credit it. He had been there; and the people talked differently. He [illegible] despair of Vermont, even. At that time the Little Giant was not aware that the "Douglas men" in that State had succeeded in securing the nominees to the Charleston convention. That indicates that his chances, in event of his nomination for the Presidency, would not be hopeless in Vermont.—[Dayton Empire.

There is a manifest tendency to Mr. DOUGLAS displayed in every mail that reaches us, and which cannot be suppressed. The ball will continue to roll until it acquires the force of an avalanche. He stands upon a principle that cannot be shaken, and his fortress is impregnable.—His chances for the Presidency grow brighter every day, and every Democratic eye must, soon or late, turn to him as the man for the crisis of 1860.

SENSIBLE TALK.—The Hopkinsville (Ky.,) *Press*, a sensible Democratic paper, holds the following very judicious position, which it were well if it were more considered by those who move in a more extended sphere:

"While we are for protecting the interests of the South by all constitutional means, when the emergency arises, yet, as it has not arisen, the democratic press of Kentucky should cease to wrangle about a mere abstract question, which probably never may be a practical one."

Naturalization—Duty of the Government.

We publish an able and interesting article on Naturalization and the obligations of our Government, from the Chicago "Times," which it will be seen, agrees in every particular with the views we had already expressed upon the subject.

There is one point to which we may advert again with propriety. We allude to the oath of naturalization. How can an applicant for naturalization papers legitimately take that oath, by which, while he declares allegiance to this country, he forswears all allegiance to every king or potentate whatever, and especially to the Government he has left, if he, notwithstanding his oath, still owes allegiance to his own native country, and will be subject to bear arms, should he, as in the case of Rome, return to his native country? Allegiance is defined to be the natural obligation to the country of one's nativity.—But we hold that this natural obligation is cancelled by naturalization, or whence the term?—Naturalization confers upon the foreign-born, the rights, privileges and immunities of a native citizen.—Naturalization, therefore, nullifies, blots out, extinguishes former allegiance. There is no distinction permissible save the specifications of the National Constitution. It is not the mere right to exercise the elective franchise which naturalization confers, but the right to the protection of the Government, wherever he may be, just as if he had been born here. No matter what claim may be raised to his allegiance by a foreign Government, he has parted with it all, for the privilege of the protection of the Government he has adopted.

Say, as is the case of Prussia, all of whose citizens owe allegiance by service in her army, a naturalized American citizen depending upon the protection of his Government, is forced in the army, what is the obligation of our Government? First, last and all the time, we say, to interpose for his liberation just as much as if he were a native of the United States.

Besides, to take the ground which is by some others maintained, as well as by the Secretary of State, that where a man has actually been in the army, or has been called into it, he still owes service, to his native Government, despite his oath of allegiance to this country, would he not be amenable to be shot as a deserter, for not having fulfilled his term of service? It is not certain that martial law would be so lax as to drive him into the army to fulfill that term, owing allegiance to this country and claiming to be a citizen of this country with all the rights of such citizen. The penalty of desertion into which absenteeism would be construed, would be death. Such furloughs are not recognized, without leave, too, so to enable a Prussian or a Frenchman to become a citizen of the United States. The construction, therefore, of the Secretary of State would involve the death penalty.

We hope to see this matter overhauled by the next Congress, and that the solemn guaranty of protection be thrown around all who are found worthy to be admitted to American citizenship—that a different interpretation of the naturalization law will be announced—that the United States will guard the rights of her citizens wherever they may be.

Hon. S. A. Douglas and the Presidency.

The letter of Mr. DOUGLAS, although it contains nothing new, or that was not previously known, (especially to his friends) seems to have somewhat excited the magnates of the eastern press, especially those of New York, who are disposed to consider it of considerable importance, although their co-laborers here manage to let it slip without recognition. Simultaneously the *Tribune, Times, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*—all speak out. The first named, thinks DOUGLAS the strongest man in the ranks, that "his letter is frank, manly and intelligible," but he has no chance! The *Post* thinks it only looks bold. The *Times* thinks "the doctrines presented by Mr. DOUGLAS are the last hope of the Democracy for a National triumph," and the *Commercial Advertiser* thinks "had Mr. DOUGLAS always spoken with the same frankness and firmness, he would ere this have won a popular respect and confidence that would have made his prospects for the Presidency brighter than those of any Democratic competitor."

If our cotemporaries of the *Statesman* and *State Journal* do not let their readers know what *they* think, there may be some danger of their making up their minds that DOUGLAS, as the Cincinnati *Commercial* and *Statesman*, and divers other papers, suggested last year, is just the man for the party of progress and the crisis.

The *Statesman* has hardly had time to read DOUGLAS's letter, its editor having been occupied in ferrying across the Ohio river and quarreling with the Zanesville *Aurora*, a Democratic paper, against which he owes some grudge; but for the *State Journal* there is no excuse; for the *Statesman* charges it with having near half-a-dozen editors, while its own political and grammatical blunders emanate but from one!

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The friends of Judge Douglas here are in possession of the following letter explaining his position on the subject of the Presidency:

"WASHINGTON, June 22, 1859.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. Before this question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted.

"If, as I have full faith they will, the democratic party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform in 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination and approved by the people in his election—in that event, my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention, if they see proper to do so. If on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the democratic party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these, their time honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, in lieu of them the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as their revival of the African Slave Trade, or a Congressional Slave Code for the territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, as other property, it is due to candor to say that in such an event I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me.

"Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit, I am, very respectfully, your friend,

[Signed] "S. A. DOUGLAS."

Western Correspondence.

We publish this week a letter from an esteemed friend, who has "seen the elephant" at Pike's Peak, and is steering by the compass and overland route to Oregon and Washington Territory. He was perfectly satisfied with his brief experience at the "diggins," denounces the "speculators" who got up the "bubble," and admonishes his friends against being misled by any further deception. His first letter is dated in June, and comes to us by way of Columbus, N. T., from which place it was forwarded on the 18th inst. We are promised a continuance of his favors as he progresses to the setting sun, and anticipate much entertainment from his observations on the route. He is an intelligent and energetic gentleman, and what he "sets down" may be appreciated as entirely reliable.

☞ The Louisville *Courier* mentions the organization of a new K. N. Association called "United Sons of America."

Eyes Right!

The Toledo *Times*, which is a truly independent paper, and cannot properly be classed with the press of either party, but independently "hoeing its own row," has the following article, which is worthy of consideration by those who have their country's welfare at heart:

HAVE WE A DEMOCRATIC PARTY?—Such is the heading of an article in the last State "Journal" that has come to hand—at the present time, a query of considerable importance. It is patent that we have a dyed-in-the-wool Abolition party,—a party that is pushing its lines up to a point which threatens a sundering of the ties of Union which have so long existed between the States of this confederacy.

At such a time it is a question of no small moment whether we have a party among us of sufficient power to resist the encroachments that are being made upon Constitutional liberty. When the point is distinctly made by the dominant party of the State of overslaughing its judiciary, because it will not bend itself to the work of establishing the voting in town meetings on the Western Reserve, that the Constitution of the United States is unconstitutional, erecting the same into law—then it becomes the duty of conservative men and patriots to look well to their ways and treat the emergency of the case like men.

In this country, all such questions of political economy are met by the voters voting their votes. It is the argument of "dernier resort," which the people have always used to effect political reforms whereby the will of the people has passed into law. If the citizens of Ohio are ready to see the darkening cloud of niggerism which is now considerably larger than a "man's hand" sweep the State, they have but to remain supine and indifferent.

For ourselves, speaking but for ourselves, regarding the issue embodied in the present State canvass, we say frankly that we are glad, for once, that we have a "Democratic party" among us, and if conservative men look at the real and true interests of the State, as we aim to do, they too will have reason to feel thankful that on one single point there is a chance to silence fanaticism. We shall vote to elect an unpledged and unbiassed Judge of the Supreme Court, as against the attempted menace of the judiciary, which is the object of the dominant party to effect and sustain.

Western Correspondence—No. I.

FORT KEARNEY, N. T., June 1859.

As the great excitement of the Pike's Peak gold mines has now about worn itself out, and the victims thereof left once more to enjoy the benefit of a sober and tranquil thought, it behooves me in behalf of justice and in defense of my own right, who with thousands of others have been so unfortunate as to be designated a "Pike's Peaker," to lay before the public a few items relative to this, the greatest of all humbugs. That the Pike's Peak gold mines are a humbug no reasonable person for a moment will deny. The thousands, who have been to the mines and returned, unanimously declare that gold does not exist in paying quantities—thus fully corroborating the statement that "the whole thing was premeditated and created for a speculation by the Missouri river traders." Already the lives of some of these base speculators have paid the penalty of their transgression. But notwithstanding the awful death of their fellow-deceivers, we yet find some false and daring demagogues, who declare the mines to be good. Every reader of the "Press" and I may say seven-eighths of the entire grown population of the United States, have in possession satisfactory and adequate proof that the whole affair, is a grand speculating scheme. The man who created and kept up this humbug deserve an appellation indicative of a more degraded act than man has ever yet received. My trip up the Platte was at a time that afforded me an opportunity of seeing the emigration and excitement at its most wild and rabid state.

At this time of writing, the emigration is greatly diminished and the excitement nearly subsided. The emigration to Oregon and California is very great. The weather is cool and very stormy. I shall leave in the morning, bound for the Columbia river, and will write you again when I arrive at Fort Hall. Till then I remain as ever, yours,

R. E. S.

CHARLES W. BLAIR, Esq.—The Lecompton "National Democrat" of the 16th inst., says:

Charles W. Blair, son-in-law of Gov. Medary, arrived in our city last evening, accompanied by his family. Mr. Blair is a lawyer by profession, and has come to this Territory with the intention of making it his home. We wish him prosperity.

Ohio will lose one of her cleverest, most honorable and intelligent sons; but then the young giant of the Far West that is to be, will be the gainer by our loss. We wish "Charley" and his "bonnie Kate" all happiness and prosperity; and that their new home may be as cheerful and delightful as the scene of domestic tranquility and boundless hospitality they left.—Mr. BLAIR will make his mark in Kansas. A gentleman of taste and refined cultivation, he will have to lay aside for the present, many of those literary pleasures which have solaced leisure hours, for the rough-and-tumble of his profession, in which he is bound to take an eminent position. We congratulate Gov. MEDARY upon this choice of his son-in-law, for now home is drawn nearer by the presence of the most affectionate of daughters.

CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS.—We learn from the Kansas "Press," published at Cottonwood Falls, by S. N. Wood, Esq., that the National Democratic ticket for members of the Constitutional Convention did not receive a single vote in Chase county. About one hundred votes were polled, and the "Press" says the census when taken will show two hundred votes in the county.

Our neighbor of the *State Journal* affects to feel surprise at this result, which is natural enough. People that would so name their county would be very apt to follow the proclivities of him they intended to honor. It is to be presumed, however, that out of the other hundred that did not think it worth while to vote, there were a few national Democrats—otherwise the "stuffing" may have not been all done by the latter, who are charged with putting up the "keerds" at Leavenworth.

OPINION OF A PHILADELPHIA LAWYER.—The Philadelphia *Press*, in speaking of the letter of Gen. Cass to Mr. LeClerc, of Tennessee, says:

One of the ablest lawyers in Philadelphia, in a private note to the editor of this Journal, says: "I always understood the American political rule to be that all allegiance to foreign potentates and powers would be totally renounced by adopted citizens, and that it always was the boast of *our party* that we had made that naturalization law, and that we would maintain it and see it respected." He adds: "I say this, of course, not in behalf of naturalized citizens, but in behalf of every American, and especially of those who, if Gen. Cass' doctrine be true, can be re-captured, and kept from their American wives and children, because once on a time they had been subjects of King Bomba, or some other miserable despot in the Old World."

Such is the general expression of opinion from every person who speaks at all. So far as we have seen, the special organs do not dare either to commend or censure this withdrawal of the protection of the government from a large number of American citizens.

PRESSED INTO WAR SERVICE.—The Indianapolis "Journal" says that Mr. Frederick Rusch, of that city, a well known and prosperous produce dealer, who went to Europe some six or eight weeks since, on a visit to his old home and friends, was immediately claimed as a conscript, forced into the army, and is now held there to serve his three years as a Prussian soldier.

Then, according to the rule prescribed by our Government, there is no salvation for him until his term of service shall have expired, but to fight it out. "Well-known and prosperous produce dealers" should be cautious, and take themselves to a better market.

DOUGLAS IN NEW ENGLAND.—It is more than probable that the delegates to the Charleston Convention from the New England States will be in favor of the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—first, last and always. Vermont has spoken that way of herself, and Maine and Massachusetts will ere long follow.

A Republican Opinion of Negroes and Foreign-Born Citizens.

We are not astonished that the Massachusetts amendment subjecting naturalized citizens to two years probation, before invested with the right of suffrage, should be acceptable to such politicians as the editor of the Cleveland *Herald*, to whom the following sentiments are attributed:

"We unhesitatingly aver that seven-tenths of the foreigners in our land, who bow in obedience to the will of the Pope of Rome, are not as intelligent as the full-blooded Africans of our State—we will not include the part bloods.—Yet, should a move be made to curtail the naturalization laws even to extending the residence of the most illiterate, ignorant foreigner that lands on our shores, such a din would be raised by the Democrats as would deafen the State."

Here is an admission that the rights of the foreigners are not only respected by the Democracy, but that they are guarded by them. Why should the naturalization law be extended as to time? Are not five years sufficient for "the most illiterate, ignorant foreigner that lands on our shores," if you please, to acquire a knowledge of our language, our customs, as much as is necessary for him to know of the operation of our government? We are astonished at the *Herald's* proclivity to "the nigger," but there is no accounting for tastes, you know.

From the Chicago Times.

An Improving Public Sentiment.

We alluded yesterday to the fact that at the South the newspapers are beginning to discuss the question of the next Presidency with a great deal of freedom. We also pointed out the cause of this discussion, and stated its effects as indicated in the changing tone of the Southern press. There is no doubt whatever that it is now evident to the sagacious politicians of that section of the Union—as it has long been to us—that if they persist in the foolish attempt to substitute for the plainest Democratic tenet in our platform the most anti-Democratic dogma that can possibly be conceived, namely, intervention for protection of slavery in the territories, that the Democratic party North will be ruined, and the South left to rely on Abolitionists to protect them in their constitutional rights. Once let this be understood—and a child can understand it—by the masses in the slaveholding States, and we shall have no further trouble on that head. As a matter of sectional interest, the effort to have Congress intervene to establish and protect slavery in the territories would be disastrous. There is no way Congress could do this effectually; and there would be no end to troublesome litigation. As a question of policy, it would be still worse. In case the friends of a slave code should engraft that as a plank (of which there is no danger) upon the Democratic platform—what would be the result? Is any man in the South so insane as to suppose that a Congress could ever be elected that would enact a slave code? The only effect would be to defeat the Democratic party in the nation—for it is as certain, in that case, to be killed at the South as at the North. No; a policy so suicidal will not be insisted on by any party of respectable numbers in any Southern State. On the contrary, it is deemed by the wise and prudent men of the nation their first duty, as it is their chief necessity, to set to work to help the Democracy of the North to redeem some of their lost strength. With the doctrine of non-intervention the people of the North are satisfied,—give us that for a platform in 1860 and victory will be easily won. And the Northern Democratic press should at once cause it to be made known to the ends of the Union that we will accept of nothing less.

One other influence that has been at work in the South, we attribute to the unanswerable speech of Mr. Douglas in reply to Mr Brown, in the Senate, February 23, in opposition to a congressional slave code, and in defence of Popular Sovereignty in the territories—which speech has had a wide circulation in the South, and been extensively read. Of late, too, many leading Southern Democratic newspapers have printed this speech, and as its sentiments come to be rightly apprehended by the people, it is receiving indorsement. We have now before us a Florida paper—the Jacksonville *Republican*—a very able and influential organ—in which is a notice of intention to commence, the following week, the republication of the speech above alluded to.—We copy the notice:

SENATOR DOUGLAS—HIS POSITION.—Next week we shall commence the publication of the speech of Senator Douglas, delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 23, 1859, in reply to Hon. A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, and others, in opposition to the passage of a code of laws by Congress to protect slavery in the territories, and in favor of banishing from the halls of Congress all questions touching domestic slavery in the territories, and remanding them to the people of her territories, to be disposed of as they may see proper, subject to an appeal to the judicial tribunals, to test the validity of the territorial enactments under the Constitution of the United States, together with an appendix, showing the position of distinguished public men on this question in the great contests of 1854 and 1856.

No one who has not read this speech can understand the position of this great man. We publish the speech and appendix for two reasons: first, because we desire to show that the Senator still occupies the position taken by the Democratic leaders on the question of slavery by the adoption of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; and, secondly, because we want to put our readers in possession of some valuable political information. We hope it will be carefully read and preserved.

RE-UNION OF THE STATE SENATE.—There is to be a re-union of the Ohio State Senate at the Ohio White Sulphur Springs on the Fourth of July next. The invitation is due to the hospitality of Hon. W. P. Reid, Senator from that district, concerning whose liberality and generosity no remarks need be made to those who are acquainted with him.—*Dayton Empire.*

A more agreeable mode of spending the "glorious Fourth" could not be devised; and it was a happy thought of Hon. W. P. REID, to whom, however, *happy thoughts* are not infrequent visitors. There never was a body of men, entertaining individual and conflicting opinions, who moved more harmoniously together than the late Ohio Senate. During the whole two years, not more than two or three occasions arose when any bitterness was expressed, and after a day or two, whatever momentary excitement experienced, had been entirely passed by and forgotten in the cordial manner of transacting the public business. The majority made the natural restiveness of the minority under a knowledge of their weakness, sit as lightly as possible, and at the parting-time they all shook hands friends. Such a re-union as proposed by Mr. REID is honorable to him, and will be most agreeable to his late fellow Senators.

☞ H. H. Van Horne, of New Orleans, put a heavily loaded pistol to his head and blew his head to fragments, on Sunday evening, because a young lady, on whom he had placed his affections, saw fit to smile on his more fortunate rival.

Death of Col. Hart.

Col. GIDEON WILLIAMS HART died suddenly at his residence in Blendon tp., Franklin Co., O., on Monday morning, June 20th, in the 64th year of his age.

Col. HART was born in Farmington, Conn., July 21st 1795, being the fourth son of Dr. JOHN HART, an eminent physician of that place. He emigrated to the west in the spring of 1816, and located in Blendon tp., (then Harrison,) in this county, in 1819; married in the fall of the same year Miss NANCY LANGDON, of Vincennes, Ind., by whom he was the father of five children, three of whom, a son and two daughters, with the estimable companion of his life, survive.

Col. HART was gifted by nature with a high order of intellectual endowments, possessing quickness of perception, acuteness of thought, strength and force of mind, with liberal cultivation; a combination of brilliant gems not often witnessed in the same character—and properly directed in an appropriate sphere of action could not have failed to have left a mark, bright and shining, high up in the scale of the achievements of men. He possessed a noble, generous nature, ever actuated by a spirit of benevolence. He had frequently been called to occupy positions of trust and importance by the favor of his fellow-citizens.

Socially, Col. H. was hospitable, genial, pleasant, affable and dignified. In religious sentiment he was of the most liberal school, freely according to others the same freedom of thought he exercised for himself. In politics he was emphatically a whig of the HENRY CLAY school, retaining to the day of his death a lively and ardent regard for that great and noble man and statesman, and for the principles of which he was the noblest champion of them all.

Col. H. was among the early settlers of the township—was the associate, friend and compatriot of our Lee and Washburn, Moore, Phelps, Cooper, Hempstead, Mattoon and Jameson, McDaniel, Gillespie, Wright, Griswold, Osborn, and a host of others, fathers whose memory we cherish, and whom we delight to honor; some of whom have passed from the stage of action, while others remain with us with forms bent and heads whitened all o'er with the toils of years and the battling vicissitudes of life; and whose earthly reward is the greatest glory of man—a virtuous and honorable old age!

It was the privilege of the writer to have enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with, and to be an ardent admirer of the subject of this sketch, and he breathes but the earnest wish of his heart in ardently desiring that while the youth of our community may emulate his many virtues, and draw lessons of wisdom from the teachings of his life, they will not wreck a life of usefulness and renown upon that shoal that has wrought destruction to so many of the greatest minds and noblest souls of men.

C. P. L.

Blendon, June 23d, 1859.

Death of Dr. Bailey

The death of GAMALIEL BAILEY, editor of the *National Era*, published at Washington City, and devoted to the liberation of the blacks in the United States, has been announced in the papers as having transpired on board the Arago, on its outward voyage, on the 5th inst. Mr. BAILEY found his health undermined by the incessant labors connected with his press, and undertook a voyage to Europe in the hope of improvement. He was at one time associated with the late JAMES G. BIRNEY, and succeeded him as editor of the *Philanthropist*, published at Cincinnati, which, like the *Era*, was devoted to the liberation of the blacks. He was a most genial and estimable gentleman, highly respected by all who knew him, however much they differed from him upon the one sentiment to which he gave his best energies. He leaves a family to mourn his loss, one that to them is irreparable.

The Letter of Mr. Douglas.

This is an important document, because Mr. DOUGLAS does and means what he says. It is consistent with his whole political course. He will not permit his name to be used in connection with the Presidency, unless the Democratic Platform, of 1856 shall remain unmutilated in 1860. He cannot accept interpolations that will destroy its unity and symmetry. With a different platform he will not go before the Charleston Convention. What then? Will the Democratic party insist upon another platform, or upon having DOUGLAS, with the Platform of 1856?

THE LATE ELECTION.—We are unable to inform our readers how many delegates the Democratic party has elected to the Constitutional Convention, but sufficient is known to show that they have the power to procure the formation of a white man's Constitution, excluding from the future State free negroes as well as slaves. This will give white men the full benefit of the free labor system. Besides, when it is known that white men will not be compelled to labor side by side with negroes, as they will not, if *all* are excluded, white laboring men and women will emigrate to the State and *fully supply the demand*. Only such a Constitution can be ratified by our people.

From the result of the late election, it is clear that nearly, if not quite, every county in the Territory will cast a Democratic majority at our succeeding elections. Let the Democracy of our county perfect their county organizations. Township clubs should be organized, and Democrats induced to subscribe for Democratic papers.

Every territory that has ever entered the Union has done so as a Democratic State, and Kansas is about to enjoy the same honor.—*Leavenworth (Kansas) National Democrat, June 16.*

☞ In some localities a white man is considered as good as a negro—but in this, as this time, he is no where—a darkey has no trouble in getting a "snort" of liquor at places where a white man can't get a "smell."—[Richmond (Ind.) Broad Axe.

There's an offended individual—who would like to take a "snort," but would put up with a "smell," only that luxury is monopolized by the "colled pusson." He should be very thankful that it is so, for "white man's very uncertin," if he should happen to "snort" too often.

☞ The Democratic papers in Maine are publishing the proceedings of the town caucuses for the choice of delegates to the Bangor State Convention to be holden on the 30th inst. We notice that in many of them resolutions enunciating the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty are passed unanimously and delegates selected who still regard the Democratic party, State and National, as of some account; and who despise the wishes of sundry tide-waiters and postmasters, who receive their political notions from the same source that tenders them their salaries.—*Milwaukee News.*

JUDGE SWAN.—The Black Republicans of this county are considerably "put out" with their delegation to the State Convention, in consequence of their vote to slaughter Judge Swan. The greater portion of the Republican party are decidedly opposed to the domineering of the Western Reserve clans, and will most undoubtedly exhibit their displeasure at the ballot box in October.—*Morrow Co. Dem.*

☞ The intelligent correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* announces that there is no doubt that Gov. Wise and his friends have commenced an energetic movement in his behalf for the Presidency in 1860. The leading Northern connection of this organization recognizes FERNANDO WOOD, of New York, as its chief, and sympathizes strongly with the friends of Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of the same State.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

Fourth of July.

Before another number of our paper will be issued, the "Glorious Fourth" will have come and gone. The recurrence of the day ought to bring up all the associations which cluster around memory and make us national. We have always loved to hear of our fathers' bravery and our mothers' fortitude in opening for us this "great country," and it will be an evil hour when the story tires and we cease to feel the glow at the recital which stirred up the warm blood of boyhood.

The celebration at this place promises to be uncommonly imposing. The gentlemen, to whom were entrusted the general arrangements, set about the work in earnest, and our people may prepare themselves for a grand and general jubilee.—Gen. Joseph H. Geiger is the orator of the day, and he will do the subject justice. He is eloquent and vigorous as a speaker, is fortunate in illustration, happy in metaphor, and has the skill of an artist in grouping events and portraying character.

The committee were judicious in their selection. Gen. Geiger will be found equal to the occasion, and a brilliant oration may be anticipated.

If the recurrence of the day revive the national feelings that once swelled and swayed the American heart—it will be glorious indeed. If it can break through the crust of selfishness, and disturb the stagnation of indifference—if it can kindle once more the fires of patriotism, and stimulate that devotion to country and its high destiny, which distinguished our fathers, the "4th of July" will have executed a double mission—that of witnessing the birth of a free and independent nation, and of beholding a return to the national virtue which gave it freedom, by a people who had been fast sinking into such indifference to the memory of the past and obligations in the future, that their nationality was passing away.

Let us all then, give to the day the honor of which it is worthy—let us hallow it and its memories in our hearts, and American must still be free—"one and indivisible."

☞ We will be under special obligations to the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, if it will give us credit for original articles copied from our paper. A few days since, that paper had the impudence to copy one of our best "local items" into its editorial columns, without as much as "thank you." Does the *Plaindealer* steal its wit?—*Morrow County Democrat.*

The *Plaindealer* should understand the embarrassment in which it places one to encounter *cross Rhoades* without a sign. Now, for our part, we don't care whether our friends do a "*credit* business," or not, so that they show their appreciation by using our articles. If they do not give us "credit" in their papers, they do in their hearts, and it's all the same. Besides, it shows a higher appreciation of the merit of the article, to appropriate it without "credit." The *Plaindealer* don't even let us see whether it considers any of our articles worth stealing, for we have not laid eyes on it in eight weeks that we have been

"Sent into this breathing world."

But we do not complain—knowing that we should not make much off of one who has grown *Gray* in service, and carries a plug of Artemus Ward's tent-pole in his pocket.

P. S.—Since the above was in type we have received the *Plaindealer*, but do not see in it any of either Rhoades' wit or our own.

Resignation.—Mr. D. L. Holton, one of the County Commissioners, has resigned his office, finding its duties, which he discharged to the satisfaction of every one, incompatible with his private business. Mr. Holton is one of our most intelligent, energetic and substantial farmers, of sterling character, and was conscientious in tendering his resignation, because he felt he could not without great sacrifice, give that attention to the public interests which their importance demanded. The fact is the office of County Commissioner is one of considerable responsibility, and in this county where so much of his attention is necessary, the compensation is very inadequate. In retiring Mr. Holton has the satisfaction of bearing with him the good wishes of his fellow citizens, to whom he was a faithful officer.

Fresh Meats.—There is nothing more desirable in summer than sweet, fresh meats. It will be seen that Mr. Hill is provided with ice chests and his customers may depend upon being properly served. He has had long experience, is a first-rate judge of cattle, and is always on the look-out for such meats as he can recommend to those who deal with him.

Decided Taste.—That Louis Kochler is a man of decided taste, we have reason to know. With razor or scissors he is equally expert. He removes the most stubborn beard with a smoothness that is wonderful, and after passing through his hands a man hardly recognizes his own hair.

Weather.—For two or three days past we have had weather and no mistake, the thermometer ranging between 90° and 94°, but nearer the latter figure.

To Get Clear of Mosquitos.—A correspondent of the Dee (S. C.) *Times* gives that journal a receipt for clearing a room of mosquitoes. He says, I have tried the following and find that it works like a charm:—Take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of an egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel and holding it over a tin lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitos, and every body else.

— We learn from Urbana Citizen that a son of Mr. J. Miller, of West Liberty, aged 7 years, in attempting to get on a train, while in motion, on Monday evening, fell under the cars. The wheels passed over him, mutilating him in so shocking a manner as to cause death in two hours.

— A large portion of the barley crop on the line of the Little Miami Railway, from Xenia down to Cincinnati, is harvested. The crop is very heavy. The corn and wheat crops in that rich valley look superbly.

— The wool crop of Clinton county for 1859 is valued at $100,000. Wool growers are obtaining 35@45c for their crop.

A Day at Ohio White Sulphur Springs.

After three hours' easy drive, we reached White Sulphur Springs on Saturday evening, having by some accident missed the "accommodation train," and contenting ourselves with a horse and buggy as the next best convenience. We found the place lighted up like the long, attenuated street of some village, where for convenience or fancy the houses all front the same way. The location is beautiful, whether seen by day or night, creating a gentle acclivity, undulating in graceful knolls, down to the water-side. The hour was late when we arrived, and the business of the day was over; but we found a number of the guests loitering through the piazzas, or quietly enjoying their cigars, and conversation on such subjects as might occur to those whose greatest labor was the "hurrying up" of Time. A genial breeze floated through the halls, and no noise of rattling wheels, or the rapid footsteps of passengers, broke upon the stillness that reigned around. The courteous and urbane host, Mr. Wilson, himself, was there, with his ever-attentive aids-de-camp, J. A. Shatzer and J. H. McOwen; and after a generous libation of distilled waters from a never-failing fountain, perhaps some might imagine that we donned our night-cap—we were shown to a delightful apartment, and left to

"The weary commingling of our care-tired thoughts"

and the luxury of undisturbed slumber—the quiet repose of the country.

Not until the birds had been long singing their matin songs, and the sun had made a good start above the forest that skirts the view "over the river," did we shake off the sweet sleep which had watched beside our pillow. We found about sixty guests seated at the generous board, where plenty, order and neatness prevailed. A richer cup of aromatic mocha we never sipped, more tender, more delicious broiled spring chicken or chop tasted. Rolls as light as the foam on the flowing river, and white as the snow-flake, invited appetite. That we did justice to the best of breakfasts may be readily imagined; for which we were well-prepared by a liberal draught from the gushing fountain, that murmurs all day long from its marble vase, and woos the gentle night with its tinkling song.

A Sabbath at the Springs! For those who prefer, there are churches in the neighborhood, where they may repair and listen to the usual forms and ceremonies of worship; and further on in the season, when guests are more numerous, there are those among them who teach the impromptu congregation the way of life in the grand reception hall or out in the overarching forest that skirts the cottage-row. But there is a worship of the heart, beneath the blue sky, with surrounding objects all speaking of His bounty and providence, which needs no words and no ceremonies. The quietude around, the cessation from labor, the grave demeanor that unconsciously usurps the place where beaming smiles and unrestrained mirth and loud voices were wont to fill the week-day hour, all give unmistakable token that it is Sunday. After a week of toil and confinement in the city, there is nothing like a Sabbath at "the Springs," breathing the salubrious air, and partaking of unsurpassed accommodations.

The weather has been unpropitious at "the Springs" as an early summer resort, having been too frequently damp, chill and forbidding, but those who braved the weather, have been amply repaid in finding a cheerful, delightful summer home. Besides, the liberal proprietor, who fought hard against the open winter (which made the roads almost impassable, and embargoed his lumber and other material,) has been enabled to perfect many of of his contemplated improvements; and present to his visitors a watering place decidedly worthy of their attention.

The handsome row of buildings, at right angles with the entrance end of cottage row, are now complete and will be furnished ready for guests this week. They embrace several suites of apartments as well as retired domiciles for those

"Who tread alone
Some banquet hall deserted."

Then, too, the appurtenances of the Steam Laundry will be complete, just the whole washing and mangling business, which is no light job for so extensive an establishment, will be apparently as easy (to use a homely comparison) as "rolling off a log." This will be a novel and interesting sight to those who have never seen the operation of "washing by steam."

The bath houses too are finished and in active operation. Hot or cold, shower, mineral *aqua pura*, any kind that may be called for, and everything as neat as a new pin.

The "drive" around the grounds has been beautifully graded and leveled, affording a broad, smooth road for two miles, the most of which is through "the woods," completely shaded, and affording a convenience for exhibiting skill in handling the ribbons, or in equestrianism that no other watering place on the continent can equal. Though the extent of this "drive" is two miles, the distance may be increased at pleasure, in proportion to the circles made of the beautiful and picturesque grounds. Attached to the establishment are superb livery stables and sheds where saddle-horses and equipments for ladies and gentlemen are kept in fine order; or carriages, or tete-a-tetes if preferred, ready at any hour when called for.

To accomplish his vast improvements, to beautify and ornament the grounds, to clear the rubbish, erect suitable buildings, &c., Mr. Wilson has not had fewer than two hundred hands daily employed since March; beside numerous teams. His pay list during that period has not fallen short of $1,500 per week, besides large expenditures for materials. Some idea, then, may be formed of the advantage of such an establishment and such a man to the neighborhood. There is nothing that can be raised in the way of poultry or gardening or stock that is not wanted at such an establishment. It is a home market, and a liberal one, for everything. Columbus, is the nearest point of importance to it, and in its prosperity our city should feel a deep interest, and keeping up a lively intercourse and constant communication with "the Springs," cultivate a reciprocal feeling, which would eventuate in the disbursement of considerable money in this place. A growing trade with Columbus from "the Springs," with its merchants, with its markets, with its mechanics, would be found in the course of a season to amount to a considerable item.

The liberality of the "lessee" of White Sulphur Springs, with the superb furniture, the numerous conveniences, the improved roads, the splendid farm of three hundred and twenty acres thrown into the grounds, one-half of which forms the park surrounding the buildings, all are themes of constant conversation; but the surprise ceases when it is known that Mr. Wilson is engaged in other active business pursuits, involving heavy capital, and that this is an investment of taste merely, which he gratifies by throwing around it all that is beautiful and useful and charming. With a liberal heart, an active mind and energetic purpose, he is not sparing of his ample means in pleasing himself, while he procures everything which may gratify others. Only yesterday he effected a shipment of $30,000 worth of hogs, thus making business and pleasure blend; for while his eye is ranging over his magnificent grounds, the pet of his leisure, he is revolving matters of business in which a heavier portion of his fortune is engaged. He has been largely liberal to the press, and his visitors are supplied with newspapers from every direction. At his own expense he has established a telegraph line connecting with the wires that communicate with all parts of the Union. Billiards and Ten Pins are provided for those who take pleasure in those active and healthful games, and the contiguous river affords to the expert angler a fair opportunity to show his skill. As the season advances we shall hear "the baying of the deep-mouthed hound," and helter-skelter, with J. O. R. H. in the van, will the hunters dash after sly Reynard, brushing the dews aside, and making hill and valley jocund with their glee.

There is not in the wide west such another watering-place. Why should our citizens seek Saratoga, or the sea-side, when they can have all the enjoyments of society, of summer recreation, so near home? They can be as fashionable at the Ohio White Sulphur as at the Virginia White Sulphur; and they can have here as magnificent accommodations, an unexceptionable *cuisine*, a table that cannot be surpassed, wines as rich and delicate and costly—every luxury that can be found anywhere, and that too at but a few hours' ride from their homes. Large parties are expected from Cincinnati this week, and it is thought that Columbus may swell the throng of visitors. Three hours on a smooth road, or half that time by the C. C. and C. Railroad, and ready conveyances at Lewis Center, always at hand, will bring you to "the Springs." Bands of music enliven each evening with cheering music, and the lively dance in the cool, airy halls invites the young and gay and happy to wear their prettiest smiles. Whether for pleasure, for pastime, for the enjoyment of solitary rambles or lonely, solemn reverie; or for the use of its several medicinal waters, for there are within a stone's throw of each other, White and Red Sulphur, Magnesia and Chalybeate, commend us to the Ohio White Sulphur Springs. We can run through a day and night there pleasantly, and through the week, day and night glide by so tranquilly, the hours are so beguiled, that they pass away without counting, and are scarce half-remembered when gone.

The Proposed Basis of Peace.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent says it is stated that two of the most influential neutral Powers have agreed in proposing an arrangement after the first great battle, and, if necessary, insisting upon the adoption of it by three belligerents, on the following principles:

1. That the territory gained by the victorious party shall be accepted by all the European Powers as the basis of a Congress.
2. The entry of the French into Milan, supported by a popular manifestation, shall be considered by the European Powers as a convincing proof of the disapprobation in Italy of Austrian policy.
3. The neutral Powers will insist on an armistice while a Congress is assembled.
4. The extension of the Kingdom of Sardinia will be deemed essential; and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, with the fortress of Piacenza, are to be added to it.
5. It will be proposed to form the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom into a State distinct from the Austrian Empire, but governed by an Austrian Archduke.

Auricular Illusion Dispelled.—We were walking the other morning not far distant from the residence of one of our wealthy citizens, whose shade trees are very luxuriant, and at the time seemed filled with song-birds, above which the capricious notes of the cat-bird were distinctly audible. We almost envied his good fortune to have so much shrubbery, and the natural music of so many birds.—As we approached, we looked in vain to see the feathered songsters flitting about; and the harmony of the music vanished when we perceived a boy trundling a hand-barrow, whose ill-greased wheel was making a most discordant and squeaking noise. Who says that we are not imaginative?—Had we been walking the other way, the illusion would not have been dispelled, and we should have continued to think we had heard an unusual concert among the birds.

Hillsborough Gazette.—Mr. Frank Seaman has disposed of his interest in this Democratic paper, to his partner, and H. G. Armstrong, who has heretofore conducted the political department, and will henceforth have sole charge.—Mr. Seaman takes leave of his friends in a sprightly, agreeable address, and Mr. Armstrong assumes the reins, with the following very just intimation to the Democrats of Highland:

It behooves every true Democrat to contribute his proportion to aid in sustaining his own county paper, and if those from other places are better than your own local paper, the cause for such a state of things will be found in the apathy of its professed friends. Within the next three months we hope every Democrat in Highland county will be supplied with his own home paper, and we pledge ourselves you will have no cause to complain of the inferiority of the Gazette, in comparison with other papers. Now is the time to increase its efficiency. Quiet work done now in increasing its circulation will be as seed planted in good ground, yielding next fall an abundant harvest of intelligent Democratic voters.

Flaxen Ringlets.—Poets have often sung in raptures of blue-eyed, laughing flaxen haired girls, but George Speight, of London, a thoroughly practical man, understands things better than those dreaming rhymsters who make sonnets to their sweethearts' ringlets, for he makes flaxen ringlets for those sweethearts. He has just taken out a patent for making plaits and curls for headdresses and other head ornaments, and employs Russian or American hemp dyed to the exact shade desired, and glossed up with aromatic grease, and curled to adorn the head of some happy fair one either with flowing auburn or raven locks, as may be desired. When it is taken into consideration that long brown hair for making ladies' artificial curls, costs from $10 to $12 per pound, Mr. Speight may be considered a sort of benefactor to all those individuals who are deficient in natural cranial ornamentation, although we think his invention will rather strike the girls in Normandy, who cultivate their hair expressly for our wigmakers.—*Scientific American.*

We trust that this new invention will not injure the business of our friend Collier, who at his rooms opposite the Goodale House, furnishes beautiful suits of natural hair, of all shades, to those who have been bereft by the early symptoms of age. In his line, Mr. Collier is an artist, and will make the most wonderful change in appearance (bringing back the "form and pressure" of youth) that can be imagined.

Death of Col. Hart.—Col. Gideon W. Hart, of Bloodon township, in this co., an old and much respected citizen, died rather unexpectedly at his residence on Monday, at the advanced age of 82 years. A day or two before his death he was in his usual health, but feeling somewhat indisposed on Sunday, took, as he was wont to do, a portion of laudanum, and after a short interval being still restless, repeated the dose contrary to the warning of his wife, which unfortunately proved too powerful, causing him to fall into the sleep which knows no waking. Col. Hart was a native of Connecticut, but moved into this State at an early day and settled in the township, where, as an upright citizen and a good neighbor, he was esteemed by all. On Tuesday, the whole neighborhood turned out to pay their last tribute of respect by depositing his remains in the family burying grounds.

☞ Men's lives should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening; or like the seasons, aglow with promise, and the autumn rich with golden sheaves, where good words and deeds have ripened on the field.

Chronology of the War in Italy.

The New York *Times* thus groups the main incidents of the campaign for the first six weeks. It will be interesting as a sort of [illegible] of the important events which have transpired since the declaration of war, and sovereigns left the "game" at home, to dispute the most hazardous and exciting match upon the chess board of the tented field. Here our readers have a condensed history of the war, without the details of battles and skirmishes:

PRELIMINARY EVENTS.

April 19.—Departure of the first body of French troops from Toulon—Austrian ultimatum dispatched from Vienna to Turin.

April 23.—It is received at Turin.

April 26.—The limit fixed by the ultimatum expires. Statement of the war question addressed to the *Corps Legislatif* by Count Walewski—French troops first cross Mont Cenis.

April 27.—Revolution in Tuscany. The Grand-Duke retires.

THE FIRST WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIANS ENTER SARDINIA.

April 29.—The Austrians, under Count Gyulai, pass Ticino—Marshal Canrobert and Gen. Niel reach Turin and assume command of their respective *corps d'armee*—Gen. MacMahon arrives at Genoa—Death of Gen. Bonet.

April 30.—The Austrians occupy Novara. The French Ambassador quits Vienna.

May 1.—King Victor Emanuel leaves Turin to take command of his army. The Austrians occupy Mortara. Their steamers seize the Sardinian ports on Lake Maggiore. Three Austrian vessels repulsed in the lake.

May 3.—Manifesto of Napoleon III., addressed to the *Corps Legislatif*. The Austrians pass the Po at Cambio; they are repulsed in an attempted crossing at Frassinetto. They burn the bridge over the Scrivia at Piacenza—The Austrian vanguard reaches Tronzano.

May 4.—The Duchess-Regent of Parma enters her Capital—The conflict at Frassinetto continues—The Austrians, passing the Po at Vaccarizza, advance to Sale—A cannonade at Valenza.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE WAR—THE FRENCH EMPEROR PROCEEDS TO THE SEAT OF WAR.

May 6.—Gen. Cialdini, issuing from Casale, seizes a convoy of the enemy.

May 7.—The Austrians repass the Po at Gerola.

May 10.—The Emperor Napoleon III. and the Prince Napoleon-Jerome leave Paris for the seat of war. The Austrians complete a retrograde movement to the left of the Sesia.

May 11.—The Emperor embarks at Marseilles. The Austrians pause at Vercelli, and return reconnoitering parties to the right bank of the river. They occupy Rivergaro.

May 12.—The Emperor lands at Genoa.

THE THIRD WEEK OF THE WAR—THE AUSTRIANS RETREAT.

May 14.—The Austrians occupy Bobbio and push their advanced post to Casteggio.

May 15.—The French Emperor arrives at Alessandria.

May 16.—The French squadron of Admiral Jurien-Graviere anchors before Venice—the Emperor visits the outposts at Valenza.

May 17.—The Austrians threaten the bridge at Stella—the Emperor visits the headquarters of the King at Occimiano—The Austrians vainly attempt to take the bridge at Valenza.

May 19.—The head-quarters of Count Gyulai transferred in retreat to Garlasco.

THE FOURTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLES OF MONTEBELLO AND VERCELLI.

May 20.—Great speech of M. Kossuth on the War, delivered at London Tavern—Battle of Montebello—The Allies numbering 6,800, under General Forey, defeat 25,000 Austrians under General Count Stadion—The Emperor visits Casale.

May 21.—The Piedmontese, under General Cialdini, force the passage of the Sesia, at Vercelli, routing the Austrians—Garibaldi, with his corps, leaves Biella, and marches for Northwestern Lombardy—The blockade of Venice re-established.

May 22.—Death of the King of Naples.

May 23.—Garibaldi, passing the Ticino at Sesto Calende, defeats the enemy and captures Varese.

May 25.—Garibaldi attacked by the Austrians, beats them—Col. Cristoforis, with a portion of Garibaldi's force, beats the Austrians near Sesto Calende—The Emperor at Voghera.

May 26.—The Emperor arrives at Vercelli—Garibaldi again beats the Austrians at M[illegible]mate.

THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLES OF PALESTRO.

May 27.—Garibaldi marches upon Como, and routing the Austrians at San Fermo, occupies that city—Rapid movement of the French army from the south to the north of the Po—Montebello and Casteggio evacuated by them, occupied by the Austrians.

May 28.—Garibaldi occupies Camerlata and Lecco—Austrian vessels bombard Canobbio, on Lake Maggiore—The Valtelline rises in insurrection.

May 31.—Battle of Palestro—The Allies, commanded by Victor Emanuel, attack the Austrians—The Emperor of Austria, attended by Field-Marshal Baron Hess, arrived at Verona.

June 1.—The Allies defeat the Austrians at Palestro—Gen. Niel occupies Novara.

June 2.—Garibaldi, retiring before a powerful body of the enemy, attacks Laveno unsuccessfully—The Austrians attack the allied outposts at Robbio, but speedily retreat—The advance of the Allies under McMahon, enters Lombardy by the bridge of Turbigo.

THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE GREAT BATTLES OF MAGENTA AND MALEGNANO.

June 3.—The Austrians hastily evacuate Sardinia—Severe action at Buffalora—Garibaldi again marches upon Varese, beats the Austrians, and re-occupies it.

June 4.—The conflict at Buffalora concludes in a splendid victory of the Allies at Magenta.

June 6.—Milan rises upon the Austrians—The garrison retires—Victor Emanuel proclaimed King—Lombardy annexed to Sardinia—Grand *Te Deum* at Paris for the victory at Magenta.

June 7.—The Emperor and King enter Milan—The Austrian custom-houses on Lake Maggiore seized by Garibaldi's corps.

June 8.—Garibaldi pursues the Austrians, who retreat towards Monza.

June 8.—Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers attacks the Austrians at Malegnano, and after a severe contest, carries that post—The Austrians evacuate Laveno on the Lago Maggiore.

The Bloodiest of Battles.—If the French bulletins are true, and the number of troops engaged correctly furnished, Magenta was one of the most bloody battles in the annals of modern warfare, and inferior only to that of Waterloo. At Austerlitz there were only some 70,000 French opposed to an Austrio-Russian army of 75,000, of which 10,000 were left upon the field. Magenta was fought by 100,000 Frenchmen against 150,000 Austrians, of whom the former are reported to have lost from 3,000 to 9,000 and the latter 12,000, besides 7,000 made prisoners. At the battle of Friedland (1807) in ancient Prussia, the Russians and Prussians were defeated, with the loss of 17,000 men and 80 cannon, by the French under Bonaparte. At the battle of Marengo (1800) in Italy, Bonaparte defeated the Austrians, who lost 1,700 killed and prisoners. The French acknowledged the loss of 600 killed and wounded.

Accident to Flora Temple.—In the race between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, over the Union Course, L. I., on Thursday, *Flora*, in the first heat, cast two shoes, cutting her quarters and laming her so badly that her owner, Mr. Tallman, wished to withdraw her. Much sympathy was expressed for her mishap, and many prophecies were ventured as to what would have been had she not met it.

The White Weed.—As this pest to meadows is in full flower about this time, it should be cut down. A few plants, carelessly left, will scatter seeds, and occupy more ground next year, and so on, distributing its seeds until, before the farmer is aware, his meadow is destroyed. The root is perennial, and should be eradicated wherever the stalk is visible the first wet spell, as it is otherwise hard to be drawn.

Pike's Peak.—A writer from the Upper Missouri, in a letter to the Missouri *Republican* mentions the fact that the deluded ones who had been to Pike's Peak are returning by hundreds and by thousands. Among the crowd he heard a song which seemed to have passed into general currency, one verse of which ran thus:

There's Larimer and McLean, two men of renown,
Have raised such excitement to build up a town;
For the rent of their houses they don't get half pay,
[illegible]
For it's hard times.

☞ Gen. Cass insists that the LeClerc and Borne letters are the doctrine of the Administration and not his alone.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, June 21.—The steamship Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst., has arrived.

Mr. Bailey, editor of the *National Era*, of Washington, died on the 5th inst., on board the steamer Arago bound from New York, to Southampton, whether she arrived on the 9th inst.

The British Minister was expected to resign on the meeting of Parliament, on the 11th.

The British Ministry has been defeated in the House of Commons, and the resolution of a want of confidence has been carried by a majority of thirteen.

The Austrians have been driven from Marignan, with a loss of 1,200 prisoners, and the main body of the army is reported to be retreating across the river Adda.

The details of the battle of Magenta are received at London and Paris very slowly, but they do not change the first complexion. The losses were undoubtedly severe on both sides. The Austrian official account only acknowledges from 4,000 to 5,000 killed and wounded, and says the enemy lost fully half as much again.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that Gen. Gyulai has been dismissed and Gen. Hess appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The Austrians have retreated beyond the river Adda. Their head quarters were Cremona. They were expelled from Marignan by Gen. Baraguay D'Hilliers, who took 1,200 prisoners.

Pavia was evacuated by the Austrians, and the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 8th inst., where they were most enthusiastically received. They remained there at the last accounts.

The latest advices say that the allies were advancing from Milan in pursuit of the retreating Austrians, and also that Prussia had given indications of aiding Austria.

It is said that the Prussian Government is negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany.

Gen. Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian force at Brescia.

Five hundred Zouaves were killed and wounded at Marignan. The Austrians lost 1,200 killed and wounded, and 1,200 made prisoners. The battle at Maregnan lasted nine hours. The armies were preparing for another engagement.

Vienna, June 10.—The Austrian correspondent states that the Austrian army was continuing its retreat beyond the Adda, and that its head quarters were at Caratignozzi.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* says that on the 8th, the second Austrian army had its head quarters at Cadogna, on the Adda.

It turns out that Gen. Canrobert was not wounded at the battle of Magenta. All accounts give the great glory of the day to Gen. MacMahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but he heard the roar of the battle, rushed on, and saved the army.

The *Moniteur* of the 10th inst. contains the following details of the battle of Magenta: The concentration of our troops on the Po deceived the enemy into the belief that we intended to cross the river. On the morning of the 4th, 125,000 of the Austrians were in position opposite the Emperor, and the Grenadier division of the Guards was obliged to fight this disproportionate odds. All our Generals displayed great energy in the action.

The French General Mimpfek was wounded. Deme and Madhurt, commanders of the Grenadiers, were killed.

The official bulletin describes the [illegible] of General McMahon, who lost 1,500 men, but put ten thousand Austrians *hors du combat*, and made 6,000 prisoners. The Austrians had on their side four corps d'armee.

The bulletin sums up the results of the five days: Since the departure from Alessandria our army had three combats, gained one battle, and freed Piedmont from the Austrians, who, since the battle of Montebello, have lost 25,000 killed and wounded, 16,000 prisoners, and 17 cannon.

The defeat of the Austrians is said to have produced an immense sensation in Germany.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following details: In less than two hours the allied monarchs had displayed 60,000 men against the Austrians, whose force was 90,000, together with a powerful artillery. They compelled the Austrians to move on to most disadvantageous ground, as their left was soon turned by Gen. Canrobert's corps, supported by Gen. Vanti's division, and the Austrians were obliged to fall on their centre at Abbiate Grasso.

The Austrian centre being thus assailed by the routed columns of their left wing, were soon in disorder, and thousands fell crushed by the French artillery.

Gen'l. McMahon seeing the moment had come to break the disordered centre of the Austrians, charged, supported by Durand's division, which stood in reserve.

The shock was terrible, and the dead and wounded fell by thousands. The Austrians were finally routed.

The Zouaves had 700 killed and wounded. A brigade in Gen. Canrobert's corps was almost destroyed with the last charge. The Emperor and King were always in the thickest of the fight. The military men are unanimous in praise of the strategic combinations of the Emperor.

At Marengo, the Austrians were entrenched. Gen'l. d'Hilliers was sent to dislodge them, and took the village, with but little loss.

The Emperor and King Victor Emanuel attended a mass in the Cathedral of Milan on the 9th, when a Te Deum was sung. They subsequently rode through the city, the enthusiasm of the people was indescribable.

The King of Sardinia issued a proclamation to the Lombards, saying that their independence having been secured, a regimen, liberal and durable, will be established. He eulogizes the Emperor Napoleon, and calls on the Lombards to join them on the battle field.

A Hungarian Legion was organizing at Turin.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that over four thousand of the prisoners are Italians, who take the earliest opportunity to give themselves up. They were always placed in the front, and were threatened by the Croats in the rear if they did not fight well. Many of them offered to join the Allies, but their services have not yet been accepted.

The Swiss government has ordered the immediate fortification of the Austrian frontier.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation to his subjects, in the Tyrol and Soralberg, calling them to defend the righteous cause for which the sword was ever drawn. He confides to them the task of defending the frontier against the enemy, who has made himself an ally to revolt against the legitimate dominion established by God.

Great Britain.—The motion of a want of confidence in the British Ministry was carried in the House of Commons by a vote of 323 to 310.

The Red Sea Cable broke and was lost when 60 miles from Cape Sidero.

The Ministry did not resign on Saturday. The House of Commons adjourned over till the 17th inst.

It is reported that the Prussian army will be mobilized, and Prussia will soon take part in the conflict.

The British sloop-of-war Heron capsized in a tornado on the African coast; 107 lives were lost. The captain and twenty-six of those on board were saved.

London, Saturday, June 11.—The attendance in the House of Commons was very numerous to-day, the expectation being that the address in reply to the speech from the throne would be agreed to as amended. The House of Commons agreed to take the speech into consideration on Friday and adjourned till that day.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The Breadstuffs market closed with a declining tendency. Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular reports flour dull and quotations nominal.

Wheat 2d@3d lower than Tuesday's quotations. In corn there has been a declining tendency.

Bigland, Athyra & Co. report a decline of 6d @6d on the week, quote mixed at 6s 3d@6s 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.—The circulars report the Provision Market with a declining tendency. Beef heavy. Pork heavy and 2s lower. Bacon dull. Lard dull at 60s. Tallow firm.

London Money Market.—Consols closed at 93@94. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased during the week £193,000.

Dresden, June 10.—Prussian Commissioners were here yesterday negotiating for the transport by railway of considerable bodies of Prussian troops. A satisfactory result was obtained without difficulty, and the commissioners started for Munich with a similar object.

Paris, Saturday, June 11.—Gen. Schramm has been appointed Chief Commander at the camp at Chalons, where three divisions of cavalry are to be assembled.

5,000 Austrian prisoners have arrived at Marseilles and Toulon.

Turin, June 10.—Gen. Garibaldi occupied Bergamo on the 8th, and having learned that 1,500 Austrians were coming from Brescia sent a detachment to meet them, and though the force sent was in considerable inferior in number, they, nevertheless, beat the enemy.

Verona, June 10.—The Austrian Official *Bulletin* says, Gen'l. D'Urban and Canonia and other corps d'armee at Magenta were engaged in sanguinary fights. The enemy, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrian army has therefore passed the Adda in good order and are nearing the re-inforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken; and they are longing for a decisive battle.

Turin, June 11.—Private letters from Milan, respecting the battle of Marignano, state, that 500 Zouaves were put *hors de combat*. The Austrians, who were 30,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,200 prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours. At eleven o'clock at night a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, who intended to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says, the official Austrian *Bulletin*, announcing the battle of Magenta, produced an indescribable effect at the capital; and every one for a moment appeared to be stunned. Military men are indignant that the finest army Austria ever possessed should have been entrusted to such a bungler as Count Gyulai appears to be.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—The following are quotations; American flour 10s 9d@13s 9d. Wheat western red 8s@9s 10d. Western white 10s 3d@11s. Corn yellow 8s@8s 3d white 8s@8s 9d.

Sandy Hook, June 28.—The steamship Bremen passed here this evening from Bremen, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst.

The British ministry had resigned, in consequence of the want of confidence expressed by resolution in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston is the new Premier, and Lord John Russell the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war is that the Austrians have evacuated Piacenza, Pavi, Lodi, Bologna and Ancona. The citadel and fortifications at Piacenza were first blown up.

The death of Metternich is announced. The steamship Canada arrived out on the 11th. The Borussia on the 12th, and the Vanderbilt on the 14th inst.

Lord Granville was first summoned by the Queen, but could not form a ministry. [illegible] the cabinet assembled on Saturday and determined to place their resignation in the hands of the Queen, which was done at a formal announcement made by Lord Derby at the banquet of the Merchant Tailors' Company, at which several ministers were present. Lord Granville, after audience with the Queen, waited on Lord Palmerston, who consented to waive all claims and serve under Lord Granville. In an interview with Lord John Russell, Lord Granville found him disposed to insist on conditions which made a union with Palmerston impossible, whether the government was presided over by Granville or any other person. The Queen being satisfied that Lord Granville would be the only obstacle to the union with Lords Palmerston and Russell, sent for Palmerston, who had an hour's interview, and straightway sought one with Russell, who agreed to serve under him but not under any other person.

The London *Times* says that Russell is an ardent friend of Italy; both he and Palmerston want Austria to admit her defeat, her ascertained inferiority and the unconquerable disadvantages of her position south of the Alps. Both are of the opinion she would consult her own greatness, by relinquishing territory which costs a great army and still greater odium. It is rumored Napoleon returns from France, leaving Pellisier Commander-in-Chief. The Austrians left provisions, ammunition, and cannon behind in evacuating Piacenza. The Austrians quitted Bologna on the 11th for Modena.

Garibaldi occupied Bergamo and repulsed fifteen hundred Austrians who were marching against him from Brescia. Russia had concluded a financial convention with Rothschilds.

The French had passed the Adda river.

The Austrians evacuated all the States of the church, including Ferrara. The Austrian correspondence says Austrians at Malegnano yielded only to a decidedly superior force and retired unpursued.

A submarine telegraph is to be laid from Wribourne to Denmark.

The Emperor of Austria, it is said, will take command in person, acting on the defensive. The Austrian loss at Palestro, official, was fifteen officers and five hundred and thirteen men killed; one general and twenty-three officers and eight hundred and eighty-seven wounded; six officers and seven hundred and seventy-four men missing.

Garibaldi's corps threatens southern Tirol from Val Canonica, Val Trompia and Bagolino.

The French fleet in the Adriatic had received powerful reinforcements, and were reported landing troops between Venice and Trieste.

The Austrian head quarters would probably be at Mantua.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, June 13.—Sales of cotton to-day 6,000 bales. The market closed dull, but steady; prices slightly favoring buyers. Breadstuffs dull; sales unimportant. Quotations nominal. The weather was favorable for the crops. Provisions and produce market steady.

London, June 13.—Consols 93@93½.
Wheat declined 3s in London.

New York, June 27.—The London *Times* speaking of Palmerston and Russell, says: Both see France a better agent for the reorganization of Italy and for the creation of that federal union which is all the unity possible under existing circumstances. Were the question to be confined to the present state of affairs, the policy to be pursued might be stated in a sentence. Austria is flying homeward. France and Sardinia are pursuing her across the Adda. Venice is about to be attacked immediately on the east, and on the south the whole peninsula is rising against her and expelling her allies and garrisons. The only advice to be given is that Austria should accommodate herself to those painful circumstances, just as England admitted the independence of U. S., and France has twice submitted to the dictation of invaders. There can be no glory gained by stubborn and even victorious resistance to the just claims of a great nation and it is unwise to wage a war where even military success incurs moral opprobium. No doubt this and similar considerations will be in due time urged upon Austria by the two Ministers who have undertaken to divide the responsibility of our foreign relations.

There is no doubt entertained that the Convention between Russia and the Rothschilds will result in their being contractors for any future loan Russia may desire to raise.

In London a blue book has been published containing all the English correspondence on Italian affairs. The latest note assigns to Austria the last responsibility for all the miseries and calamities inevitably consequent on a conflict which was on the eve being averted.

The London *Daily News* of the 14th says: that it is believed that Lord Elgin has been offered the Secretaryship of the colonies. Mr Cobden will have the option of the Board of trade and Milner and Gibson will also enter the cabinet; Sidney Herbert will probably be Minister of war, Sir G. C. Lewis, President of the India Board and Mr. Gladstone chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir R. Bethell is also spoken of for the latter office. Sir James Graham, the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Argyle have declined to join the new administration.

The London *Times'* city article of the 13th inst. says, that the statements that Prussia will soon abandon her neutrality appear to rest on no definite authority and are perhaps merely encouraged at Berlin to meet the excitement in the other German States.

A submarine telegraph is to be laid from Weybourne to Denmark.

Wheat had declined 3s in London.

Farther Point, June 27.—The Nova Scotian with Liverpool and London dates to the 15th has arrived.

Great Britain.—Lord Palmerston was making good progress in the formation of his cabinet. Rumor gives Lord Elgin the Colonial Secretaryship; Richard Cobden the Board of Trade; Mr. Gladstone the Indian Secretaryship.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

A dispatch from Turin says that after the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna, the cardinal legate departed, and the municipality proclaimed King Victor Emanuel Dictator.

The King of Sardinia had issued an order extolling Garibaldi's deeds of valor and awarding him a gold medal of military order.

On the 13th inst. Napoleon moved his head-quarters to Georgezall.

The Austrians were evacuating Modena and were in full retreat towards the river Oglio.

An official announcement appears in the Weiner *Zeitung*, that the Emperor of Austria will forthwith assume the immediate command in chief of his army, and had ordered a new position for the army.

An order had been issued for the mobilization of the Prussian army.

Large reinforcements to the allied army were about to leave France.

London, June 15.—The Daily *News* says that no authorised statement of the composition of the new government can appear before Friday. The *Herald*, in publishing a telegram from Berlin, stating that six Prussian *corps d'armee* have been mobilized, says, of course this means war. The advent of Lord Palmerston's ministry has evidently induced her to take this decisive step and join Austria. The English people will now perceive the truth of what we before asserted, that the Earl of Derby's government alone preserved Europe from being involved in a general war.

The London *News'* city article says that the funds received a fresh impulse, owing to the progress made in the construction of the Ministry, and the increased hope that the war in Italy will not be of long duration.

The *Advertiser* says that after Lord John Russell accepted the foreign office, any office he might prefer was offered to Sir James Graham who declined from infirm health; but at the same time assuring Lord Palmerston that he cordially supported the Ministry.

Paris, June 14.—On the 13th the Emperor removed his head quarters to Georgezall. In the afternoon he superintended in the throwing of bridges across the river Adda. As soon as this was completed the army began the movement which was completed yesterday. After some heavy rains the weather is again fine, and the troops are in high spirits.

STATE OF THE TRADE.

The Manchester advices continue favorable. A better demand for all kinds of goods has sprung up, but it has had no effect on the prices.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Richardson & Spence's circular reports flour as dull and declined 3@6d; American is quoted at 10s 6d@13s 6d, but finds no buyers. Wheat is dull and declined 3@4d; white Western at 10s@10 6d; red at 8s@9s 6d. Corn closed dull and a slight decline; mixed is quoted at 6s@6s 6d; yellow at 6s 3d@6s 6d, and white at 8s@8s 6d.

London, 14th.—Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93⅜ for account.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

New York, June 28.—The Board of Brokers have voted to adjourn from Friday to Tuesday.

The stockholders of the Lacrosse Railroad, are to have a meeting to raise money to carry on legal proceedings against Mr. Chamberlain, the President of one of the Boards elected at the time of the annual meeting. Mr. Cleveland proposes fifty cents per share contribution for this purpose. This upon the 180,000 shares reported to have been issued would yield $90,000.

The bank statement is not calculated to make money easier. The loans are but little lower, and the shipments of coin have come from [illegible] deposits.

The steamers of Saturday will take out quite a large sum in bars.

The *Express* says private letters by the California mail report that Monsieur Belly the famous French man had died of a fever, but the rumor needs confirmation. It is hardly likely that so important an event could have transpired without becoming at once generally known.

Baltimore, June 28.—Jno. Shronister who was shot on Sunday evening at the Washington Gardens by Wm. Coulson, died last night. Coulson is still at liberty.

The notorious Joe Edwards who has lately been indiscreetly paraded before the public as a hopeful convert, through the instrumentality of the Union prayer meetings, yesterday in company with another notorious rowdy, George alias Yacht Gardener, perpetrated a murderous assault upon a colored caulker, at Cooper and Abraham's ship yard, and knocked down and beat Capt. A. Cooper, Esq., a well known ship builder and member of the grand jury. He then proceeded to the ship David Stuart, and nearly murdered the steward, named Hammond, after which he sailed away in a small boat. He was subsequently overtaken and arrested, but released on straw bail. The assailants are caulkers, and were taking revenge on parties for employing colored caulkers.

Cleveland, June 28.—A train from Chicago on the Michigan Southern railroad, went through a culvert last night near South Bend. The accident was caused by the washing away of the culvert. Twenty to thirty persons are reported killed. The particulars will be sent as soon as possible.

Markets.

Cincinnati, June 28—Noon.—There is a fair demand for wheat with prices steady sales 1,000 bu good white at $1 40½, 400 bu at $1 36, and fair mixed at $1 28. Corn steady at 60c for mixed. Oats declined to 50c with sales 4,000 bu at that price. Barley steady at 60@65c. Rye firm at 96. Flour dull and prices drooping but not quotably lower, small superfine at $6@6 25c. Whisky unchanged, sales 600 bbls at 28@28½. Provisions dull, mess pork 31c per bbl lower, with sales at $15 75. 100 hhds bacon sold at 7@9c and some bulk sides at 8c. River falling slowly. Weather clear thermometer 91°.

New York, June 28.—Flour 10c lower, sales of 8 000 bbls at $5,40@5,90 for State, and $6,20@6,60 for Ohio. Wheat is nominally lower. Corn firm, sales of 20,000 bush. at 81@83c for mixed, and 84@86c for yellow. Pork heavy, at $16@16.12½ for mess, and $13.12½ for prime. Lard firm, at 10¾@11¼c. Whisky is dull and heavy at 29c. Stocks dull and irregular, Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati is quoted 95½c.

Philadelphia, June 28.—Flour continues dull with sales at $6 62½@7 25 for common, superfine and extra family at $7 50, and $8 00 for fancy lots. The receipts and stocks are light. 150 bbls rye flour sold at $4 50. Penna cornmeal dull at $3 87½. Wheat very dull, sales of red at $1 60@1 65, and white at $1 70@1 75. Rye offered at 90c without sales. 4,000 bu corn sold at 82c afloat. Oats are dull, and 15,000 bu prime southern sold at 46c. Buckwheat has declined to 65c. Whisky unchanged, sales at 27@28½c.

Baltimore, June 28.—Flour nominal at $6,62@6,75. Wheat dull at $1,65 for white. Corn firm, white 80c. Provisions steady. Whisky dull at 28c for Ohio.

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.—Are you sick, no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the blood, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption! By Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, &c, &c. These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world.—*See advertisement.*

CITY NOTICES.

Soda.—That marble fountain of our poetical friend J. M. Denig on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in copious jets, and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the Gwynne Block!

☞ Dr. J. Stewart has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

☞ Balmors of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at Rumsey's if you want a superior article.

☞ Fassig's Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made ours for the past two or three years.

"If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

C. A. Wagner, dealer in Fruits, Preserves, Wines Liquors and Cigars. Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of game and such delicacies as are to be secured by constant attention. The Saloon is in the Odeon building, No. 21 East State Street.

☞ Seltzer & Webster are the agents of Knabe & Co's., celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, if equaled.

The Capitol Restaurant is centrally located, and its Proprietor John O'Hara is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the [illegible] Morgan deserves the liberal custom he has.

☞ E. J. Jennings, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

☞ Charley [illegible] is sending out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in want of the Spring style for summer wear should look in.

☞ Frank Bennett, at Winbecker's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ Kennedy has the latest periodicals.

☞ A British officer writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London *Times*, remarks:—"A Cathartic Pill manufactured by an American Chemist (Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass.) has cured the Shah, of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and thus it is in everything: we do the labor, then the guessing Americans put their mark on it and take the reward. Dr. Ayer is idolized by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold medal, or diamond hilted sword, while not the same [illegible] of Davy, Christison or Brodie—the great lights by which he shines, is known."—*New York Sunday Paper.* july

FRESH MEATS! FRESH MEATS!!
D. W. HILL,
Columbus Meat Market,
North-East Cor. of Spring and High Sts.
Has constantly choice fresh and salted Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, &c., which his Ice chests enable him to keep sweet in the warmest weather.
[illegible]
June 23.

DESHLER ICE.
Charles G. Deshler is serving his customers with Superior Ice. [illegible]
June 23.

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,
In the Basement of the Odeon Building,
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
[illegible]
He has a French Cook,
[illegible]
The Capitol Saloon,
[illegible]
June 23.

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
CASTINGS,
MILL GEARING, MACHINERY,
—ALSO—
RAILROAD WORK.
P. AMBOS, Pres't. CHAS. AMBOS, Sec.
June 23-1

Ohio White Sulphur Springs
VIA THE
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI
RAILROAD.
To Lewis' Centre Station.



PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at 4½ A. M. and 1 10 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis Centre station, [illegible] miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R. R. and six miles east of the springs. For the accommodation of persons wishing to spend the Sabbath at the Springs, the [illegible] freight leaving Columbus [illegible] on Saturday, will leave passengers at Lewis' Centre Station.

RETURNING.

Cincinnati Express will stop for [illegible] at Lewis' Centre Station [illegible] MORNINGS ONLY, arriving in Columbus [illegible]. The Mail train will stop daily at 4 30 P. M., arriving in Columbus at 5 30 P. M.
Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages to meet [illegible] at all times to convey [illegible] Passengers can rely upon being taken to the Springs promptly on arrival of trains.
The citizens of Columbus will find this the most convenient way to go to the springs.
Tickets for the round trip to the Station and back during the season, only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For further information and tickets, inquire at the ticket office in the Depot.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.
Columbus June 23, 1859—3m.

DR. STEWART
WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS
that he may be found at his office, in the [illegible] House, Columbus, [illegible]
[illegible]
CANCERS removed without the knife by a [illegible]
[illegible]

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.
DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.
WHEN Dr. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish [illegible]
[illegible]
Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the
Original Letters,
from members of the Medical Profession, [illegible]
Eye Witnesses.
[illegible]
Facts:
That his BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to
Contain no Mineral;
That they cure the almost universal complaint,
Dyspepsia,
[illegible]
Liver Complaint,
[illegible]
Sick Females,
[illegible]
Shattered Constitutions,
[illegible]
Lengthen Life,
[illegible]
Cause soon to Heal,
[illegible]
Recruit the Debilitated,
[illegible]
FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY
[illegible]
And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union
[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

Popular Songs.

THE PRAIRIE FLOWER.

On the distant prairie where the heather wild
In its quiet beauty lived and smiled,
Stands a little cottage, and a creeping vine,
Loves around its porch to twine.
In that peaceful dwelling lived a lovely child
With her blue eyes beaming soft and mild,
And the wavy ringlets of her flaxen hair
Floating in the summer air.

CHORUS—Fair as a lily, joyous and free,
Light of the prairie home was she,
Every one that knew her, felt the gentle power,
Of Rosalie the prairie flower.

On the distant prairie when the days were long
Tripping like a fairy sweet her song,
With the sunny blossoms, and the birds at play
Beautiful and bright as they.
When the twilight shadows gathered in the west,
And the voice of nature sank to rest,
Like a cherub kneeling, seemed the lovely child,
With her gentle eyes so mild.

CHORUS—Fair as a lily, &c.

When the summer faded, and the chilly blast
O'er that happy cottage swept at last,
When the autumn song-bird woke the dewy morn
Little prairie-flower was gone.
For the angels softly whispered in her ear
"Child, thy father calls thee, stay not here."
And they gently bore her, robed in spotless white,
To the blissful home of light.

CHORUS—Fair as a lily, &c.

☞ There is no song, no passage in prose or poetry, in the language, however tender, sacred or exquisite the sentiment expressed, but passes through the sacrilegious ordeal of parody. Witness the following from the New York Picayune:

HOME! DREAD HOME.

Our Other Side of "Home, Sweet Home."

BY JOHANNES [illegible] VON F. KOUPLER.

Mid mer-rooms un per ortare dough ve may roam,
Ve vinde dem much greater, more pleasant dan home
Vere nothing put sch-lling un shqualling is dere,
Vhich, as drough der vorld, you can nix meet elsewhere.
Home! home! dread home!
Der is no beace at home!
Der is no beace at home.

A feller vrom home, an grief haunts him in vain,
So give me der old-fashioned per-room again;
Ver vriends singing [illegible] vould trick as mine call
Un vere der vas beace of mind, dearer dan all
Home! home! dread home!
Der is no beace at home!
Der is no beace at home.

The Crusoe of the Snowy Desert.

[From Dickens' "All The Year Round."]

Late in the autumn of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, Mr. Baldwin Mollhausen, a Prussian traveler, pursuing his investigations in Northern America, had occasion to make a return journey across the Rocky Mountains to the Missouri. He started with one companion only, and with three horses and a mule, for riding and for carrying the baggage.

Scanty fodder, Indian treachery, and the fearful cold of those snowy regions, produced the first disasters of the travelers, by depriving them of the services of all four animals. Their last horse was killed by exposure to an icy gale, at a spot in the miserable wilderness called Sandy Hill Creek. Here, now that their last means of getting forward had failed them, they were compelled to stop, at a period of the year when every succeeding day might be expected to increase the horrors of the cold, and the chances of death by starvation in the prairie wastes.

They had a little Indian tent with them, and they set it up for shelter. They had also a small supply of dried buffalo meat, rice, and Indian corn. On this they existed miserably for a few days, until the Post from Fort Kearney to the Flat River happened to pass them.

With all the will to rescue both the travelers, the Post did not possess the power. It was barely possible for the persons in charge of it—their own lives depending on their getting on rapidly, and husbanding their provisions—to make room for one man in their little vehicle drawn by six mules. The other man would have no help for it but remain behind with the goods, alone in the wilderness, and to keep himself alive, if it was possible, in that dreadful position, until the Post could send horses back for him from the Catholic Mission, eighty or a hundred miles off.

In this emergency—an emergency of life or death if ever there was one yet—the travelers agreed on drawing lots to decide which man was to be rescued, and which man was to remain. The lot to remain fell on Mr. Mollhausen.

The Post resumed its journey at once, with the rescued traveler squeezed into the little carriage. Mr. Mollhausen watched the departure of the vehicle till it was out of sight, till he was left alone, the one living being in the white waste—the Crusoe of the snowy desert. He had three chances, not of life, but of death. Death by cold; death by the murderous treachery of savages; death by the teeth of the wolves which prowled the wilderness by night. But he was a brave man, and he faced his imminent perils and his awful loneliness with a stout heart.

He was well supplied with arms and ammunition; and the first thing he did when the Post left him was to look to these.—His next proceeding was to make use of snow on the earth to keep out the snow from the heavens by raising a white wall, firmly stamped, all round his little tent.—He then dragged up a supply of wood from the river near at hand, and piled it before his door. His fire-place was a hollow in the ground, in front of his bed of blankets and buffalo hides. The food he possessed to cook at consisted of buffalo meat and rice. He had also some coffee. These provisions, on which his feeble chance of life depended, he carefully divided into fourteen days' rations, having first calculated that, in fourteen days at the furthest, he might look for help from the Mission. The sum of his preparations was now complete. He fed his fire, set on his food to cook, and crept into his blankets to wait for the coming of night—the first night alone in the desert.

After a time, the silence and the solitude weighed upon him so heavily, that he sought some kind of comfort and companionship in trying to talk to himself; but, in that folorn situation, even the sound of his own voice made him shudder. The sun sank to its setting behind snow clouds; its last rays were trembling redly over the wilderness of white ground, when the howl of the wolves came down upon him on the icy wind. They were assembled in a ravine where the traveler's last horse had fallen dead, some days before. Nothing was left of the animal but his polished bones and the rings of his harness; and over these bare relics of their feast the ravenous creatures wrangled and yelled all night long. The deserted man, listened to them in his tent, tried to while away the unspeakable oppression of the dark hours by calculating their varying numbers from the greater or lesser volume of the howling sounds that reached him. Exhaustion overpowered his faculties, while he was still at his melancholy work. He slept till hunger awoke him the next day, when the sun was high again in the heavens.

He cut a notch in the pole of his tent to mark that one day was passed. It was then the sixteenth or eighteenth of November; and by Christmas he vainly believed that he would be safe at the Mission. That second day was very weary; and his strength was failing him already. When he dragged up the wood and water to his tent his feet were lame, and he staggered like a drunken man.

Hopeless and hungry, he sat down on his bed, filled his pipe with willow leaves, the best substitute for tobacco that he possessed, and smoked in the warmth of the fire, with his eyes on the boiling kettle into which he had thrown a little maize. He was still thus occupied, when the dreary view through the opening of the tent was suddenly changed by the appearance of human beings. Some horsemen were approaching him, driving Indian horses before them. His weapons were at hand, and, with these ready, he awaited their advance. As they came nearer, he saw that they were Indians of a friendly tribe, returning from a beaver hunt. Within gunshot they stopped; and one of them addressed him in English. They accepted his invitation to enter the tent; and, sitting there by his side, they entreated him, long and earnestly, to abandon the goods, to give up the vain hope of help from the Mission, and to save his life by casting his lot with theirs.

"The wolves," said the man who had first spoken in English—a Delaware Indian—"the wolves will give you no rest, day or night; and if the men of the Pawnee tribe find you out, you will be robbed, murdered and scalped. You have no hope of rescue. Bad horses would not live to get to you; and the whites of the Mission will not risk good horses and their own lives to save one man whom they will give up for lost. "Come with us."

But Mr. Mollhausen, unfortunately for himself, put faith in the Mission. He was, moreover, bravely and honorably anxious to preserve the goods, only the smaller share of which was his own property.—Firmly persuaded that his fellow white men would not desert him, and that they would bring him easier means of traveling, in his disabled condition, than those which the Delawares could offer, he stuck to his first resolution, and still said, "No."

The Indian rose to leave him.

"The word of a white," said the savage, "is more to you than the will and deed of a Red Skin. You have had your choice—may you not deceive yourself!"

With these words he shook Mr. Mollhausen by the hand, and he and his companions departed. They never once looked back at the traveler or his tent; but kept on their way rapidly towards the South, and left him a doomed man.

For the next eight days snow-storms raged incessantly, and threatened to bury him alive in his tent. Although he was, as yet spared the pangs of hunger, (the friendly Indians having increased his small stock of provisions by the leg of an antelope,) his sufferings of other kinds were indescribable. He was so lame that he had to crawl on his hands and knees when he fetched his supply of water; his head swam; and he dared not close his eyes by night for fear of the wolves. Maddened by hunger, they came nearer and nearer to him. Howling and yelling they circled round and round the tent, closer, and closer, at the close of every day. One night he heard the snow outside crackling under their feet; the next, he saw the teeth of one of them appear through the leather side of his tent. He could only scare them away by firing at them in the darkness; but they returned to the attack in a few hours; and they left him no chance of sleep till the broad daylight drove them back to their lairs.

He was just strong enough on the ninth day to make the ninth notch in the pole of the tent. On the tenth he was powerless. His courage gave way, and he despaired, for the first time, of rescue. He had a medicine-chest with him, which he had already used, containing a small bottle of laudanum and a case of quinine.—Without forming any distinct resolution, without well knowing what he did, he put the laudanum bottle to his lips and almost emptied it. A deep swoon followed the draught; he remembered taking it, and remembered nothing more.

When he came to himself again it was pitch dark, and his tent pole was rocking in a gale of wind. Thirst, and, in a lesser degree hunger, were his awakening sensations. He satisfied the first with half-melted snow, and the second with raw buffalo meat. When his fire (which had dwindled to a few glimmering sparks) was relighted, he roasted the meat; and recklessly devoured three days' rations at a meal. By the morning he was so much better (partly through the rest which the laudanum had given his mind, partly through the sustenance which the excess of food had afforded to his body) that the perservation of his life became once more a matter of some interest to him. He tottered out, leaning on his rifle, to get a little exercise. In a few days he contrived to walk as far as the top of a low hill, from which he could look forth, all round, over the lonesome prospect.

By this time his provisions were at an end, and the last faint hope of rescue from the Mission had died out of his mind.—It was a question, now, whether the man should devour the wolves, or the wolves the man. The man had his rifle, his ammunition, and his steady resolution to fight [illegible], cold and starvation, to the very last—and the wolves dropped under his bullets, and fed him with their dry, sinewy flesh. He took the best part of the meat only, and left the rest. Every morning the carcase abandoned over night was missing. The wolves that were living devoured to the last morsel the wolves that were dead.

He grew accustomed to his wretched and revolting food, and to every other hardship of his forlorn situation—except the solitude of it. The unutterable oppression of his own loneliness hung upon his mind, a heavier and heavier weight with each succeeding day. A savage shyness at the idea of meeting with any living human creatures began to take possession of him. There were moments when he underwent the most fearful of all mortal trials—the conscious struggle to keep the control of his own senses. At such times, he sang, and whistled, and extended his walks to the utmost limits that his strength would allow; and so, by main force, as it were, held his own tottering reason still in its place.

Thus, the woful time—the dreary, lonely, hopeless hours—wore on till he had cut his sixteenth notch in the tent-pole. This was a memorable day in the history of the Crusoe of the snowy desert.

He had walked out to the top of the little hill to watch the sun's way downward in the wintry western heavens, and he was wearily looking about him, as usual, when he saw two human figures, specks as yet in the distance, approaching from the far North. The warning of the Delaware Indian came back to his memory, and reminded him that those two men were approaching from the district of the murderous Pawnees.

A moment's consideration decided him to await the coming of these strangers in a place of ambush which commanded a view of his tent. If they were Pawnees, he knew that the time had come when they or he must die.

He went back to his tent, armed himself with as many weapons as he could carry, took the percussion-caps off the rest, and hid them under his bed. Then he put wood on the fire, so as to let the smoke rise freely through the opening at the top of the tent, and thereby strengthen any suspicion in the minds of strangers that a living man was inside of it; and he next fastened the second opening, which served for the door, tying it on the inner side, as if he had shut himself up for the night. This done, he withdrew to the frozen river of Sandy Hill Creek, about one hundred and fifty paces off, walking backwards so as to make his footmarks in the snow appear to be leading to the tent instead of away from it. Arrived on the ice, off which the high winds had drifted the snow upon the banks, he took off his shoes for fear the nails in them might betray him by scratches on the smoothly-frozen surface, and then followed the stream over the ice, till he reached the winding which brought its course nearest to his tent. Here he climbed up the bank, between two snow-drifts, and hid himself among some withered bushes, where the twigs and stalks gave him a sight of the tent, and just room enough, besides, for the use of his weapons.

In this situation he watched and listened. Although the frost was so intense that his breath froze on his beard, and his hand felt glued to the barrel of his levelled rifle, the fever of expectation in his mind prevented his feeling the cold. He watched, for what seemed to be an interminable time; and, at last, the heads of the two men rose in sight over the brow of a neighboring hill. Their figures followed in another minute. All doubts were ended now—the last day in the world had dawned for him or for them—the men were Pawnees.

After holding counsel together on the hill, the savages threw back their buffalo skins, drew their full quivers before them, and strung their bows. Then separated. One walked to the top of the hill from which the deserted traveler had first caught sight of them, to trace the direction of his footsteps; the other examining the track between the water and the tent.—Both appeared to be satisfied with their investigations; both met again before the tent, and communicated with one another by gestures, which expressed their conviction that the victim was asleep by his fire inside. In another moment they drew their bowstrings, placing themselves so that their double fire of arrows should meet at right angles in the tent.

The man whose life they were seeking never felt that life was so dear to him as at the moment when he saw them shoot five arrows into the place where he slept. Still he watched and waited; for his existence now depended on his cunning and patience, on his not miscalculating, by an instant, the time to fire. He saw the savages pause before they ventured into the tent. One of them dropped his bow, grasped his tomahawk, and knelt to creep under the curtain opening; while the other stood over him with his arrow in the string ready to shoot. In this position, the skull of the kneeling Indian was brought within the white man's line of sight; and he cocked his rifle. Faint as the click was, he saw that it had caught their quick ears—for they both started and turned round. Observing that the movement made the kneeling man less likely to escape his eye in the tent, he shifted his aim, and fired at the naked breast of the man with the bow. The sharp eye of the savage discovered his hidden enemy at the same instant, and he sprang aside. But it was too late—he was hit; and he fell with a scream that went through every nerve of Mr. Mollhausen's body. The other savage jumped to his feet; but the white man's weapon was the quickest of the two, and a discharge of buck-shot hit him full in the face and neck. He dropped dead on the spot, by the side of the other man who was still groaning.

Although he knew that he had justifiably shot in self-defense, two savages, whose murderous designs on his own life had been bestrayed before his eyes—although he was absolutely certain that if either one of the Pawnees had been permitted to escape, the whole tribe would have been at the tent by the next day—the brave traveler's nerve deserted him when he saw his two enemies on the ground, and when he thought of the terrible after-necessity of hiding what he had done. With a feeling of unutterable despair he mechanically loaded his rifle, and approached the place. The groans of the Indian who had been shot in the breast, moved his pity so strongly that they seemed to recall himself. First turning the dead Indian's face downwards, to escape the horrifying sight of his mangled features, he approached his wounded enemy, and made signs that he would forgive him, help him, cover him with buffalo skins, take him into the tent, and there do all that was in the power of man to gain his good-will by preserving his life.

The savage lay writhing and bleeding with his teeth clenched, with his eyes glaring in deadly hatred through the long black hair that almost covered his face.—But, after a while, the merciful white man saw that his gestures were understood. A sense of relief, even of joy overflowed his heart at the prospect of saving the Indian, and of securing a companion in his fearful solitude. The wounded man signed to him to come nearer, and pointed with his left hand to his right hand and arm, which lay twisted under him. Without the slightest suspicion, Mr. Mollhausen knelt over him to place his arm in an easier position. At the same moment, the wretch's right hand flashed out from beneath him, armed with a knife, and struck twice at the unprotected breast of the man who was trying to save him. Mr. Mollhausen parried the blows with his right arm, drew his own knife with his left hand, and inflicted on the vindictive savage the death that he had twice deserved. The rattle sounded in the throat, and the muscles of the naked figure stretched themselves in the last convulsions. The lost traveler was alone again; alone in the frozen wilderness, with the bodies of the two dead men.

The night was at hand—the night came—a night never to be forgotten, never in any mortal language to be described.—Down with the gathering darkness came the gathering wolves; and round and round the two corpses in front of the tent they circled and howled. All through that awful night the lost man lay listening to them in the pitch darkness, now cooling his wounded arm with snow, now firing his pistol to scare the wolves from their human prey.

With the first gleam of daylight he rose to rid himself of the horrible companionship of the bodies, and of all that betrayed their fate, before the next wandering Indians came near the spot, and before the wolves gathered again with the darkness. Hunger drove him to begin by taking their provision of dried buffalo meat from under the dead men's leather girdles. He then rolled up their remains, with whatever lay about them, in their buffalo robes, tied them round, dragged them, one after the other, to the hole in the ice where he got his water, and pushed them through it, to be carried away by the current of the river.

Even yet, the number of his necessary precautions was not complete. He had a large fire to make, next, on the spot where the two savages had dropped, with the double object of effacing all traces of their fall, and of destroying the faintest scent of blood before the wolves collected again. When the fire had dwindled to a heap of ashes, a new snow storm smoothed out all marks of it. By the next morning not a sign was left to betray the deaths of the Indians—the smooth ground was as empty and white as ever—and of all that had happened on that memorable, sixteenth day of the traveler's sojourn in the wilderness, nothing now remained but the terrible recollection of it.

The time wore on from that date, without an event to break the woeful monotony of it, until Christmas came. He was still alive in his solitude on Christmas day. A stolid apathy towards the future had begun to get possession of him; his sense of the horror of his situation grew numb and dull; the long solitude and the ceaseless cold seemed to be slowly freezing his mind, and making a new wilderness there, dreary, and empty as the waste that encompassed him. His thoughts wandered with a certain sadness to the Christmas trees and the children's festivals, at that blessed season in his native Germany—but he was too far gone for any deep grief, or for any bitter pangs of despair.

He kept Christmas day with the only indulgence he could afford himself, a pipeful of the dry willow leaves; and, as night fell, he lay on his back by the fire, looking up through the hole of his tent, at the frosty heavens, and fancying dimly that the kind stars looked down on him, as they had often looked, in by-gone days, at home.

The old year ended and the new year came. His hold on life was slackening—and the end was not far off. It was daylight, early in the month of January. He was resting under his blankets—not asleep, and not awake. Suddenly the sound of approaching footsteps reached him on the still air. It was no dream—a salutation of Indian language sounded in his ear a moment afterwards. He roused himself, and caught up his rifle. More words were spoken before he could get out of the tent. It was the English language this time. "You are badly off, here, friend," said a cheerful voice. Had the white men of the Post and the Mission remembered him at last? No. When the tent covering was raised, an Indian entered, and pushed his five-foot rifle in before him.—A savage-looking man, with five savage companions. The lost traveler advanced to meet them with his rifle ready. Happily, he was wrong this time. These savage wanderers of the prairie—these charitable heathens whom the pitiless Christians at the Mission were established to convert—had come to do the good work which his white brethren had, to their eternal disgrace, neglected; they had come to save him.

The man who had spoken in English was a half-breed—a voluntary renegade from civilization. His companions belonged, like himself, to the friendly tribe of Ottoe Indians. They had gone out with squaws on a hunting expedition; and they had seen the smoke of the lost traveler's fire two miles off. "You are hungry," they said to him, producing their own food—"eat. You are ready the perish—come with us. You are sick—we will take care of you and clothe you."—Those were the words of the Red Skins; and the friendly promises they implied were performed to the letter.

On the next day every member of the hunting party, including the women and the boys, assembled at the tent to remove the forsaken white man, and all that belonged to him, to their own camp. The goods, for the preservation of which he had risked his life, were packed up; the wagon, abandoned by his fellow traveler and himself, at the beginning of their disasters, where their last horse died, was cleared of snow and made fit for use again; and even the tent was not left behind. It was too firmly frozen to the ground to be pulled up; so it was cut off just above the snow, and was thrown over the rest of the baggage. When the Indians had packed the wagon, their wives and their boys harnessed themselves to it, and dragged it away to the camp. Mr. Mollhausen and the elder warriors followed. The Prussian traveler stopped before he left the place forever, to take a last look at the lonely scene of all his sufferings and all his perils. The spot where his tent had stood was still marked in the snowy waste by the ashes of his expiring fire. His eyes rested long on that last left, touching trace of himself and his hardships—then wandered away to the bank of the river where he had lain in ambush for the Pawnees—to the hole in the ice through which he had thrust their bodies. He shuddered, as well as he might, at the dreadful memories which the familiar objects around him called up. A moment more, and he was descending the hill, from the summit of which he had looked back, to follow the trail of his Indian friends—a moment more, and he left his home in the desert forever.

In less than five weeks from that time, he and his wagon load of goods were safe, thanks to the Ottoe Indians, at a fur-trading station on the Missouri river; and he was eating good bread again, and drinking whiskey punch in the society of white men.

The particulars of this fearful narrative of suffering and peril have been abridged from an episode in Mr. Mollhausen's own record of his traveling adventures in North America during a second visit to that part of the world, when he was in the employment of the United States Government.

POPULATION AND PEOPLE OF CINCINNATI.—Mr. Cist has just published his "Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1859." He estimates the population of that city—exclusive of Covington and Newport—at 225,000, and assumes that if the census of 1860 is properly taken, it will be 252,000. The total increase of population from 1830 to 1840 was 90 per cent.; from 1840 to 1850, without allowing for deficiency in the census of 1840—the increase was 150 per cent. Of the foreign born and native inhabitants Mr. C says:

"Of the foreign born citizens, the German element largely preponderates, being more than two-thirds of the whole; the Irish is next, and with the natives of the other British isles and dependencies, make up nine-tenths of the residue. Foreigners, with their children born here, constitute more than half our population. Of natives, those of Ohio make up three-fourths of the aggregate. Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey and Indiana are of successive importance as to numbers. *The entire New England ingredient does not more than equal that of either Virginia or Kentucky*, and is not more than half that of Pennsylvania. As a general rule the Irish reside in the vicinity of the river, and the Germans occupy our territory to the north and north-west. The Germans, to a great extent, own the property on which they reside. Of all classes of foreigners, the German soonest assimilates to the great mass. It takes but one generation to obliterate all the distinctive marks of this race—even of language, usually a most tenacious feature. On the contrary, the Irishman, whose dialect does not differ much except in accent and tone, from ours, retains his family identity for several generations. So, also, but in a less degree, with the English and Scotch."

☞ An awful accident occurred at the steam saw mill of Mr. Jacob Bush, of Lewis county, Va., last week. While Mr. James Rankhead, of Braxton county, was adjusting the machinery, he was caught by the strap and thrown against a circular saw, severing the legs from the body and sawing the body in twain, scattering the bowels in every direction. His heart and liver were cut in two and thrown off some thirty feet.

☞ The people of Newburyport, Mass., are talking about reducing the number of school hours, and have but one session a day.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

YE CAN CONQUER IF YE WILL.

Rugged toiler—son of labor—
Sternly battling every day,
For existence—O, my brother,
Thou shalt triumph in the fray.
On life's changeful scene of action,
Though defeat may oft appear,
Thou shalt win the victor's laurels,
If thou wilt but persevere.

Though thou art obscure and lowly,
Thou must reach the wished for goal,
Grasp the prizes, wealth and station,
If thou hast a dauntless soul.
If thou hast a resolution
That misfortune cannot shake;
One on which the angry surges
An impression fail to make.

Art thou sneered at and derided
By the self-styled lofty born?
Heed thou not the fool's contumely,
Or the weak mind's harmless scorn.
Art thou friendless—friends will gather,
As the courtiers, kings around,
When thou hast achieved distinction,
When thou hast position found.

Strong in faith, but naught repel there,
Thou shalt in the end prevail;
In life's trials, and its battles,
None but nerveless cowards fail!
Noble natures prove [illegible]
When earth's mighty contests ring,
To renown, from dark oblivion,
Robed in glory up they spring.

What if years of fierce endeavor
Have been spent by thee in vain?
What if thou hast met disaster?
Up! and take the field again!
Wreck and ruin all about thee,
Give not out, but struggle still;
Stubborn courage is resistless,
Ye can conquer if ye will!

TO EXCLUDE FLIES.—It is said that flies will not pass through the meshes of a net, though sufficiently large to admit several at once with expanded wings, such is their dread of the web of their natural enemy. Suspend a net of light-colored thread to the outside of the window, and permit the light to enter the room from that side only. This excludes them effectually while it is no barrier to the air.

HAIR OF CHILDREN.—It is a great mistake to plait the hair of children under eleven or twelve years of age. The process of plaiting more or less strains the hairs in their roots by pulling them tight; tends to deprive them of their requisite supply of nutriment, and checks their growth. The hair of girls should be cut rather short, and allowed to curl freely.—When they are about eleven or twelve, the hair should be twisted into a coil not too tight, nor tied at the end with thin thread but with a piece of ribbon.

TO CURE RHEUMATISM.—It is said inflamatory rheumatism can be cured by the following simple method: "Half an ounce of pulverised saltpetre put in a half pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts afflicted, and a sound cure will immediately follow."

NOXIOUS GASES.—When, by letting down a burning candle, it is found that a well contains carbonic acid, it is only necessary to pour down a sufficient quantity of lime water to take it up; and if a person lies senseless at the bottom, this is the best, if not the only means to rescue him from certain death, and it is infallible.

Chrome yellow (chromate of lead) is said to be an excellent substitute for arsenic or strychnine in poisoning rats. The color frees it from the danger of mistake. Mix it in dough or make a paste and throw in wheat, corn or grain of some kind.

Sour buttermilk is said to be a remedy for lice on calves, to be used as a wash.

By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities in showery weather, under trees, a most beautiful verdure will be obtained, and the herbage is preferred.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* compiles from the Assessor's returns for Scott county, some facts which illustrate fully the great comparative decrease last year in the products of the county, and convey an idea of the severe loss suffered by farmers from the damage to their crops; 47,278 acres sown in wheat produced only 336,166 bushels, whereas in 1856, 23,661 acres produced 536,521 bushels. Of oats 10,780 acres were sown, which produced only 73,843 bushels, whilst 5,218 acres in '56 yielded 179,896 bushels; 23,068 acres planted in corn brought 664,243, and in '56—15,703 acres brought 780,737 bushels. The population of Scott county is shown to be 25,861, and that of Davenport alone 15,190 with 3,049 dwelling houses.

NEUTRALIZING POISON.—A general reader sends us the following prescription:—

"A Poison of any conceivable prescription and degree of potency, which has been intentionally or accidently swallowed, may be rendered almost instantly harmless by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take nearly twice the quantity.—This oil will almost positively neutralize every form of vegetable, animal or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted."

TRUSTING TO A SINGLE CROP.—There is no crop that does not fail sometimes, though there are a few which are never wholly cut off in any season. Grass, for example, always yields a partial crop; and a person may, if need be, depend wholly on this product as a means of subsistence. The same thing, however, can hardly be said of any other staple crop. Innumerable illustrations might be given of the danger of depending on a single crop.—The result in Ireland of relying upon the potato crop is patent. The failure of the wheat crop, in many parts of this country, has involved thousands of farmers in debt, which will take years of toil and economy to liquidate. A friend at the West has been so successful in raising peaches that he turned his whole attention to the crop. One year he realised a large net profit, and looking for still greater results next year, he laid out his plans accordingly, and incurred considerable debt, to be paid from the proceeds of his peaches. The result is, that from six or seven thousand trees he gathered scarcely two bushels of marketable fruit.

A mixed cultivation is the safest in the long run. If the potato crop fails, let there be corn, wheat, barley, or other grain to fall back upon. The chances of utter failure are diminished by different crops under culture. A season destructive to one is likely to be just the thing for another.—*Am. Ag.*

A BURGLAR SHOT.—On Sunday morning of last week, about two o'clock, Mr. Benner, a jeweler at New Lisbon, caught a young man in the act of helping himself to four silver and one gold watch in his shop, and put at him with a revolver.—The fellow ran and was pursued, the pistol going off three times in the direction he was going. One shot hit him in the side below the ribs, which brought a lusty yell from the wounded bird. Still he ran, crossed a creek, sat down on the bank, and thinking himself a "gone coon," cried immensely for help. Help came, took him to jail, got a doctor, who extracted the ball, and saved the scamp for the Penitentiary, if he lives.

☞ The City of Baltimore receives $900,000 as its share of the McDonough estate.

BUCKEYE HOUSE.
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.
A first rate stable connected with the premises. Superior accommodations for travelers. Regular Boarders entertained at reasonable rates. The Saloon and Restaurant supplied with the best of every thing. June 23.

GIBSON HOUSE,
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers:
FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and Open Ditches, and especially Tiles; including Tables of Rain Fall. By Henry F. French.
A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horse Keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)
For sale at the New Book Store. June 14, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

LATEST BOOKS—
Mosaic. By the author of Salad for the Solitary.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Hours with my Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps.
The Convalescent. By N. P. Willis.
Life of Baron Steuben.
Napoleonic Ideas.
Caird's Prairie Farming in America.
At the New Book Store. June 14, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.
RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of this State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."
WM. B. WOODS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER, President of the Senate.
April 4, 1859.
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Columbus, O., April 7, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, Relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly, is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, Columbus, April 18, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correctly as recorded in this office.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Auditor of Franklin County.
june16-td

Cheap Dry Goods.
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Well selected for this market.
Silks, Satins, Lawns, Robes, Berages, Calicoes, Chintz,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.
J. G. CHITTENDEN.
may12.

THE NEW BOOKSTORE!
J. H. Riley & Co.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
DEALERS IN
LAW, MEDICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS,
of every size, style and pattern of ruling, on hand, and made to order.
RAILROAD AND INSURANCE OFFICES
Banks, Brokers, and County Offices,
supplied with any article, in the line of Stationery, on the best terms, and all Work warranted.
BLANK NOTES AND DRAFTS
JOB PRINTING, BOOK BINDING
A full supply, at all times, of Valuable Standard Works Foreign and American Editions.
A good stock of valuable Mechanical and Scientific Works at all times. All the new Books received direct.
French, English and American Stationery
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, Paper Hangings and Borders, the most extensive Stock West of Philadelphia.
Window Shades and Fixtures, Window Cornices, Fine Mirrors from 3 to 8ft., French Plate; Oil Paintings and Engravings, Portrait and Picture Frames of every kind on hand and made to order. Cutlery and Gold Pens; Work Boxes and Dressing Cases; Card Cases and Porte Monnaies; Hair, Hat, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pocket Books, Wallets, Bill Holders, &c., &c.
june16

New Books.
FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
Views and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher.
Acadie, or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederic S. Cozzens.
Seacliff, or the Mystery of the Westervelts. By J. W. De Forest.
[illegible] By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Teachers and Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.
The empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Asia, Africa and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland. (6 vols., cloth $10.)
The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novelette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
[illegible]
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.
Life of General H. Havelock, K.C.B. By J. T. Headley.
The Good News of God Sermons. By Charles Kingsley.
June 16, 1859-tf J. H. RILEY & CO.

New and Good Books.
DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
[illegible]
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England. New Ed. with additions.
[illegible]
Diary of Lady Morgan.
Home Memories.
Howard.
Sixty Years' Gleanings.
The Foster Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and Infants.
[illegible] and Friends.
Douglas Jerrold.
Arago's Memoirs.
Life and Travels of Herodotus.
For sale at the New Book Store.
june16 J. H. RILEY & Co.

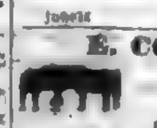
Attention, Republicans!
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Morphy in Europe.
Agnel's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Staunton's Manual of Chess.
Science and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe.
Staunton's Chess Tournament.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.
CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cleveland Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free Lunch daily from 10½ a. m., to 12 m. One of KNABE'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been procured, and the services of a fine performer make the Saloon one of the best in the city. may25-3m.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital $200,000, Assets $251,000.
Offices 257 Broadway, 50 Wall Street N. Y.
This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and Cargoes in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally against Loss or Damage by Fire.
JOSIAH W. BAKER, President.
JOHN BODINE, Vice President.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.
DWIGHT BANNISTER, Agent, Columbus Ohio.
may28tf

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.
An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.
Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
may12ly.

1859.
Ohio White Sulphur Springs.
Open to visitors seeking health or pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.
ACCOMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.
The Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles North of Columbus, (the Capitol of Ohio) on the Scioto River, 10 miles from Delaware, 5 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.
The medical qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States. For Room or other information, address
ANDREW WILSON, Jr.
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio.
june16

E. CORNELISON,


TUNER AND REPAIRER OF
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
Columbus, Ohio.
[illegible] Music Store, will receive prompt attention. je16

C. A. WAGNER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FIRE WORKS, FIRE BALLOONS, FLAGS, MOTTOES, &c.
☞ Exhibition Fire Works for Cities Towns and Private parties at low prices from $25 to $500, and the necessary directions given for burning the same.
State Street, Columbus, Ohio.
je16-1m


DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,
The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.
The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*
Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,
and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of
Confirmed Consumption.
A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.
These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.
In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*
jelm3

Fever and Ague,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathise with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed. We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.

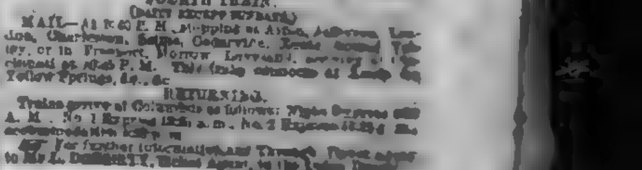
Ayer's Ague Cure,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflictive disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system, and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

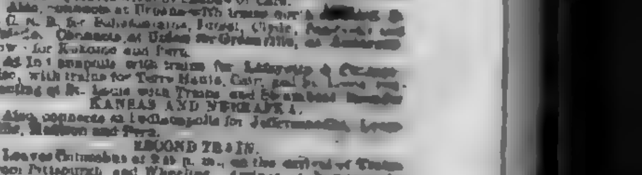
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS, AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by
Roberts & Samuels, No. 34 N. High St., Columbus O., Suire Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati O., [illegible] Cleveland O., W. Allinson, [illegible] O., and by all druggists, and dealers in medicine.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.
Great Northern & Eastern Route,
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati

RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore.
Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.
Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad.
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.
THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.
FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at [illegible]
SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at [illegible] Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London, [illegible] Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad [illegible]
THIRD TRAIN.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at [illegible]
☞ Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.
RETURNING.
[illegible]
Fare as low as by any other Route.
For further information, and Through and Local Tickets, apply to M. L. Doherty, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot of the C. C. & C. and L. M. C. & X. Railroads.
E. S. FLINT, Superintendent.
[illegible]
JAMES PATTISON, Agent.
Columbus, May 23, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.

To the South and West.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, [illegible]
FIRST TRAIN (DAILY)
NIGHT EXPRESS—at 2:15 A. M., [illegible] Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:30 A. M. [illegible]
SECOND TRAIN.
NO. 1 EXPRESS—[illegible]
THIRD TRAIN.
NO. 2 EXPRESS—[illegible]
FOURTH TRAIN.
MAIL—[illegible]
RETURNING.
[illegible]
Columbus, May 12, 1859.

1859. NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST. 1859.
Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.

Two Trains Daily.
(Sundays excepted.)
Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, Trains will leave Columbus as follows:
FIRST TRAIN.
[illegible]
KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.
[illegible]
SECOND TRAIN.
[illegible]
THE WAY FREIGHT.
[illegible]
Columbus, Ohio, May 12, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!

A Democratic Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.

By J. Birney Marshall,

At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that to the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a publication devoted truly and solely to their interests, uninfluenced by personal ambition or the desire of gain, will be acceptable, I have established in the city of Columbus, O., THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the variety of political, miscellaneous and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor to every home.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will inculcate Democratic truths and its columns shall be characterized by frankness and honesty; its statements relied on for their unhesitating veracity. Nor shall it be used for cliques or factions, but consistently pursue the object for which it is established—that of preventing the misdirection of public opinion, and contributing all in its power to the perpetuity of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the union of the Democratic Party, and resist everything like schism, or disruption—while it will support every Democratic measure with all the ability it can bring to the duty, (it must know that it is Democratic and not a false light held up to blind, perhaps to betray)—while it will support the present Administration [illegible], and the best interests of the party, THE PEOPLE'S PRESS presents the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as its candidate for the Presidency in 1860, and [illegible] consistent with duty to the Democratic Party and the country, to promote his nomination and election.

As a Prospectus cannot be expected to enter into minute detail, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. Relying confidently on a remunerative patronage, I respectfully offer the following

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year........$2 00

A discount of ten per cent on clubs of ten; 15 per cent on clubs of twenty; 15 per cent on clubs of thirty; and 20 per cent on clubs of fifty and upwards sent to a single address.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

Columbus, March 22, 1859.

N. B.—Our friends of the press will confer an obligation, which will not only be appreciated but reciprocated, giving this Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

Received for six months at One Dollar in advance.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

Will be sent for the campaign, to subscribers at FIFTY CENTS for the single copy.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS

May be formed for the Press at the following rates:

Five Copies........[illegible]
Ten........[illegible]
Twenty........[illegible]
Fifty........14 00
One hundred copies........[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859. NUMBER 9.

PEOPLES PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.

TERMS - $1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion	$1.00
Each additional insertion	50
One square 3 months	5.00
" " 6 "	8.00
" " 12 "	12.00
One fourth of a column per year	40.00
" half "	60.00
" column	100.00

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... $10.00.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850,—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it; to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in the maintainance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose domains it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and equally disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those conflicts which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretensions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by adopting a measure taken from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizens a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of mere violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

[illegible]

The great leading central organ of Democracy is unfortunate in unraveling the mystery of the letters of the Secretary of State. Its first effort explained what Gen. Cass did not say. Its second thought the more full letter to Hofer was all right, and defended the position, that any naturalized citizen who was in the army at the time he left Europe, or had been called into the army, could not be exempt from service, by naturalization. As a *dernier resort*, it publishes what the *National Intelligencer* says, relying upon the old federal organ to sustain the Democratic Secretary. Perhaps it will not relish the views taken by Hon. George E. Pugh, which if its own several positions are correct, are not exactly orthodox.

Mr. Pugh's explanation is able, but undertakes to conjecture what Gen. Cass meant, rather than what he said. If Gen. Cass meant the French and Prussian rules merely to include *deserters* from their armies he would have said so.—[Fact.

CHANGE IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY.—The leaning of the *Ohio Statesman* to the Derby Ministry and its Austrian sympathy, did not save it. It has gone by the board, and the new British Ministry it is understood will sympathise with the Italian cause. Whether this will have any effect upon the *Statesman's* sympathy for Austria and Austrian arms, has not yet transpired. The *Statesman* gives a fling at Lord JOHN RUSSELL, however, which must make that gentleman feel very down-hearted. It says:

"Nobody appears to have any confidence in Lord John Russell, and nobody ought to have any. The Bedford family influence, which ruled the old Whig party in England, seems to be about "played out."

Yet for all this, it seems that PALMERSTON has some confidence in Lord JOHN—at least so say the telegraphic despatches, unless the *Statesman's* "stupid fool in the Telegraph-office" made another blunder.—[Fact.

☞ The New York *Herald* is still beating about in its attempt to show that Mr. BUCHANAN is the only possible and probable compromise candidate for the Presidency, who can reconcile the Northern and Southern wings of the Democracy.

The Mobile Register on Judge Douglas.

The *Mobile Register* of the 26th, takes ground against the effort making in the South to ostracise Judge Douglas, simply because he has chosen to maintain his political integrity in adhering to the basis of compromise of the Congressional slavery agitation agreed upon in 1850, and further amplified in 1854-6—while other Democrats have thought proper to turn traitors to themselves and their party.—The *Register* says:

"We said the other day, and with a conscientious belief in the absolute truth of the averment, that no public man has ever been so misunderstood and so misrepresented as Judge Douglas at the South, and we greatly fear that his growing prominence as a Presidential candidate has not a little to do with the attempt to cripple him and put him out of the way of other aspirants of smaller calibre and statesmanship. The effort upon a man of less steadfastness of purpose than Judge Douglas would have been most fortunate to the South, in separating from it the boldest, ablest, and truest public man of the State-rights school that has yet risen up to throw down the glove of defiance to the abolition enemy, and to vanquish it, against immense odds, on its own free soil fields of fight.

We do not think the South can afford to throw away such a man as this, either through tenderness to the Buchanan Administration, the ambition of southern gentlemen, or a misapprehension of and prejudice against his views on a single point.

* * * * *

It was because Judge Douglas would not surrender principles which he had maintained for years in the Senate, and which he had defended on a thousand stumps before the people, and abandon an adjustment squarely made in Congress, and endorsed by the *people* of the South over the heads of the fire-eaters; because he had the courage to stand by the settlement, in defiance of the power of a then new and popular Administration, in the first year of its existence, that he has been denounced from Dan to Beersheba by the southern press, and accused of principles and opinions treasonable to the South, which he has never entertained.

Is this "doing fair?" Is this wise in us of the South? Are Constitutional and true men so plenty at the North that we can afford to throw away that one of them who has stood a head and shoulders above all his compeers in courage, in manliness, in faithful consistency? These are important questions for the South to answer, and upon their wise solution will depend events of the greatest magnitude.

For our part, we conscientiously believe that Judge Douglas stands firmly and consistently upon the basis of compromise of the Congressional slavery agitation agreed upon by the majority of the Democratic Senate in 1850, resisted by the fire-eaters, (the writer of this article among them,) and afterwards ratified and endorsed over our heads by overwhelming majorities of the southern people. If now the South wishes again to change its front, is it fair in its public men and its presses to decry and denounce as a traitor a northern Democrat who simply stands by the bargain then made, endorsed over and over again by the Democratic party, north and South? We think not, and that all honest and candid men will agree with us. We opposed the bargain at the time with all our might, but we took it, not because Congress made it, but because the sovereign State and people of Georgia willed it so."

A Strong Position.

The Lynchburg Republican, one of the ablest and most influential of the Virginia Democratic journals, announces its position as follows:

"We are gratified to observe that our position in favor of non-intervention with slavery in the Territories is likely to be sustained by the almost unanimous Democratic sentiment of the country. Intervention has but few advocates, and they can not long hold out against the almost unbroken opinions of the National Democracy. A few extreme men in the South, tenacious of their individual opinions, may continue to cling to their peculiar and extreme views upon this subject, but the whole question will receive a quietus in the Charleston Convention. The National Democracy will again plant itself upon the Cincinnati platform and the compromises of the country without the emasculation or addition of any plank."

The views expressed by the Richmond Enquirer in favor of Congressional protection of slavery in the Territories we are satisfied does not reflect the sentiment of the Democratic party in its own State. Otherwise, we have evidence that the Democracy of the South generally will abide by the doctrines announced in the Cincinnati platform upon the question of slavery. The Richmond Examiner which is supposed to represent the views of Senator Hunter, is equally emphatic with its Lynchburg cotemporary in defining its position:

"Were we to insist upon forcing on the Democratic party the doctrine of the duty and power of intervention by Congress for protection of slave property in the Territories, we should abandon the old practice of our party, subject ourselves to the mortification of defeat in the Democratic Convention; and, if successful, drive off the masses of the North, paralyse our party in the free States; and yield the Presidency to the Black Republicans; and all this we would encounter for the purpose of reviving an issue which has been practically adjudicated, and has ceased to be a living and practical question."

All signs indicate that the Charleston Convention will re-affirm the Cincinnati platform without essential alterations, and that the Democracy will go into the Presidential contest still pledged to "*non-interference by Congress with slavery in State and Territory or in the District of Columbia.*"

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.—Our exchanges throughout the State bring us reports of caucusses in which resolutions were passed in favor of the Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty, as understood by President Buchanan when he said, that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether or not they will have slaves among them. The Bangor Times of last week says the delegates to the State Convention thus far elected are about four to one in favor of popular sovereignty.—*Saco (Me.) Democrat.*

The New Hampshire *Gazette* says: The following noble letter from Judge Douglas is honest and manly, and proves that he will play no double game for the Presidency. He will neither cheat nor be cheated.

That talk is very different from the Ohio *Statesman*, that could find nothing in it "to which any Democrat could take exceptions."

Artful Dodging.

We did not suppose the *Statesman* would take decided ground relative to the Douglas letter, notwithstanding the onslaught upon it by the Washington City *Constitution*, echoed by the Cleveland *National Democrat*.—The *Statesman* is understood to be in that interesting situation called "moulting time"—when the bird casts its feathers and the snake its skin, and newspapers "cross to the other side of Jordan." But the period is rather premature. Time has not sufficiently sped.—The Post office and Government patronage have not been enjoyed sufficiently yet and

"Let us not distract our councils or impair our energy by introducing the Presidency into our politics until after the State election. We will have ample time then to discuss the question."

Prudent advice enough—especially as the Washington *Constitution* has already indicated the way Democrats should go, therefore it would be wrong in the Democratic papers of Ohio to express an opinion, especially if they are reluctant to follow the lead.

The *Statesman* approaches the letter very warily, and smells around it as gingerly as a dainty dog would a dish which contains choice fare, but is apprehensive that there may be something in it not so enticing. At last it gathers courage to do something, and after looking all around to see that it is not watched, arrives at a most dainty and satisfactory conclusion. After several days' gestation it is thus happily delivered:

"The note of Judge Douglas appears, notwithstanding it is quite brief and explicit enough, to puzzle the wise ones of the press very much. This one thinks it a bold stroke, fortunate in time, happily conceived, and just the thing for the occasion; another thinks it a miserable affair and of no moment whatever; a third sees in it conclusive evidences that Judge Douglas intends to abandon the party, cut loose from the organization, and oppose the nominee of the Charleston Convention; a fourth esteems it an attempt to dictate terms to the Convention, as to the platform and candidate; a fifth applauds it as evidence of the continued integrity and consistency of Judge Douglas as the great doctrines of popular sovereignty and the rights of the people of the territories as well as the States to regulate their internal affairs in their own way, &c. The Democratic papers in the free States, with but few exceptions approve of the sentiments expressed in the letter of Judge Douglas, whereas it will no doubt meet with severe criticism in some of the Southern Democratic journals. Mr. Dorr having interrogated Judge Douglas, the latter was in duty bound to reply, and we are at a loss to perceive anything in the brief note he has written, to which any Democrat need take exceptions."

The most scrupulously careful neutral papers that sought to be exemplary in its non-committalism, could not have hit upon a more harmless manner of expressing nothing. The concluding phrase is peculiarly striking and savory. "We are at a loss to perceive anything in the brief note which he (DOUGLAS) has written, to which any Democrat need take exceptions." Then he has written something in "the brief note" to which "any Democrat" may "take exceptions." If the *Statesman* meant anything else, why not say so at once that there was nothing in it to which any Democrat could take exceptions? But that might give offence in a certain quarter, which the *Statesman* was studious to avoid. It is not ready to cast its skin and don a new coat. Time enough for that after the fall election. Bear ye them all Democrats! You need not take exceptions to Mr. DOUGLAS'S letter. It is only a private note to an inquisitive gentleman whom he was bound to answer, but there is nothing very dangerous in it; some think of it one way and some another, and "we think it contains nothing——to which you "*need* take exceptions."

There now, Mr. DOUGLAS, take that and rejoice at our friendship. See how boldly the *Statesman* and "us" sustain you in defiance of the President and his *Constitution*.

The friends of Mr. DOUGLAS must be very grateful for this display of generosity, which tells them if they "do not think it good cider to just smell of the mug."—[Fact.

The Douglas Letter.

The short letter of Senator Douglas on the Presidential question, published in our columns the other day, has produced not only excitement but consternation in certain political circles. The letter is a Napoleonic movement in political strategy. It demolishes, with the irresistible force of a lightning stroke, the plans or schemes of those Presidential aspirants who have been coquetting with the Secessionists of the South and the truckling "doughfaces" of the North. We are not, therefore, surprised that the organs of petty cliques should denounce the letter in the bitterest terms. It destroys all their hopes.

Douglas has given the death blow to the secession agitators; and though our ears may be filled for a time with their groans and dying agonies, every patriot will rejoice over their extinction. They have, for many years, exerted a most malarious influence upon the domestic and foreign policy of our Government, but their powers for future mischief is completely broken.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DOUGLAS NORTH AND SOUTH.—The Bangor Times says that more than four hundred delegates to the Maine Democratic State Convention have now been chosen, and in the proportion of at least two to one they are in favor of electing delegates to the Charleston Convention, who will vote for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860, and of a platform which clearly defines and endorses popular sovereignty. Per contra the Charleston *News* declares that if the Charleston Convention hesitates about a slave code, and especially if DOUGLAS is in danger of nomination, the southern delegates will secede, and nominate for themselves.

AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY.—At the Buffalo dinner to Gov. MORGAN of New York, Judge CLINTON was called to respond to a sentiment complimentary to the Judiciary. In the course of his few pleasant remarks, he said that Judges should be independent in every respect.—Judges should be placed above all fear of pecuniary want, that those who are needy may not be approached. That they might say "though the Heaven fall, I will do justice," know no justice which does not spring from the laws, and is not sanctioned by the Constitution of our country. There is no higher-law than the Constitution—there can be no justice that conflicts with that holy instrument. Give us such judges, and then, indeed, will that sentiment become universal. What so base as a venal judge? What so craven as the judge who hesitates, for a moment, because the people demand it? What more despicable than the timid judge? Give us independent judges, and you cannot give them to us unless you yourselves are a law-respecting, law-abiding people. Give us such judges—then indeed will the Constitution be revered—then indeed will it stand forth as the beacon of hope, the harbinger of peace, good will and happiness to the world.

☞ A Washington dispatch, June 27, says: "Negotiations have been going on here since the death of Dr. Bailey, to secure the National Era for a party paper for the Republican Presidential candidate. Donn Piatt, of Ohio, it is understood, will take charge of it as an organ of Gov. Chase."

The County Candidates.

The canvass for county offices is going on in this county quietly but not the less industriously. Some little feeling is experienced in the matter of Clerk of Common Pleas, but the absence of Mr. Martin, one of the Democratic candidates, for some month or so, has caused less to be said on the subject than probably will be upon his return home, which is expected every day. We do not hear much said of the Republican candidates for this office.

For Sheriff, the friends of the Democratic candidates, or some of them at least, are secretly very active. Those who desire the office have not announced themselves, but it is thought as there is a multiplicity of candidates, one who is obnoxious to a majority of his party may get the nomination. Among the Republicans, Mr. Ijams has been announced, and the contest it is thought will be narrowed down to that gentleman Col. Miles Pinney, and Capt. Marion, strong men with their party, but who is the more popular remains to be seen.

The public mind has not settled down upon the favorites for representatives in the next Legislature. On the Democratic side there is considerable feeling in favor of the late incumbents, Judge BARKER and Dr. CHANEY, whose course in the Legislature entitled them to the renewed confidence of their constituents. But "things is working," and the private views of certain leaders are contemplating other timber out of which to make representatives. There is an undercurrent, silently gliding through the county, bearing one of those submarine inventions of mischief, which do not disclose themselves until they explode. We allude to a movement to elect S. S. Cox to the Senate of the United States! The mere announcement may astonish some, but it is so; and will have an important bearing upon the selection of Democratic candidates for representatives, if certain folks are permitted to have their own way. In this connection we hear the names mentioned of JOHN G. EDWARDS, of Madison, and Dr. DURANT, of Blendon. How far those gentlemen would be willing to lend themselves to such a movement we have not been apprised. A word of caution might be advisable to Mr. POOR if he does not desire to be succeeded by SAMMY COX of anti-weevil wheat renown.

We have not heard who will probably be the Republican candidates. Those gentlemen very naturally keep shady.

For Senator, it is said that a certain "clique" are opposed to the re-election of Hon. A. L. PERRILL, because he was not obedient to their dictation; and that they will bring out another candidate. There was not a Senator in the last Legislature who commanded more respect, or who more scrupulously and honorably served his constituents than Mr. PERRILL. Should he consent to a nomination, there is no Democrat they can bring forward who can defeat him.

We have not heard of a Republican candidate for Senator yet, but presume there will be one.

For Auditor we believe it is very generally conceded that JOHNNY PHILLIPS will have the Democratic nomination, to which nobody is seriously opposed—at least we have not heard of opposition.

The Republicans will very likely call upon R. F. JENKINS as their candidate for Treasurer, a gentleman worthy in every respect, and who understands thoroughly the details of the office.

The Democrats will have a hard time to decide between 'Squire SHOUP and Mr. THOMPSON, the latter being understood to be the favorite of the "clique."

We presume, in the course of time we shall have announced the names of some of those who want office, unless they want things arranged for them, in which case, they will *get their business done*, and no mistake.—[Fact.

A DIABOLICAL PLOT TO BLOW UP A LAKE STEAMER EXPOSED.—The minute particulars of a most rascally plot to blow up one of the splendid steamers of "the Railroad Line," between Cleveland and Buffalo, are given in the Cleveland Herald, from which we condense so much as we think will be interesting to our readers. The value of the steamer proposed to be destroyed is $250,000. A man named COOLEY, a regular old jail-bird, who three or four years since was arrested for passing counterfeit money, but escaped by turning State's evidence, and has since been engaged as a diver, blowing up wrecks and removing obstructions from harbors, about two weeks since made proposition to Mr. E. B. WARD, who runs the "Opposition Line," to blow up and destroy one of the superb steamers in the "Railroad Line, either the Western *Metropolis* or *City of Buffalo*, thus breaking up the line, as the destruction of either of these boats would involve the company in such losses that they would abandon the route. Ward objected to this proposition on account of the lives that would be endangered by it, but Cooley stated that the boat should be blown up on a Sunday, as it could then be done without danger to life. Ward feigned compliance with the scheme on this condition, and enquired as to the terms proposed. Five hundred dollars for the breaking up of the line was the sum agreed on.—Cooley stated that he proposed to blow the steamer up with a torpedo, and said he had experience in such matters. The bargain was struck, and another meeting appointed.

Other interviews were had, and COOLEY fully committed to the job in the presence of concealed witnesses—the sum of $20 was paid him to procure materials, two kegs of coarse powder from Cuyahoga Falls, a tin can with long pipe, fuse, &c., all of which were duly bought—the tube would hold two pounds of the fine powder and the can or case fifty pounds of the coarse, sufficient to blow the vessel to atoms.

The "infernal machine" is a tin case, ten inches high and fourteen in diameter, flat at the bottom and top, and in shape about two-thirds of a circle, having a flat side on the other third. From the top of this case extends an erect tube of tin, five feet in height. On the tube a water-tight cap was to be screwed on, and from this was to extend a quick burning fuse, bound around with twine and made water-proof. The plan of operation was for COOLEY to proceed in his boat on Saturday night, under pretence of fishing, to the Railroad pier, where all the arrangements would be made. On Sunday night he would again visit the place secretly, set fire to the fuse, which was to extend under the pier, and then escape before the explosion.

The articles were kept at the house of a negro named RAY, where they were found; RAY having been sent to the Penitentiary fifteen years ago for counterfeiting, and being mixed up with the same kind of business at present. Great praise is awarded to Mr. WARD for his action in this matter, and thus exposing the scoundrel, and it is to be hoped that COOLEY may have the benefit of doing the State "some service" in the enlarged sphere, to which he will probably be removed.

CINCINNATI HORSE MARKET.—The number of horses sold for the week ending June 27 was 263, for which number the gross sum of $39,475 55 was paid.

Who is Garibaldi?

The last European advices inform us of the brilliant and successful movements of Garibaldi, his invasion of Lombardy, and his triumphal entry into Como. Though the name of Garibaldi is a familiar one to most of our readers, the history of the man may not be so well known.

Giuseppe Garibaldi is a native of Nice, and now about forty-seven years of age. His father was a mariner, and gave his boy Giuseppe an education that peculiarly fitted the lad for a maritime life. Young Garibaldi made several voyages to various parts of Italy, the Levant and the Black Sea. He was a bold sailor and a warm-hearted and generous man.

Well read in Italy's history, he could not help contrasting her glorious condition with that which followed the European treaties of 1815, and at Rome, amid the monuments of ancient splendor, he conceived the hope of the resurrection of Italian liberty. When told that a society of young Italians already existed who had devoted their lives to the glorious work, he eagerly enrolled himself among their number, and when the uprising of 1834 took place, he became a prominent actor in the eventful scenes.

The movement proving a failure, Garibaldi with others was condemned to death. He succeeded, however, in escaping in disguise to Genoa, and thence to the coast of France, where, to place himself beyond the risk of recapture, he took passage in a friendly vessel for Brazil. His original intention was then to engage in trade, but finding on his arrival that the patriots of La Plata were in arms, he engaged in their service as a naval officer, and was soon mingled in their public affairs. His deeds of valor, and the dangerous encounters which he had with the enemy, secured him the lasting gratitude of his companions in arms. No man who ever fought on the coast is said to have performed more wonders of naval skill and courage, than this Italian volunteer.

It was while in South America that he married a Brazilian lady from the province of St. Catharine's. She accompanied him in most of his expeditions, sharing intrepidly all the vicissitudes to which he was exposed during the many years that he battled for the Republic of Rio Grande.

When the revolutionary troubles of 1848 broke out in Europe, Garibaldi hastened back to Italy, and arrived at Rome during the formation of the Roman Republic. He was at once appointed General of the body known as the Legion, composed of the most gallant and accomplished corps of young Italy.

The incidents connected with the attack on Rome by the French troops, and the bombardment of the city by the command of General Oudinot, are of too recent occurrence to be recounted here. It is by his gallant defense of Rome, by the frequent sallies he led against the besiegers, that Garibaldi has achieved his greatest military reputation, and rendered himself so honorably known throughout Italy.—The result of that attack, and the brave, but unavailing defense, is too well known. When the city was forced to surrender, Garibaldi and his noble-spirited young soldiers refused to lay down their arms, and resolved to force their way to a safe place of refuge.

Their leader's speech on the occasion would have done no dishonor to Brutus or the Gracchi: "Soldiers," he said, "in recompense of the love you may show your country, I offer you hunger, thirst, cold, war and death; who accepts the terms, let him follow me." The enthusiastic Legion followed him to a man.—Their object in quitting Rome was to reach Venice in time to assist her against the bombardment of the Austrians. But Italy was overrun by the enemy's troops, and the little legion, after passing through many dangers, were obliged to disband and seek individual safety. Still, a number clung to Garibaldi, gained the sea-coast, and embarking at the little Adriatic port of Cesenatico, steered for Venice.—A storm dispersed their fleet, and only a few of the adventurers succeeded in reaching land near the mouth of the Po.—Here Garibaldi's devoted wife, overcome by the exhaustion and fatigue attendant on the perilous expedition, died, and Garibaldi himself almost alone made his way to Genoa, no one knows how, and then came to the United States.

He declined all public reception, and remained several years residing at Staten Island. He subsequently went to California on business, and then engaged in the [illegible] marine service on the Pacific. At Lima and Equador he was received with distinguished honors, and offered a high military position.

On the first symptoms of another European crisis, Garibaldi again returned to Europe, and proceeding to Sardinia, was at once appointed to an important military post. He commands a number of the most ardent young patriots of Italy, and his recent brilliant exploits prove that his reputation for military ability has been by no means exaggerated, nor that ability exhausted. He now enters Lombardy, where he expects to incite a decided uprising of the Lombards against the Austrians. This is a dangerous enterprise, but there is every prospect of its complete success.

The relatives of Garibaldi reside in Rome, the brave defender of that city being an exile from the very place he once defended, and forbidden by its government to enter its gates. His two sisters belong to a wealthy and aristocratic family, but on account of the Republican sentiments of their famous brother, they are closely watched, and not allowed to send any of their property out of the city. They are themselves desirous of leaving Rome, but are, to all intents and purposes, effectually prohibited from so doing. It is, by the way, a curious fact that this same Garibaldi who fought so bravely against the French some two years ago, should now be enlisted in the very cause to which they are so great a support; it proves that Garibaldi is no ranting Red Republican, but can lay aside all personal prejudices, and really and patriotically devote himself to the great cause of Italian melioration and liberty—a cause in behalf of which Louis Napoleon and the French seem to be powerful instruments.

Since the above was written, Garibaldi has accomplished all that he meditated in Lombardy.

SENSIBLE VIEW OF PIKE'S PEAK.—Mr. GREELEY writes from Denver City, Pike Peak, Rocky Mountains, to a friend in New York, thus,

I have spent the last three days climbing the Rocky Mountains and looking through the Gold Diggings, and my conviction is that there is no mistake about it. There is gold here, but it is harder to get it by digging than in almost any other way. A few will make fortunes here, while many will loose all and go away utterly bankrupt.

The New Line of Steamers Between Cleveland and Buffalo.

An Association has recently been formed in Buffalo, under the title of the Lake Erie and Buffalo Steamboat Company, for the purpose of re-opening the Steamboat travel between Cleveland and Buffalo. The Company has chartered two of the largest and most magnificent fresh water steamers in the world, the "City of Buffalo" and "Western Metropolis," to run between those ports. There cannot be found two points more admirably located than these, for the purpose of enabling travelers on their way East to ride just one night on these magnificent floating hotels, and thus recruit, dust and wash themselves, after having rode all day in the cars, completely fagged out. The distance between Cleveland and Buffalo is 180 miles. These boats make the time in about ten hours, and arrive in season to connect with the morning trains.

The following description of the "City of Buffalo," which we copy from the Cleveland *Leader*, will give our readers some idea of the elegance and safety of these boats:

THE BUFFALO BOATS.—Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock the splendid steamer *City of Buffalo* came into port from Toledo, and was welcomed by a host of friends upon the dock, gathered from curiosity to see this magnificent boat. The *City of Buffalo* has no superior in any lake or river craft in the world, in regard to elegance and strength. As this boat has never run from our port, a brief description of her prominent features will not be uninteresting. The boat was built in 1857, in Buffalo. It was intended by the builders to construct a boat that should be as complete and perfect in every part as money and care could make it; and that they succeeded, no one who examines her can doubt. The hull is 340 feet long. The bottom of the boat, instead of being half spaced, (a space of planking equal to the width of the timbers between every two timbers,) is solid timber from stem to stern, and from keel to bilges. Such a hull as this cannot fail to have great strength, and, consequently, safety.

But no increase both safety and strength, the hull has five water-tight bulk heads, the partitions being of solid timber, thus rendering the vessel water-proof should any accident happen to one or more of its compartments. This is after the plan of the best ocean steamers. The boilers are surrounded by a complete iron box, which render ignition of wood work by sparks or fire from the engines a thing next to impossible. The engines are from the Morgan Iron Works, New York, and are models of strength and beauty, beside which, a very important item, they have been so constructed as to burn comparatively little fuel. The accomodations for freight are equal to any emergency. An immense amount can be stowed far away ward.

The passenger apartments are the chief attractions to the traveler. There are three cabins—the Nursery, the Ladies,' and the after cabin. These are one above another, but so arranged that the best of ventilation is secured, and all are light, airy and comfortable. The main or after cabin is 260 feet in length. All of their saloons are well furnished with the finest carpets, the most elegant furniture and splendid mirrors, while the wood work and the ceiling is handsomely gilt and decorated. At either end of this main cabin is a handsome dome, which has a fine effect in giving an air of "roominess" to the saloons. An open space extends from the upper to the lower cabin; each opening surrounded with handsome railings, and a massive chandelier hanging in this opening, with beautiful jets for each room. On each side of the boat are two suits of bridal and family rooms, each suite comprising a parlor and one, two or three bedrooms, as the case may require, opening into each other. These are most beautifully and tastefully furnished, and look charmingly. Beside these, there are fifty state-rooms with beds, and fifty with three berths each, all of which are very costly and finely furnished. The boat can accommodate 450 passengers, and we hope it may often have a large proportion of that number this summer.

Nothing can exceed the care taken to render the boat perfectly safe from fire. There are on board two steam and two hand pumps, with one thousand feet of hose, which can be instantly attached and put into operation, so that the whole boat can be flooded in ten minutes. This hose is attached at night to the force pumps so as to be ready for use at a moment's warning. Passengers will therefore be as safe on the boat as on the cars.

We should not omit to mention, among the pleasing attractions of the boat, its pretty fountain, which constantly throws its sparkling and cooling jets into the air in the reception cabin.

The officers of this model boat are as follows: Captain, A. D. Perkins; 1st Mate, L. B. Goldsmith; 2d do., Mr. Foster; Clerk, Mr. Colgrove; (formerly of the Isaac Newton, on the Hudson); Steward, Washington Rowley.

The officers of the Western Metropolis are: Captain, Wm. T. Pease; 1st Mate, George Pleasants; 2d do., Mr. McCaller; Clerk, Mr. Horton; 1st Engineer, Wm. Moses; Steward, Mr. Oakley.

These are attractive and efficient officers.—Captain Perkins and Pease we know to be just such as are wanted—they are the right men in the right place, and their officials will be found prompt and capable in the discharge of their duties.

For freight or passage apply to the Cleveland Agent, G. L. Heston, at his office in the Union Depot.

SHOCKING MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A horrible murder was committed at Vernon, Indiana, on Friday last. A man named GOODARD, aged sixty-five years, planned the destruction of his own, his wife and son's life, and for this purpose a week before purchased at Indianapolis two pistols, a knife and some strychnine. On Friday he determined to carry out the fiendish act. He repaired to his house, and on entering his wife came to meet him, when he shot her dead. He then concealed himself, expecting the arrival of his son, who came in, and beholding his mother weltering in her blood, went to raise the alarm. The father finding his plan to take the life of his son defeated, took a dose of strychnine and cut his throat, from the effects of which he died shortly after. The sad tragedy, which arose from some difficulty concerning property, had been deliberately concocted, as a letter was found in the old man's pocket in which was enclosed fifty dollars to pay the expense of the three funerals.

MURDER AT LANCASTER, N. Y.—Mr. E. BLACKMAN, of Lancaster, in Erie county, N. Y., was shot dead by his neighbor, JAMES NICHOLS, Monday afternoon, near the village of Lancaster. Both were farmers and well advanced in years, NICHOLS being about sixty. Rumor ascribes the death to two reasons—one that the quarrel grew out of some difficulty in relation to taxes; the other that it resulted from a family affair. In the quarrel NICHOLS is said to have been observed to have a revolver, and a bystander remarked the fact, and NICHOLS said "Yes, and I'll use it too." BLACKMAN advanced towards him and he fired, and immediately fled to the woods. He was traced to this city, whence he went west on the State Line railroad, on the early train.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—By a late arrival we have dates from Valparaiso to the 29th and Callao 27th of May. The Congress of Peru had adjourned, setting the President's authority to convene it again as sought by resolution. The resolution empowering the President to make war on Ecuador, in certain contingencies, was affirmed. There is nothing important from Chili. Two of the revolutionists protected by the United States Consul Trevitt had lately been condemned to death. The Austrian exploring frigate Novara had sailed for home. The revolution in the north was ended. The blockade of Guyaquil was continued very strictly. President Linares, of Equador, had established liberty of the press, and the material interests of the people were advancing.

Louis Napoleon's Proclamation.

The Proclamation from Milan, of LOUIS NAPOLEON, if it be the genuine reflex of his intentions, must inspire for him a greater degree of respect, than he has elicited since the *coup d'etat* which made him Emperor. It even challenges the admiration if not confidence of the London *Times*, which has moderated its Austrian sympathy, since there has been a change in the ministry. The people of Italy believe in his disinterestedness, and why should not we? Perhaps "we" will remain obdurate, but the world will move on.

POETICAL, VERY.—Damon is a poet. He was the "laureate" of the last editorial convention, and did up the "rhyme" quite handsomely. He has just been *sipping* honey of a higher flavor than Hybla could boast. In his last "Register" he records having enjoyed a nectar far more exquisite than that which gladdened the feasts of the gods of old. Talk of your "Tokay," or "South Side," "Imaishona," "mountain dew," "peat reek"—what is anything else to honey from "lips of roses"—ah!

Crawford Johnson, recently a sojourner of Louisiana, has presented us with a sample of honey, made at the South, in the garden of an eminent lady florist, who cultivates roses by the acre. The honey is supposed to have been entirely extracted from roses, and is of exquisite flavor, differing entirely from the ordinary article produced in these parts.

HAIL STORM.—A letter to the Cleveland *Herald*, from Hudson, Summit county, describes a destructive hail-storm which occurred on Friday, about 3, P. M. It is said to have left nothing in the shape of wheat or rye. Grass, potatoes and other crops are flat, beaten down or cut off as with a scythe. In Hudson, 12,000 panes of glass were broken—in the College 2,000 panes. One room that had 60 panes, only had 14 left whole.

The storm came from the North-West and was accompanied by terrific wind which snapped off branches of trees hurling them through the air and even into the college room, through sash riddled of its glass.

THE FIVE MILLION SEIZURE.—We have farther details of the $5,000,000 seizure in Mexico. The conducta of five million of specie arrived at Jalapa on the 10th inst., and remained there a week by the orders of General Bosas, for examination. It started again on the 16th, under a permit from Gen. Bosas, but when near the National Bridge he overtook it, and ordered its return to Jalapa, by the authorities of MIRAMON. The conducta refused to obey the order, when Gen. BASLES ordered it to be shipped aboard the British vessel off Sacrificios, but her commander refused to receive it notwithstanding the orders of the French and English Ministers to do so. The conducta still remains at Reconado, subject to the orders of ROBLES.

AN INSANE MAN AT LARGE.—Thursday afternoon, as the train on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Road was coming to this city, when within about three miles west of Pleasant Valley, a man was discovered a short distance ahead lying upon the track. All efforts to whistle him off the track were fruitless, and failing to stop the train, it passed over and at the time being the man was 100 feet from view. All on board supposed that he was killed, but upon looking behind the train the fellow was seen leisurely walking along. It is supposed that when the locomotive was within a few feet of him, he threw himself to one side of the track, being deterred from his suicidal intentions as his time was approaching, and thus escaped. The train was stopped, and from conversation with the fellow he was pronounced insane.

THE WHEAT HARVEST.—On our return trip from the White Sulphur Springs yesterday we noticed in the townships of Norwich, Washington and Perry some wheat has been already cut and shocked, while in other localities the cradle and reaping machine are at work, and from the appearance of the fields, the force employed we have no doubt but that the crop will be mostly harvested this week. We took some pains to ascertain by personal examination and inquiry the extent of damage by the late frost. Washington township we find has suffered most some few fields being badly injured, say to the extent of one-half or three-fourths. There is, however, a large quantity unscathed that will yield abundantly, the grain being unusually well filled and plump. Farmers having now recovered from their alarm are able to form a more correct estimate of the loss, and the most intelligent with whom we conversed admit, that from the large quantity sown, and the superiority of the uninjured, that the crop in the aggregate will be fully an average one.

HAIL STORM IN MEDINA.—The towns of Granger and Weymouth, Medina county, were visited with a severe hail storm on the afternoon of Friday, which ranged from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile wide. The stones were from one to three inches in diameter, breaking limbs from fruit trees and cutting to the ground whole fields of oats, corn, potatoes and wheat; and in some instances even killed young sheep that were unprotected. So severe was the storm that in some places the hail lay to the depth of four inches and remained unmelted until Saturday.

☞ The Kansas Constitutional Convention will consist of fifty-four members, and the Leavenworth City *Herald* of the 19th inst., sums up the election of delegates as follows:

Democrats	[illegible]
Republicans	[illegible]
Free State	[illegible]
Doubtful	[illegible]

☞ The *Constitution* emphatically denies that Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. ROBERT J. WALKER have come to terms. It states definitely that no concessions have been made, nor any terms agreed upon. So much for the reports of the last week to the contrary.

☞ The race over the Fashion Course on Friday, between Bill Cheatham and Tar River, was won by the first named horse in two straight two mile heats. Time—3:45, 3:46½. Robert J. Walker won the mile race, beating Don Juan in 1:52½, 1:53½.

ST. LOUIS RACES.—Hannie Farrow won the three mile race at St. Louis, on Wednesday, beating Laura Spillman and Laura White. The latter was distanced the second heat, which was won by Laura Spillman. Time—5:53, 5:60, 6:06.

VINEYARDS NOT TO BE TAXED.—Some two or three weeks since the State Auditor instructed the Auditor of this county that vineyards and nurseries were to be returned by the Assessors, for taxation, as personal property. Thos. H. Yeatman, Esq., wrote to the Auditor of State, giving his reasons for claiming that vineyards should not be taxed, any more than growing crops. Mr. Y., yesterday, received a letter in reply, in which the State Auditor explains that his former letter to the County Auditor was written without much consideration, but that he has since reviewed his decision, and communicated the fact to the Auditor of Hamilton county that vineyards are *not* to be taxed, but that the decision does not apply to nurseries, which will be taxed as merchants' stock.—*Cin. Gaz.*

PEOPLES PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.
TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
[illegible]
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
[illegible]
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
[illegible]
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
[illegible]
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

The Letter of Mr. Douglas.

The letter of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, clearly defining his unalterable position in regard to the intervention of Congress in territorial affairs, and declaring his opinion upon other questions that may be agitated at the Charleston Convention, and now being agitated by the press and aspirants for office, especially at the South, has been subjected to much comment and animadversion. While it is frank, distinct and devoid of circumlocution and mystification of any kind,—while it, in the most simple manner, leaves his friends no reason to apprehend the slightest departure from the great principle which he has on all occasions so ably defended,—while it has afforded to his enemies nothing in reality to cavil at—while it is true in its fullness, brief as it is, to his brilliant record, ingenuity has been exhausted to discover in it something wonderfully at variance with propriety, and it is considered, especially by the Washington "Constitution" as a piece of presumption and an attempt, on his part, to dictate terms to the national Democratic Convention. Men who look through an imperfect medium are very apt to see things wear a distorted shape; and nothing so warps the mental vision as prejudice. The "Constitution," notwithstanding its professions of regret, like its predecessor, the "Union," is determined that Mr. DOUGLAS is a Nazarene, from whom nothing good can emanate. Before the appearance of this letter, (which was in reality nothing but a candid reply to respectful interrogatories,) the "Constitution" had assumed to interpret the Democratic platform very differently from its acceptation in 1856, and in antagonism to the well-known and patriotic views of Mr. DOUGLAS. The position of that paper, understood to reflect the will and pleasure of the President, and, despite its frequent puerilities and platitudes, exercising no little influence with a portion at least, of the press of the country, was such as to convey a mistaken and novel interpretation of the Democratic platform. Desperate efforts were made in other quarters to misrepresent Mr. DOUGLAS. Papers with extensive circulations were busy with suggestions, and political speculations, in which his name was freely used, and intimations of his being willing to modify his opinions, were given out. It was not necessary that Mr. DOUGLAS should re-assure his friends, but there was a propriety, if not necessity, of giving a quietus to the slanderous rumors that were daily put in circulation—nothing could more effectually bind them up, than this frank expression, which now is falsely construed into an attempt to dictate terms to the Charleston Convention.

We have in our possession a letter of similar import, of two months earlier date, (April 22d) in which Mr. DOUGLAS says:

"I am not desirous of the Presidency in 1860, and would not accept the nomination, unless upon the basis of 1856."

Now, we know this letter was not for the public eye—was not written to forestall the Charleston Convention, or dictate terms to it. It most conclusively settles the absurd charge that the published letter which has created so much "noise and confusion," was concocted between Ex-President Van Buren and Mr. DOUGLAS, or in any conclave of friends and advisers—or was a suddenly-formed determination, but clearly shows his fixed purpose, of which he had advised his personal friends, and now of which the public are advised.

Mr. DOUGLAS, notwithstanding the mean and dastardly assaults upon him, despite the wicked and false insinuations against his integrity to the people, and the charges so frequently made by his enemies that his political life has been but a series of schemes and devices to obtain the Presidency, has pursued his course onward and upward, commanding admiration for his statesmanship, and taking the highest place in the affections of the people for his consistent and unswerving fidelity to them.

That the ingenuity of the "opposition should be tasked to invent some plausible misinterpretation of motive, to show that a serpent lurked beneath the frank offering, is not remarkable; but that Democrats should be found to torture and pervert straightforward, unmistakable language, and misrepresent a free, candid avowal of purpose, to injure one who has done so much for his party, has been so true to his party, has fearlessly stood in the breach and defended them when assailed by foes flushed with the hope of victory, is a pitiable spectacle, and should meet the merited condemnation of all honorable, right-minded men.

There is no more brilliant record than that of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Though he may never reach the Presidency, as has been the lot of great men before him, he can look back upon his career, without a sigh of regret. There is not in the record of his political history, a passage that does not glow with patriotism, and stand as an imperishable monument of his fealty to his country. If he has seen his party retreating from the high eminence to which he led them, and refuses to follow; but calls to them to pause, to come back, to rally, before it is too late—to gather once again around that dear old standard which has signalled so many triumphs, must he be degraded from his rank, charged with recreancy and cowardice, and overwhelmed with ignominy as a base deserter? We have too much faith in the American People, too much confidence in the Democratic Party, to believe that such cruel and undeserved fate is reserved for the Champion of the People's Rights.

Since our own remarks upon the recent letter of Mr. DOUGLAS were penned, we have received the Cincinnati "Enquirer," which temperately, but firmly rebukes the Washington "Constitution," for the acrimony and unfairness with which it treats the letter and its author. We must satisfy ourselves with a few extracts which indicate the tone and character of the "Enquirer's article, and produce a favorable impression of the ability and candor of the new editor, who is not embarrassed or trammeled by "other duties" or inconvenient obligations; and from having been a reader of the South Side "Democrat" of which he was editor, we recognize his ability and cordially welcome him to the field of labor upon which he has entered. He says:

"We have read this letter over attentively, and confess to an inability to perceive in it either the "dictation," the "arrogance" or the disposition "to avoid the decision of the Charleston Convention," which our Washington cotemporary discovers through his metropolitan spectacles. No one can deny to Mr. Douglas the right to be the judge of whether his name may or may not be used for the Charleston nomination; and it would be equally unfair to deny him the right to say, in advance, to the public—if certain things are put in the platform—he cannot afford to accept the nomination. If Mr. Douglas chooses, before the meeting of the Convention—before, even, the delegates are chosen—to discard the usual strategy of aspirants, and publicly avow the terms on which he will accept the nomination, we ought rather to admire him for a frankness and gallantry which we do not often meet within these days, when intrigue, cunning and management are more relied on as auxiliaries of success.

The "Constitution" says it is certainly not to be expected that the Charleston Convention would recede from the principles to which Mr. Douglas announces his adhesion, and intimates that his hypothetical allusion to its possible action is an unnecessary slander on the good intentions of the Democratic party. * * *

* * Has the debate in the Senate of last winter died out of the recollection of the "Constitution" in which Democratic Senators, high in authority, asserted the doctrine of Congressional intervention? Has the late elaborate and eloquent letter of Governor Wise escaped the "Constitution," in which he argues and urges the power and duty of Congress to protect slavery by positive legislation in the Territories? We have before us an article from the Richmond Enquirer, a venerable paper of high standing, from which we make the following extract:

"From every quarter of the South we are informed that this question of protection of slavery in the Territories will be made an issue before the Charleston Convention as an article in the platform. The denial or evasion of it will involve the party in hopeless defeat in the South. The Convention will, in our opinion, meet the issue, and, upon the Dred Scott decision, affirm the duty of Congress to protect rights judicially acknowledged. * * *

"The organ at Washington should not attempt to shy around this vital point. After according the principle contended for, it should manfully face all its consequences. It should candidly and promptly say that if the people of the Territories should attempt to meddle with slave property within their limits, and the judiciary should prove inadequate to its full and efficient protection, Congress should interfere to protect it. It is insulting to the people of the South to tell them that they have an equal right to the public domain with the people of the free States, but that they shall not have full protection in the enjoyment of that right, if it is illegally invaded or interfered with."

If necessary we could multiply in our columns evidences of sentiments of this description, going to show that the remarks of Mr. Douglas touching the action of the Convention, were neither unwarranted nor uncalled for.—Extreme views of this sort exist in the Democratic party. It is idle to disguise it. But these views are only dangerous when toyed and tampered with. They must be met by the National Democracy with a bold and becoming front—doing justice and exacting justice.

The "Constitution" thinks that the views of Mr. Douglas, as given in his letter, respecting the power of the Territorial Legislature over slavery—treating it as other property—is an ambiguous announcement of his doctrine of "unfriendly legislation," and runs athwart the creed of the Democratic party, which the "Constitution" says is, that "the question of slavery in the Territories can only be determined when the incipient State forms its constitution and seeks admission into the Union." The "Constitution" also adds that this is the decision of the Supreme Court. Now, we join issue with our Washington cotemporary on both these points. We plumply deny that such is or ever has been the creed of the National Democracy, and we as flatly deny that the Supreme Court has ever decided any such thing to be law. The doctrine of the Democratic party is, that Congress remits to the people of the Territories the whole mass of their legislation, subject to the Constitution; that they can legislate on all questions touching their welfare, subject to an appeal by aggrieved parties to the courts to pass on the validity, under the Constitution, of Territorial laws. The doctrine of the Democratic party renounces for Congress all right to intervene in any way with the legislation of the Territories.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill, carrying out the spirit of the compromise of 1850, established the doctrine of Congressional non-intervention, adjourning the question of how much power the people of the Territories might exercise, to the courts for arbitrament. In accordance with this adjustment the question of Territorial power has never been deemed a practical issue, and the utmost liberality and toleration have been exercised in respect to individual opinion. For this reason it has never been made a test in the Democratic party, and a distinct proposition to have an expression of opinion on the subject at the Cincinnati Convention was overwhelmingly voted down in the Committee on Resolutions.—As for the resolution quoted by the "Constitution," the whole cotemporaneous history of the Convention, as well as the letter of Mr. Buchanan accepting the nomination, together with the speeches delivered all through the campaign, attest the utter absurdity of the construction sought to be put on it by the "Constitution."

The "unfriendly legislation" doctrine of Mr. Douglas, to which the "Constitution" alludes, was a mere expression of opinion in answer to a question propounded to him touching Territorial power, which he had a perfect right to answer in his own way, and in doing so he violated no recognized tenet of Democratic orthodoxy. The opinion had been before expressed by Southern men on the floor of Congress.

But it is contended that the Supreme Court has decided the question of Territorial power touching slavery. With all respect for the worthy gentlemen who accept this view of the case, we have only to say it is nonsense: it is untruth. The supreme Court have made no decision bearing at all on the question.

There is no tergiversation, circumlocution or "dodging" about this. The "Enquirer" stands squarely up to the work, and administers to the "Constitution" a proper rebuke—a much-needed memento to that inflated concern which forgetful, or regardless of the past, presumes upon its position to mislead and entangle the Democratic party in a web from which it could only be extricated with difficulty, if at all. We hope the people will not plunge themselves madly after its blind folly, but remain steadfast to the true principles by which alone the Democratic party can stand, and in sustaining which if it must fall, it will fall gloriously in defending the dearest rights of the people.

☞The Charleston "News" advocates the nomination by the Democratic party, of Dickenson of New York, and Brown of Mississippi, for President and Vice President. The same paper argues justly that Douglas could not carry more than one or two Northern States, while one-half of the Southern States would go against him. Many extreme southern journals are prepared to bolt, should Douglas be nominated at Charleston.—[Dayton Gazette.

The Charleston "News" is one of those "extreme southern journals prepared to bolt," if the doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention by Congress be not modified or stricken from the Democratic platform. Here is an admission that Mr. DOUGLAS can carry "one or two Northern States" and one-half of the Southern States." What other Northern man, or what Southern man on a different platform, can carry "one or two Northern States," or what Southern man can carry any Northern State? If Dickenson of New York stands on the platform of Brown of Mississippi, he could not carry a Northern State, for that gentleman has declared that unless slave property is protected in the Territories, and the doctrine be made part of the Democratic platform, the party may go to blazes for him. We want no such ticket than as the Charleston "News" recommends, nor will the Democratic party endorse it. But why couple the name of Dickenson with Brown? Do they stand side by side? Has the former made his peace with the Democrats of his own State, who were wont not long since, to hold him at arm's length? Or is this an admission that the objection of certain politicians is against Mr. DOUGLAS PER SE, and that the objection is not to the great principle of the people's rights in the territories for which he contends?

Now, the cotemporary and neighbor of the "Gazette," the Dayton "Empire" does not think there is so much danger of "many extreme southern journals," (of the Democratic persuasion) bolting Mr. DOUGLAS if nominated; for in speaking of his recent letter, it says:

There is no schism in the Democratic camp; and in the whole Union, only three or four Democratic papers have found fault with the letter of Judge Douglas. Their remarks are published, quoted, requoted, and commented upon by the Republican press, until the country is flooded with them, and then the Republicans turn in and declare that the hubbub which they themselves created, originated in and threatens destruction to the Democratic Party.

We wish this were so, but candor compels us to say that the number of cavillers is greater than the "Empire's" calculation; but we hope they will perceive their error, and agree with the "Empire" that "it is the motto of our party to sink all personal predilections in a political contest and battle together for victory."

MR. DOUGLAS' POSITION.—A letter from Washington, communicated by telegraph, informs the country of Mr. Douglas' position. It shows that he still occupies the grounds which he long maintained, and puts, or ought to put, an end to a good deal of misrepresentation which has been indulged in as respects his views and purposes. These grounds are such as ought to be, and we think will be, acceptable to the South.—*St. Louis Herald.*

Heading Off S. A. Douglas.

This is the game being played by certain politicians, and to this end, all the powers and energies of the "Constitution" and its co-workers, are bent. In making this assertion, we do not mean to assail the Administration, or attribute to it any other motive than opposition to Mr. DOUGLAS, in the pursuit of which the integrity, if not existence, of the Democratic party is jeopardized. As a DERNIER RESORT, the plank of Congressional intervention for the purpose of protecting slave-property in the Territories is to be interpolated in the Cincinnati platform. No Southern politician is so short-sighted as not to perceive the dangers lurking beneath this doctrine, to their institutions of the South—as not to know that this opens up the whole matter of controversy settled by the compromise of 1850, by the Kansas-Nebraska act, by the Cincinnati Platform and the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, but now sought to be revived by those presumed to be in his confidence.

This is a matter that cannot be handled as a play-thing, to be thrown aside and resumed at will. Nor can the South have it all their own way. As it takes two to make a bargain, so, should the subject of PROTECTION by Congress come up, the nature and degree of PROTECTION will be a matter of controversy in Congress, and the MAJORITY will rule there. Neither the Executive nor the Judiciary can dictate terms or the measure of PROTECTION to Congress; and again introduced there as a living issue, we shall have a renewal of the excitement which was hoped had been silenced forever by the Compromises of 1850 and their acknowledgment and ratification subsequently by both Congress and the people.

In the paltry manner in which the "Constitution" attempts to evade the positive and unmistakable declaration of the Cincinnati platform of 1856, and the mean "dodge" of which it was guilty, and that paper claiming to speak "by authority," we have much to apprehend, that, as

"Coming events cast their shadows before,"

the battle against Mr. DOUGLAS, is to be renewed with all the effort which the Administration can employ. In such a contest, our course is plain. While we desire to uphold the Administration in every Democratic measure, and applaud it whenever it is right, it is our duty as a citizen and as a Democrat to raise our voice in opposition when we perceive it undermining the very foundation-stone of the Democratic platform,—that platform with which Mr. BUCHANAN was so contented, and on which he so reliantly placed himself in 1856. In so elaborately and exultantly expounding a resolution of the platform of 1856, asserting the right of the people of a Territory of sufficient number to form a Constitution with or without slavery and apply for admission as a State, the sage editor of the "Constitution" with microscopic eye for that particular clause, entirely overlooked a most important part of the platform; to which it might not be unadvisable to call his attention and the attention of those who are willing to follow his tortuous meanderings.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

* * * * * * *

The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This portion of the platform was carefully overlooked by the "Constitution." It is on that vital principle of Democracy that Mr. DOUGLAS stands, and in the effort to crush him, the "Constitution" and its allies have to throw away that cardinal feature, the very soul of the Democratic platform.

Is it not time that the Democratic party should be apprised of their danger? Is it not time that the Democratic press should speak out? Is it a time to put off, to evade, to avoid speaking on this attempt to palm off a forged and spurious Democratic platform, until after the election? How are we to know who are our friends, who our adversaries, unless they give the countersign?

The country is aware that the Administration owes Mr. DOUGLAS no love. It remembers what efforts were made to defeat him for U. S. Senator. It has been apprised how papers were "bought up" that had been vociferous for him, and others started to detract from and disparage him, when there were no more to be brought. It has been told how offices has been held, out to the greedy, and even Post-Offices conferred, to silence the friends of DOUGLAS. But it is all would not do. He is still uppermost in the affections of the people; and it is now sought to tear out important planks of the platform, because he refuses to stand upon one inconsistent with the good, old, true Democratic platform of 1856.

We call upon the people to be true to themselves, to their country, to their dauntless champion, and at every meeting, at every primary election, demand that their candidates shall express fully and unequivocally upon what platform they stand—the platform of 1856, on which STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS stands, or the mutilated wreck of a platform, such as is announced by the Washington "Constitution" as the present platform of Democracy? This is their remedy. Let them not be content to "wait until after the election"—that will be too late. Make the demand NOW. When the thief shall have stolen the horse, it will be useless to close the door.

"A Significant Letter."

The Xenia *News* is in a quandary. It does not know which most to admire in Mr. DOUGLAS—"his blunt frankness, or his cool impudence." Will it require the bell-ringer to ascertain the whereabouts of this editor, lost in admiration?

The *News*, which is one of *the* Republican papers, says:

Viewed merely as an electioneering stroke, this letter is one of the boldest and happiest we have ever seen, and its influence upon political manoeuvering, at this juncture, cannot fail to be great. Our readers will do well to note it carefully.

The *News* publishes the letter, and adds:

The frankness and manly tone of this letter is worthy of all praise. The sum and substance of it is, that if the Democracy don't throw away their present principles, and manufacture a new set, he is willing to be their candidate, but that, if they turn another summersault, and abandon the political faith to which he is pledged, he would not accept the nomination, if tendered him.

Of course, after this cordial endorsement of the "*tone*" of the letter, it is impossible for the *News* to dismiss the subject without a "*fling*" at Mr. DOUGLAS, and "the principle of Popular Sovereignty or Congressional non-intervention." Speaking of the assault of the *Constitution* on this letter, the *News* says:

The assault is a curious one. Mr. Douglas is not blamed for what one would be disposed to find fault with—his adherence to a principle, radically false, and his impudence in asserting it to be a "time-honored doctrine" of the party. The complaint against him is that he has had the arrogance to demand that, if a candidate, he shall be permitted to maintain doctrines which he believes, and that the party shall not prove false to its avowed principles.

This is pretty fair for a political adversary, and should call up a blush on the faces of those who, claiming to be Democrats, treat Mr. DOUGLAS with less candor, and desert their principles to assail him.

LETTER OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—We publish to-day an important letter from this distinguished Democratic statesman, who always has the independence to give his views in a candid way, for which we admire him, and accord to him our support, for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1860. With him as our standard-bearer in that contest, victory is certain.—*Delaware (O.) Standard.*

Senator Pugh's Letter.

Although we do not coincide with all the positions in Mr. PUGH's letter explanatory of the letter announcements from the Department of the State, on the subject of naturalization, yet it is of marked ability, and belongs to the current political history of the country. We should be gratified to know that Mr. PUGH does not mistake the views he essays to make clear, and that Gen. CASS merely alluded to "desertion from the army;" which point we have heretofore discussed. If he holds otherwise than as he understands him, Mr. PUGH dissents from the positions of Gen. CASS; and we think he very clearly does. It would have been an easy matter to have been explicit in reply both to LE CLERC and HOFER, and said that the right of expatriation was denied by European governments; that service was claimed by Prussia and France of those who, owing such service, returned to their native land at this time; that former negotiations had been attended with trouble, although ultimately successful, for the liberation of such as had been pressed into service; and that the United States government would do what it could to procure the liberation of any who should be so unfortunate as to be subjected to service in either of the foreign armies, but that it would be attended with delay and annoyances, and might involve war. This would have been more in accordance with American sentiment; it would have looked like a determination on the part of our government to protect the naturalized citizen, which it is the duty of our government to do. In all the treaties formed, there should be express reservation that naturalized citizens of the United States should be placed on a full equality with natives. Our understanding of the duties of the American government is, that it should interpose for the liberation of a naturalized citizen just as it would in case a native should be impressed, imprisoned, or made to take up arms for a government to which he owed no allegiance,—that of the former having been discharged by his oath of naturalization, and the latter, owing none, while both are entitled to the protection of their own government.

False Charge Against Judge Ranney—Its Refutation.

The "State Journal," Cincinnati "Gazette," and other Republican papers have published a serious charge against Judge RANNEY, which first appeared in the Noble county "Register," that at a meeting in Canfield, Mahoning county, he had fiercely denounced the Fugitive Slave Law, shortly after its passage, and sustained a series of resolutions of which this is a sample:

Resolved, That come life or come imprisonment—come fine or come death, we will neither aid nor assist in the return of any fugitive slave, but on the contrary, we will harbor and secrete, and in all just means protect and defend him, and thus give him a practical God-speed to Liberty.

As to the speech of Judge Ranney, on the occasion, the editor of the Noble County "Register" says:

"We were present at this meeting, and can never forget the burning indignation—the withering satire that characterized Mr. R.'s great speech on that occasion. His brow knit with rage, and his keen eye seemed to spit fire when he hurled defiance at the law, and pledged himself before that great assembly to stand by the right of habeas corpus as the palladium of American Liberty, and that no political necessity should ever whip him into the support of so infamous an enactment."

The Cleveland "National Democrat," disposes of this flagitious charge in the following summary, and conclusive manner, addressing itself especially to the "Gazette."

At the time the meeting alluded to was held, Judge Ranney was attending Court in Canfield, and had just finished a lengthy argument in a case then on trial. An anti-Fugitive Slave law meeting was called, and he remained in the Court House to listen. Judge Wade, Judge Newton and others made speeches, bitterly denouncing the law. The Democrats present raised a shout for Ranney, and in the call, several of the Abolitionists joined, as all were anxious to hear him. Judge Ranney spoke but a few minutes, but his speech, short as it was, was a damper to the nullifiers. He drew the attention of his hearers to the fact that although the Fugitive Slave bill had passed Congress—for they had that fact by Telegraph, yet none of them knew in what shape it had passed. That they had better restrain their indignation until they saw the law, and then if it was wrong and if it needed amendment or repeal, the only course left was to apply to Congress. Under the Constitution, that was the only tribunal that could pass upon the matter, except the Supreme Court of the United States—and to one of these, if a wrong was committed by the law, the application for redress must come.

In no shape, by no word or action, did Judge Ranney counsel resistance to the law and the assumed speech, which the "Gazette" copies from the Noble County "Register,"—the "burning indignation" and the "withering satire" included, is but the coinage of a lying brain. At the time he had never seen the law—although passed, it had not been published, and, as the meeting was called on the Telegraphic announcement that the two Houses of Congress had passed the law, in all probability it was not then approved by President Fillmore.

The "Gazette" will thus see that it does grievous wrong in its endeavors to bring Judge Ranney down to the level of its own friends, by trying to make a nullifier out of one of the best and most law-abiding citizens of the Reserve.

In the proceedings of the meeting, as published at the time, the Secretary, a bitter Abolitionist, and, if we mistake not, the editor of an Abolition paper, published the name of Judge Ranney as one of the speakers at the meeting—being anxious, we suppose, to have the name of a Democrat so distinguished as Judge Ranney, but took particular care not to tell its readers that his speech was against the incendiary and nullifying course of the leaders of the meeting. Judge Ranney went to the meeting, or rather he remained in the Court House, to hear what could be said in favor of condemning a law which the meeting knew nothing about—which not a single person present had ever read. Called to the stand by the Democrats present, he rebuked in strong terms the denunciatory spirit of the faction in denouncing, in abusive and in threatening terms, a law, the provisions of which, in the very nature of things, the getters up of the meeting could know but little or nothing. "The very head and front of his offending hath this extent, no more."

Doctors will Differ.

While the *Statesman* and its one or two echoes affect to think (though they know better) that the PEOPLE'S PRESS is calculated to do Senator DOUGLAS and his cause a wonderful degree of irremmediable harm, so do not think others who are not so much interested, and who do not feel their mission to be to disparage or repress a new enterprise. We are indebted to the kind friendship of the Marietta *Republican*, a sterling Democratic paper, for the following complimentary notice:

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.—We are in constant receipt of Birney Marshall's new paper, bearing the above title, and published at Columbus. No paper in Ohio presents a better typographical appearance. It can be read without spectacles, and understood without translation. On the outside, the editor, by his judicious selections from the best current literature of the day, exhibits a cultivated literary taste, worthy of his scissors. Besides, he occasionally throws in, by way of spice, an original poem of his own,—for be it known that Birney, from his very boyhood, has been on familiar terms with the muses.

His editorial columns are crowded with matter which shows him to be master of a vigorous and polished pen. He is strong for Popular Sovereignty, and has thrown the name of its great champion to the breeze, as his first choice for President in 1860. We can say nothing better than that he does no discredit to the great cause, nor to the man.

His terms are, single copy two dollars a year, or fifty cents for the campaign.

☞The editor of the Charleston Mercury declares that he will not sustain or countenance Douglas under any circumstances whatever.—"Finally," says the Mercury, "we shall sustain no man, of whatever party, clique, creed or section, who shall stand upon the platform of Douglas' principles, though he should be nominated by twenty Democratic Conventions."

The Charleston "Mercury," notwithstanding one of its proprietors has been appointed to office by Mr. Buchanan, has been consistent only in pursuing its own course, quite as frequently adverse to the Democratic party, as with it. It was found in opposition to the Democratic party when secession was on the tapis; it has uniformly maintained dogmas which the Democratic party never entertained; and at most can be reckoned on about as certainly as an expended clock, whose hands denote the hour twice in the twenty four and are wrong all the rest, but unlike that silent minister, it keeps up a constant clatter. It has the merit of boldness and frankness, and does not conceal its opinions. Its hostility to Mr. Douglas is of very little importance, and is possibly the price of the appointment in place of Gen. Bowman, if indeed the "Mercury" needed any price for opposing every thing calculated to hold together the Union, which it has striven so sedulously to sever.

☞Petitions are in circulation in Boston, praying for a commutation of the sentence of the mutineer, Plummer. His counsel are about to sue out a writ of error.

Letter from Senator Pugh to Mr. Hofer, in relation to the Rights and Liabilities of Naturalized Americans.

CINCINNATI, June 21, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—I have read your letter to General Cass, together with his answer and your comments in the Volksfreund of the 18th inst. The question is not entirely new to me; I had occasion to examine it last winter, and endeavored to bring it before the Senate by a resolution adopted on the 28 of February, requesting copies of the correspondence between our Government and the Government of Prussia upon that subject. Those copies were not furnished, however while the Senate remained in session, and probably because the negotiation with Prussia was not finished.

If General Cass intends what you seem to suppose, namely, that every native of Prussia, or Austria, or France, enrolled in the reserve or militia, (Landwehr) and thus rendered liable to military duty, notwithstanding his naturalization under our laws, I agree that the opinion is altogether untenable. It is of no importance (as I view this question) whether the return of a naturalized citizen to Prussia, or Austria, or France, be voluntary or involuntary; because if he is subject to military duty—as to a debt or obligation not discharged by naturalization in the United States—such duty can as well be enforced in a case of involuntary return, impressment, captivity, or shipwreck; nay, it can be asserted within the dominion of a neutral power, or even (by means of a treaty of extradition) in our own midst.

I am satisfied that no such duty remains, or can be recognized by the United States for one moment after naturalization.—Birth in a particular place does not necessarily compel allegiance to the sovereignty of that place; for the child of American parents, although born in a foreign country, does not require naturalization by our laws. He is a citizen of the United States from the time of his birth, as fully as if born here.

Residence in any country, so long as it continues, will subject the party resident to the law of that country; and we presume residence, ordinarily, from the mere fact of birth. But this presumption is rebutted, and completely overcome by a change of residence, accompanied by other acts denoting the intention of the party to expatriate himself.

A man born in Prussia, therefore, who has become a resident of the United States, and takes the oath of naturalization, is no longer a subject of the King of Prussia in any sense or to any extent whatsoever. He never can become a Prussian subject, in fact, unless by removing to Prussia and obtaining a new, fixed, permanent residence there.

It is only necessary to read our Naturalization Law to be convinced of this.—The act of Congress, approved April 14, 1802, requires that every alien (in order to become a citizen) shall, upon oath or affirmation, "absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate State or Sovereignty whatever, and, particularly by name, the prince, potentate, State or Sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject." How absurd to say, after exacting such an oath of affirmation, that the United States ought to acknowledge as yet in existence a claim of military service on the part of the sovereign toward whom "fidelity," as well as "allegiance," has been thus absolutely and entirely renounced and abjured! To acknowledge any such claim after naturalization, is, in effect, to compel the party naturalized to violate the very oath or affirmation demanded of him.

I do not understand, however, that General Cass entertains the doctrine which you attribute to him. The real difficulty is that his attention has not been called specifically, to the question which you proposed to me. Every able-bodied subject of Prussia, for instance, must serve in the army, during a period of three years, between the ages of eighteen and thirty; and is liable to be again called into actual service, as the public exigencies may require, until he has passed his sixtieth year. If the "duties or penalties" to which General Cass refers as existing at the time of emigration, are such as result from mere liability to service, in the army, no Prussian can safely become a citizen of the United States, unless he emigrated from Prussia after sixty years of age. But General Cass evidently does not so intend; the 'duties' of which he speaks are those of actual service, already commenced, before emigration; and the 'penalties' are those which attach to the desertion of a soldier, while actually in service, or under arms. His language is:

'If at that time they were in the army or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred by their desertion.''

Now that term 'desertion' is only applicable to a soldier in actual service, under arms, who abandons his colors without leave. It does not even apply to a man who abandons his country in order to avoid becoming a soldier.

The same distinction exists in our State as well as elsewhere. The Constitution of Ohio, article ninth, section first, declares:

"All white male citizens, resident of this State, being eighteen years of age, and under the age of forty-five years, shall be enrolled in the militia, and perform military duty in such manner not incompatible with the Constitution and laws of the United States, as may be prescribed by law."

The Constitution of the United States, article second, eighth section, authorizes Congress:

"To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

"To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, *and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States;* reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the *authority of training the militia* according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Clearly, therefore, each male citizen of Ohio, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, is liable to perform military duty, and is to be enrolled for that purpose. But until actually called forth in pursuance of law, and mustered into actual service, he is not a soldier of the United States—is not subject to the President of the United States as Commander-in-chief of the army, and cannot be tried by a court martial for any offense against the United States, whether it be desertion, or disobedience, or something else.

The fourth amendment of the Federal Constitution secures this:

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, *when in actual service*, in time of war or public danger."

There is a distinction, wide and manifest, between liability to service and actual service—a distinction which, as I think, General Cass meant to observe. If a native of Prussia, for instance, should leave that country, between the ages of eighteen and thirty, without having served in the army, or before the age of eighteen, no military service can be exacted from him by the Government of Prussia after his naturalization here; but if he had actually *begun* his service in the army, and afterwards deserted, before the period of three years had expired, naturalization will not relieve him from the "penalties" of such desertion. Those penalties may, under the law of Prussia, consist of military service, or fine, or imprisonment; but they are the penalties of an *offence* committed before naturalization, and not the acknowledgment of any allegiance or fidelity whatsoever. I understand this to be what General Cass means; and it is in accordance with the language of Governor Marcy (while Secretary of State) in the case of Tousig.

Having been once subject of the municipal laws of Austria, and while under her jurisdiction violated these laws, his withdrawal from that jurisdiction and acquiring a different nationality, would not exempt him from their operation whenever he again chose to place himself under them. Every nation, whenever its laws are violated by any one owing obedience to them, whether he be a citizen or a stranger, has a right to inflict the penalties incurred upon the transgressors, if found within its jurisdiction. The case is not altered by the character of the laws, unless they are in derogation of the well-established international code. No nation has a right to supervise the municipal code of another nation, or claim that its citizens or subjects shall be exempted from the operation of such code, if they have voluntarily placed themselves under it. The character of the municipal laws of one country does not furnish a just ground for other States to interfere with the execution of these laws, even upon their own citizens, when they have gone into that country and subjected themselves to its jurisdiction.

It is not because a naturalized citizen of the United States, who returns to the place of his nativity, in pursuit of business or pleasure, will thereby lose his citizenship or national character; but because even a native-born citizen who should enlist in a foreign army, and then desert, would subject himself to all the penalties of desertion whenever he returned to the dominion of the sovereignty against which he thus offended. Our Government could no more interpose in the one case than in the other.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. E. PUGH.

A. V. Hofer, Esq., Present.

Integrity of the Democratic Party.

While other parties have risen to some political distinction in this country from time to time, and as suddenly become impotent, says the Wilmington Constitution, the Democratic party has pursued the even tenor of its way, and erected its everlasting pillars of stability, upon which the fundamental principles of constitutional liberty now stand as monuments of practical utility and sound experience.

In the events of the past, when the elements of discord and disunion have been rife within our borders, the Democratic party has calmed the storm, and made peace to reign triumphant. In our earliest history this party planted its standard upon the constitution, and taking that instrument for its guide, it has steadily moved forward, unawed by faction, and unmoved by political adversaries. It has sought to elevate the moral standard of political, and give tone to the republican principles of our institutions, and the evidences of its success are everywhere apparent throughout the length and breadth of our country.

Its integrity of purpose has been its panoply of strength, and all nations of the earth have learned to know that a Democratic administration in this country is the defender of the Union, and the most potent barrier against foreign aggression.

Foreign aristocracies look upon the American Republic as a rival gaining strength and power at each federative pulsation, and their fondest hopes have too often been expressed, that intestine convulsions may unloose the bond of union which thus far has made us impregnable against all nations and all people. But their hopes are futile so long as the integrity of the Democratic party shall be preserved.

This is a noble thought for our people, and should teach the philanthropist to unite his energies in maintaining the faith of the Democratic party inviolate, and thus perpetuating the glorious inheritances bequeathed to us by our forefathers of the Revolution. Moreover, it teaches the wavering politician to regard well the steps he may be about to take, in doing aught which shall have a tendency to impair our strength; but rather should he nerve himself to increased action and efforts to conciliate and harmonize the Democratic party, and thus secure good government to those who are to come after them.

We should not live for ourselves alone. Our children, and our children's children, are to be benefitted or injured by the manner in which we discharge our duty now. That duty will be best performed by religiously adhering to and preserving the integrity of the Democratic party.—*N. H. Gazette.*

☞Lieut. Gov. Martin Walker is prominently named as a candidate for Congress from the 14th District, in place of Hon. Cyrus Spink, who died on the 30th May.

Now if we were to say that Mr. WALKER is a most amiable, courteous gentleman, that he presided with dignity and impartiality over the last Senate, that he possesses ability and attainments, we should say no more than we think, and what is true. Yet we should be taken to task by very minute politicians for eulogising a Republican. Perhaps, if we were to say that we would rather see him elected than any other Republican in his district, we should be set down as advocating his election. Such is the propensity to misrepresent us among a few of our cotemporaries, who are mean enough to play second fiddle to a very unscrupulous leader. Let the Democrats of the 14th district bring out their best man, and rally to his support as they should do. Let them bring out a candidate who ought to represent them, and see that no omission on their part procures his defeat.

☞The Marysville *Press* is in favor of Mr. Gatch, of Hardin, for re-election as State Senator. Mr. Gatch is a gentleman of ability, unobtrusive, and mild in his manner, yet firm and decided. He does not speak to hear himself talk, but to SAY SOMETHING. He is a Republican, and, therefore, we should like to see him defeated by a clever Democrat; but are sure the Republicans could not put forward a better candidate, or more unexceptionable gentleman.

☞Senator Pugh's letter in to-day's paper, on national politics, meets our views of the true Democratic issue on the slavery question, and such of our southern brethren as ask for a different and sectional platform will certainly be disappointed. Take Mr. P.'s views through his term, thus far, without absolute coincidence in all respects, we think he has fitly, ably and well represented the Ohio Democracy.—*Allen Co. Dem.*

From the Chicago Times.

The Vermont Democracy.

On the 16th instant, the gallant Democracy of the Green Mountain State held their convention; at which they nominated candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer, and elected delegates at large to the Charleston Convention.

As this is the first election that has occurred of delegates to the next National Convention, considerable interest has been taken in all sections of the Union in the strife that has been prosecuted there between the office-holders and the rank and file of the party. Owing to the at present hopeless minority in which the Democracy there labor, it was thought by interested individuals that the masses would not take the trouble to attend the convention—and months ago a move was designed on the part of three or four leading federal officials to take possession of the convention. These men were styled Cow Boys by the straight Democratic press of the State—a designation describing a set of political desperadoes precisely like the Danites of Illinois. For a time they seemed to have the advantage, but by a succession of bold and vigorous charges conducted by the true leaders of the party there, they were soon put on the defensive—and finally, in the recent convention, they were completely routed. The candidates for State officers, are all just such Democrats as we hold in Illinois to be orthodox—they are all friends of Senator Douglas. And so of the delegates at large to the Charleston Convention; and though they are uninstructed as to whom they shall support in that convention, we have the most positive assurances that they will insist on a platform and on a candidate that shall be acceptable to the friends of Popular Sovereignty. They are: Ex-Governor John S. Robinson, Henry Keyes, Jasper Rand, E. M. Brown.

We are informed that this convention was the largest political gathering ever held in Vermont. It was temporarily presided over by Erasmus Plympton, an old warrior of the party; and H. B. Smith, Esq., an able gentleman, was elected permanent President. The President was assisted by a Vice-President from every county. A committee on resolutions, consisting of five of the ablest gentlemen in the State, was raised, of which Hon. Chas. G. Eastman was chairman.

The candidates for State officers are:—For Governor, John G. Saxe; for Lieutenant Governor, Stephen Thomas; for Treasurer, J. S. Thurston. We have had the pleasure of an acquaintance with all these gentlemen, and we can vouch for their ability and Democracy. The first name on the ticket—John G. Saxe—is so familiarly known throughout the length and breadth of the Union, that nothing need be said. Besides being a poet of the first rank, he is a sound, reliable Democrat, and a stirring business man.—Should he be elected—and there is no great likelihood that he will be—he will make an admirable chief executive officer. He will receive a large vote.

This resolution, passed among others, is very important:

"*Resolved*, That it ever has been, and is now, the policy of the Democratic party, to encourage emigration to this country from foreign countries, and to favor the policy and laws providing for the naturalization of foreigners; and that we indignantly repudiate that false philanthropy which attempts to elevate the negro to the rights and responsibilities of an American citizen, and disfranchises white men, because they happen to be born in a foreign land."

Thus are the Vermont Democracy fully entered upon another contest, their colors well up, and all right. We wish it were among the possibilities that they may succeed; but, at all events, they will have a smart fight, and a good time of it.

From the Springfield, Ohio, Press.

The Charleston Convention.

The Democratic papers of the country are beginning to discuss the manner in which delegates should be chosen to the next Democratic National Convention.—We are glad to see a disposition manifested throughout the Union by the Democracy to leave the choice of these delegates to the people of their respective districts. Each Congressional District in the Union should have the exclusive right to choose its own delegate. The framers of the Constitution, in their wisdom, conferred upon the people of every Congressional District in the Union, the power to choose their own representative in Congress.

Without this power the legislative department of the Government would soon become a centralized despotism, because packed conventions, backed by popular sentiment in certain localities, would frequently disfranchise minorities in other localities.

The executive department, like the legislative, in a republican government should as far as possible, represent the sentiments of those who clothed it with power. To have a President of the United States is to have one who represents all the States. He should be placed before the people for their suffrages, by representatives of the people. These representatives can only be chosen collectively by the people in their respective localities.

Let each Congressional District in the Union choose its delegates to Charleston, and they will nominate a candidate for President who will be a direct representative of the masses. But let the choice of these delegates be left to a State Convention, and a few districts like Cincinnati could combine and disfranchise one half of the State. The people of the first district should have no voice in the choice of a delegate to represent the Democracy of the sixth district. The Democracy of Ohio want a representative man of the party. He can only be nominated by the single district system. We of the eighth Congressional district do not claim a voice in the choice of delegates from other districts, and at the same time we utterly deny any other district of the State any control in the choice of the delegate to represent us. The late Democratic State Convention, well knowing the sentiments of our people, recommended that this system of choosing delegates should be adopted in Ohio.

We hope to see this recommendation of the State Convention carried out in all the States. With delegates thus chosen, a nomination will be made at Charleston which will be overwhelmingly ratified by the people of the nation.

☞Mr. Douglas has announced in a letter his candidacy for the Presidency in 1860, and briefly laid down his platform. To the platform we have no objection, and Douglas, if chosen by the Democracy, would, we believe, fully carry out Ohio Democracy. Still we do not think him the only able Democratic leader fitted and desirable for the position. With the choice of the Convention, Douglas, or any other good statesman, we expect to be content.—*Allen Co. Dem.*

☞A fat candidate for office in Alabama, who is said to weigh 325 pounds, asks the people of his district to "try" him.

A printer, in setting this up, had the temerity to use an *f* instead of the *t*, as if he wished the Alabamians to put their "fat candidate" to the useful purpose of "larding the lean earth."

LITTLE MIAMI CONDUCTORS.—The Hocking *Sentinel* pays the following compliment to two of the worthy conductors on the "Little Miami," to which we say "Amen." We have always found the officers of this road gentlemen with whom it is "fortunate" to travel. They are agreeable, accommodating, and thoroughly "up to every duty." It has been our lot to travel "the Little Miami" more than any other road, and on no occasion have we ever known an officer on that road fall short of his duty:

"The Little Miami Railroad is the best managed road in Ohio. The stockholders are always fortunate in the selection of officers, and especially so in conductors. We notice that experienced, popular and accommodating conductor, Mr. D. B. Groat, runs the morning express train from Cincinnati to Columbus, and returns same evening to the "Queen City," thus making a trip of 240 miles every day.—Groat has a constitution equal to the grip of a vice, and can perform as much labor, and do it well, as two ordinary conductors. Long may he wave.

"The inimitable Andy Hall is also a conductor on the Little Miami Road, and our readers in this vicinity, who pass over the road, should make it an object to ride with either Groat or Hall."

MCCOY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under SAMUEL I. MCCOY, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated; and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

[illegible] COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, June 22, 1859.

PROF. SAMUEL I. MCCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that your's surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the State. As to the penmanship department you have no rival at home, and but few equals in the country.

N. SHAFFER.

Formerly teacher of chirography in Duff's College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's Building, Town street, near Fourth.

DEATH OF DR. MONROE, OF ILLINOIS.—Dr. Byrd Monroe, a native of Kentucky, the founder as it were of Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, died at that place on the 25th ult. He practised his profession several years, but relinquished it and turned his attention to merchandising, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He was distinguished for public spirit, and has left a monument of it in the numerous edifices he caused to be erected. He was a man of talent, and represented Coles county in the Senate of Illinois, to the great satisfaction of his constituents. He was the founder of the Christian Church in Charleston, and died in the Christian faith, leaving five sons and a daughter to cherish and revere his memory.

NATIONAL LYRIC.—On our fourth page will be found a stirring, elegant and patriotic poem by Capt. GEO. W. CUTTER, who has written some of the finest lyrics in the language. His poem loses none of its freshness or vigor from the fact that it was published originally several years ago. We do not know where Capt. CUTTER is at present located, (we last heard of him at Buffalo,) but he served his country gallantly in Mexico, and commanded the Kenton Rangers, in the 2d Kentucky Infantry, at Buena Vista, under Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. Clay, who fell in that memorable action.

SHOCKING MURDER.—About eight miles from Carlinsville, Illinois, an old gentleman named Searcy was murdered on the 28th ult., by a young man with whom he shared a hired buggy, from that place, in which he was driving to visit his sons living out in the country. It is thought the murderer robbed his victim of about $2000, as $500 was found on the person of the corpse which had escaped his search. The following is a description of the wretch:

About five feet ten inches high; twenty-one or twenty-two years old; slim visage, sallow complexion; dark hair; hazel eyes; light built; round shoulders; and had a mean countenance. Had on black cloth pants; dark coat and vest; straw hat, low crown, and hat brim about five or six inches in width. Had a small carpet satchel.

BUCKEYE HOUSE.—Our friend A. W. DOLSON had an overflowing house on the 4th of July, which its known good cheer and capital accommodations, as well as his excellent qualities as a host, drew there. They had no occasion to regret their sojourn, as its central location afforded them the convenience of witnessing the several displays from their hotel. DOLSON keeps an excellent house, and those who stop with him once, are sure to return when business or pleasure calls them to Columbus.

APPROPRIATE.—The Detroit *Tribune*, a leading Republican paper, introduces Greeley's Pike Peak letter with the following appropriate heading:

"Apparently authentic accounts from Pike's Peak—Horace Greeley's statement."

It will be seen that the Detroit *Tribune* does not regard Horace's marvellous story of gold "findings" as gospel. Perhaps the investment of Horace in a claim has thrown "dust" in his eyes, and given them a "yellow" tinge!

☞The Reserve undoubtedly went against Judge Swan because of his decision.—[Circleville Herald.

And as goes the Reserve, so goes the Republican party. It was so in the Convention: we shall see if the people of Ohio are willing to follow suite.

☞We have received No. 1, Vol. 1, of the People's Press, published by J. Birney Marshall, at Columbus, O. It is devoted to the interests of Stephen A. Douglas, and enters him for the Presidential race of 1860. It is a large weekly, well printed and ably edited. We commend it to Douglas men.—[Portsmouth Tribune.

Thank you, Mc. We hope the "Douglas" men of your section may take your advice. There ought to be a good many of them in that "neck of woods," and they will not find a paper that will more earnestly and unfalteringly stand by the principles of the Democratic party, as they were understood in 1850, 1852, 1854 and 1856 than the *People's Press*—more strenuously opposed to new-fangled doctrines sought to be incorporated in the platform—or more steadfast in an honest and honorable support of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency in 1860.

☞There were during the last year one hundred and thirteen sheep, valued at $212, killed by dogs, and forty-two sheep, valued at $54, injured by dogs in Norwalk township, Huron county.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859.

The Fourth of July—Our Anniversary.

Eighty-three years ago the American People became a nation. Then, the thirteen colonies, after the most mature consideration, after appealing vainly for redress, after insisting that they had a right to a voice, at least, in their own government, only to meet refusal, determined to be free; and then and there laid the foundation of our mighty empire, the basis being that *the people are their own sovereigns*, and owe allegiance to no other power on earth. What was then considered a problem has been demonstrated, that man is capable of self-government.

On the 4th of July, 1776, the delegations of the several colonies assembled in Philadelphia, announced to the world that America was no longer the footstool of Great Britain, but stood erect in her young manhood, a nation in her own right—a people of freemen.

The progressive steps that led to the Revolution initiated our peculiar form of government. In insisting that representation and taxation should go together, the colonies were brought together and for mutual benefit, and thus out of separate governments, subject to their own charters, the foundation was laid for "*e pluribus unum*"—one harmonious whole out of many. They were long loyal to the crown; and even after the sword had been drawn, they would have resumed their peaceful avocations, if a patient ear had harkened to their petitions and had not defied their remonstrance. But royalty was deaf, and there was no alternative but the bayonet and the sword. Patience had ceased to be a virtue, endurance had exhausted its powers; and resistance to the death was their sole recourse. A voice in their own government was all they fought for, and they triumphed, as a people will always eventually triumph who are determined to protect their own rights and can neither be cajoled nor deterred from their purpose.

The principle inculcated in the very formation of our government in the preliminary and apparently Providential steps by which a confederacy was established—the starting-point, the germ as it were of this great nation, must be eternally cherished—that the people are the fountain of power, and government was devised for their use. We trust in God that this principle, so dear to our fathers, so precious in their sight will never be abandoned by their sons. It is that principle, stronger than adamant upon which exist and will, if preserved, exist forever our free institutions. It is a holy principle, a glorious heritage—and on every 4th day of July, the anniversary of our nation's birthday, let us assemble around our country's altar, and renew our fidelity to the faith of our fathers, the living principle of liberty.

"To the sages who spoke, to the heroes who bled,
To the day and the deed, strike the harpstrings of glory!
Let the song of the ransomed remember the dead,
And the tongue of the eloquent hallow the story!
O'er the bones of the bold
Be that story long told,
And on Fame's golden tablets their triumphs enrolled,
Who on Freedom's green hills Freedom's banner unfurled,
And the beacon fire raised that gave light to the world!

They are gone—mighty men! and they sleep in their fame;
Shall we ever forget them? O, never! no, never!
Let our sons learn from us to embalm each great name,
And the anthem send down—'Independence forever!'
Wake, wake, heart and tongue!
Keep the theme ever young;
Let their deeds through the long line of ages be sung,
Who on Freedom's green hills Freedom's banner unfurled,
And the beacon fire raised that gave light to the world!"

A more propitious day for a grand pageant never dawned. The air was cool and bracing a slight frost having fallen the night before but not sufficiently severe to do injury. With the dawn, our city gave unmistakable tokens of the coming festivities. Every train during the night and morning had come in with extra cars, and literally jammed. From the country people poured in from all directions; and soon the streets were alive with them, dressed in their gala clothes and happiness beaming in every face.

At sunrise a salute was fired by the Columbus Light Artillery, under Capt. Ijams; and the city bells were rung for the space of half an hour. Drums were beating, fire-arms exploding, and the shrill notes of "the ear-piercing fife" mingling in the noise of many-voiced sounds.

At 8 A. M., the several divisions, as arranged by the committee, were formed on the streets assigned them, and at 9 o'clock they debouched into High street, and formed the grandest procession Columbus ever witnessed. The numbers on the side-walks could only be computed by thousands. From end to end to the other, there was a constant stream of people on the side-walks, and every window and convenient balcony, door way, and avenue was choked with heads. But there was no confusion, no noise save that of happy voices, and the frequent discharge of crackers and torpedoes, and of an occasional fire-arm, which some individual who was keeping the Fourth of July on his own book would let off.

The procession moved through High street in the following order:

First Brigade of the 13th Division Ohio Volunteer Militia, under the command of Brig. Gen. L. Butler, comprising the following: Capt. Ijams' Light Artillery Corps; First Battalion of Infantry, Lieut. Col. H. Z. Mills, commandant. Military Band. Company A. Capt. Walcutt; Company B. Captain Riley; Company D. Captain Riches; Company E. Captain Haldy; Regimental Staff; Major General Henry Wilson and Staff; Heads of Departments; Adjutant General H. B. Carrington; Quarter-Master General D. L. Wood; Surgeon General Wm. McMillen.

Committee of Arrangements on Horseback: His Excellency S. P. Chase, President of the Day; Rev. James Hoge, D. D., Rev. Conrad Mees and Committee of Escort in Carriages. J. H. Geiger, Orator of the Day; J. G. Reamy, Reader of the Declaration of Independence, and Committee of Escort in Carriages. Vice Presidents of the Day—Geo. B. Harvey, D. W. Deshler, L. Goodale, W. T. Martin, J. Silbernagle, Rodney Comstock, Amor Rees, John Clark, S. S. Davis, Joseph Chenoweth, and Harmon Jaeger in Carriages. State Officers in carriages; County Officers in carriages; Mayor and City Officers in carriages; Clergy of Columbus in carriages; Franklin County Bar in carriages; Medical Profession in carriages; Soldiers of the Revolutionary War of 1812 in carriages; soldiers of the Mexican War.

Band.—The Fire department of Columbus, with their neat and becoming uniforms, and their engines and hose, and hook-and-ladder carriages handsomely decorated, the steam fire engine occupying its place in line, the No. 1's taking precedence.

Band.—Buckeye Mounted Columbus Boat Club; Keys' U. S. Mail cars, Champion's Coal Wagons; Express Company's Wagons; Livery Carriages and Omnibuses; City Express Wagons, Drays and Carts; and Scavengers with their bright hose. The Coal Wagons of Messrs. Champions heavily laden with choice coal of several varieties, wood wagons, and carts of sawed wood, made quite a feature in the procession, the horses and wagons decorated. Not less so, were those of Messrs. Bradford, Suydam & Co. The draymen made a fine turn out, their vehicles laden with every variety of boxes, barrels, crates, &c. appropriately labeled and liberally advertising the merchandise of various establishments not the least distinguished among which were the pianos of Messrs. Wood, and Seltzer and Webster, the latter mounting a monster "Knabe Piano," as the monarch of instruments. There seemed to be a complete Apothecary Shop on one dray with all kinds of nostrums, piled up in pyramidal form, as high as Jones' Perry monument.

Band.—Hayden's Rolling Mill in miniature drawn by eight horses, in full operation, followed by a long line of operatives. Then his wire weaving apparatus in full operation.

The Columbus Machine Works made a handsome display. Their boiler men at work and "the cling of hammers closing rivets up," keeping up a musical clatter.

Next came Messrs. Gill's representative, in the [illegible] large iron kettle, large enough for a soup-bowl for the immense crowd. Then the Brass Foundry of W. B. Potts. Then the moulders of J. L. Gill & Son, at work. Then their representation of the progressive elements of the age, steam and electricity, their varieties of ploughs and agricultural implements, sled, smasher &c. Then came the Columbus woolen manufactures, with varieties of wool, yarns, cloths, &c. Then came the tailors' union, the stone cutters, chair and cabinet manufacturers, carpenters, brick makers, the circus Calliope, the Maennerchor Association, and hundreds of carriages and [illegible].

We are able to give but a very imperfect outline of the grand procession, which more than realized expectation, and was the finest display of the kind ever witnessed in this city, and would have been creditable to a city of four times its population.

The line of march being taken to the Park, where thousands had already assembled, the ceremonies of the day were commenced by an impressive prayer by Rev. Dr. James Hoge, and the singing of the following:

ODE—Air—"*Old Hundred*,"
(Sung by all, standing.)

Before Jehovah's awful throne,
This Nation bows with sacred joy,
Knows that the *Lord* is God alone;
He did create, *He* can destroy.

His sovereign power, His gracious aid,
Our Country's foes alone did stay;
Our banner, He victorious made,
His name, we'll praise this "Natal Day."

We'll fill His graves with thankful songs
High as the Heaven our voices raise,
Our Nation, with her thousand tongues,
Now fills His courts with sounding praise.

Accept, O God, this tribute now,
Our Nation pays to Thee, our Trust,
Our Help, our Strength, to Thee we bow,
One Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence,
By J. Greener Reamy, Esq.

MUSIC—Air—"*Yankee Doodle*,"
By the Bands.
"*Singers' March*,"
By the Columbus Maennerchor.
Oration—By Hon. Jos. H. Geiger.
ODE—Air—"*Hail Columbia*,"
Sung by all, standing.)

Hail Columbia, happy land,
Hail the heroes, heaven born band,
Who fought and bled in freedom's cause,
And when the storm of War was gone,
Enjoyed the peace their valor won.
Let Independence be our boast.
Ever mindful what it cost,
Ever grateful for the prize,
Let its altars reach the skies.

Chorus:
Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty,
One and all with voice of might
Shout, Ohio for the right.

While our Eagle Banner flies,
(this Votive offering bring,
From Town and Field, from Shop and Mill,
The Church the State, the Plow and Sword,
All join us with a glad accord.
Here labor flings its honors down,
This joyful *Day of Days* to crown,
And o'er the whole—a golden prize—
Flashes the light of beauties' eyes.

Chorus:
Firm, united let us be,
Rallying round our Liberty,
One and all with voice of might
Shout, Ohio, for the right.

Benediction, by Rev. Conrad Mees.

After the benediction, the Maennerchor favored the assemblage with a spirited national song, and the bands played "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

The "Declaration" was very distinctly and eloquently read by Mr. Reamy, and the oration of Gen. Geiger, although brief, (he was laboring under very severe indisposition) was appropriate and eloquent. He adverted to the occasion. It was a welcome day to a grateful people. It was the anniversary of an event that gave birth, name and character to a nation. Whatever may be its faults, this country stands forth the pride and the example of the earth.

His allusion to the character of the Pilgrims, men who did their own work—except Miles Standish, who procured Alden to do his courting for him, and got in a good word for himself, was very happy. The consolement of Miles for his disappointment, by fighting the Indians, led to an episode in which the orator credibly alluded to the cruel policy which had been exercised toward that unfortunate and down-trodden people. His sketch of the condition of the colonies, the progress of events that led to revolution, the assertion that taxation and representation should go together, the eloquence of Patrick Henry, the mighty echoes of "liberty or death" that came up from hill and valley, from mountain and Savannah, the glory of Bunker Hill, the unconsciousness of the hero-patriots that they were giving birth to such a nation, who in after years would be revelling in the delights of freedom, the formation of the government, and the adoption of the Constitution was graphically drawn. The invocation to "spare the Constitution," to leave unharmed that which had made us what we are, was truly eloquent and elicited cordial applause. The effort of the orator was worthy of the theme, and was listened to with rapt attention by the crowd gathered around that shady glen, presenting the appearance of a vast amphitheater, with a ceiling of overarching boughs, through which could be had rare glimpses of the blue sky above.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Gov. Chase, as President of the day, in a few appropriate remarks, proposed three cheers for Doctor Goodale, the donor of the Park, which were cordially given.

The rest of the day was spent in festivities and dancing, and passed off harmoniously and happily. All was joyous, free, hearty enjoyment. Not an accident or altercation in that vast mass of human beings occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The dancing was kept up until 7 o'clock, when a national salute was fired by the artillery, and the Park was left to the silence of its solitude.

In the evening there was a grand display of fire-works opposite Capitol Square, which was witnessed by many thousands. Nixon's Circus, too, entertained a large number of spectators under its broad canvas.

We cannot close this notice without expressing the obligations which the community must feel for the admirable arrangements of the Committee, who seemed to have omitted nothing in preparing for a most magnificent celebration of the Nation's birth day—the most harmonious, joyous and orderly celebration ever witnessed here, all which will cause it to be long remembered as THE GREAT DAY IN COLUMBUS.

THE GREAT AERIAL FLIGHT.—The aerial voyage of Wise and his company, was the grandest ever made, and casts the flights of all former navigators of the air completely in the shade. They left St. Louis at 6:40, P. M., on Friday, and at 1½ P. M., the next day, they were hovering over Lake Ontario, abreast of Rochester, N. Y., and found it impossible to ascend higher than the current of the storm, and when it was raging the highest they were not more than thirty feet above the water. They made the land, however, near the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, in the edge of the woods, the balloon swinging above the top of a tree to which the basket was made fast, and the four passengers descended safely. A good reception was given to the parties at the town of Adams. The whole distance made was 1,150 miles, time about 19 hours, or something over sixty miles an hour. Many miles were traversed with greater rapidity, or rather in less time but that includes all the detention from the necessity of ascending or descending, and meeting contrary currents. It was a most remarkable voyage.

☞ Friendship for Mr. Douglas seems to be a political issue in Kentucky. Most of the Democratic candidates are interrogated, and all of them have thus far answered that they would support him if nominated.

President Buchanan has gone to Old Soldiers' Home for the Summer, but attends at the White House daily, as heretofore, during official hours, and after then on Cabinet days, Tuesdays and Friday.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

BROWN COUNTY.—The boys of Georgetown, have formed an Amateur Circus Company, and have given several exhibitions. Their feats of tumbling are said to be clever, and their clown brimful of wit. They were to give a grand display on the 4th.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—A Democratic Club is to be formed at Galion on the 13th inst., and a meeting of the Democracy of Polk township is called for that purpose at the office of Poe and Clymer.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.—A few weeks since the death of the fine stallion Printer, the property of Baker and Johnson, was announced. His lungs were almost decayed and his kidneys and windpipe were affected.

The "Eagle," last week, announces the death of Blackhawk Henry, on Wednesday night, the property of Crim and Wollard, costing two years ago $1000. It was found upon examination, that the parts immediately beneath the brain were much affected, turned black through inflammation; also the gullet was found to be in a similar condition. Mr. Crim attributed his death to an affection of the heart.

The Union Schools closed week before last. In the examinations the scholars are said to have acquitted themselves handsomely. Great praise is bestowed upon the teachers and especially Mr. Whitney.

Gen. Carrington inspected the military company at Lancaster, on the 27th ult., which he found well-drilled, and a fine looking body of men, capable of standing in the breach if necessary.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—The Agricultural Fair will take place on the 7th 8th and 9th of September. There will be a full average crop of wheat. A field that was thought "clean gone" will average twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre! The "Register" says:—"The hay crop promises to be very heavy, while corn appears so promising that a hungry horse next winter must prove a curiosity."

The "Register" complains as "a bad arrangement that the Pickaway County Fair is set for the same time as that of Fayette, "as the people of Fayette and Pickaway interchange largely in visiting both Fairs."

The July stock sales take place at Washington to-day.

A man named John McDonough was committed to jail for rape on a girl twelve years old named Mary Nelis.

GREENE COUNTY.—At Xenia, on Thursday night last, says the "News," the mysterious "Sons of Malta" appeared in the streets at midnight, in procession, in an entirely original regalia. Half the town was on the streets, looking at them. Notwithstanding their ghostly appearance, they are said to have discussed the creature comforts which mine host, Cram, had prepared, with a very mortal and human-like relish. A delegation was over from Dayton. Some conjecture, from their strange appearance, that they were the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum over there, who had broken loose, in some way.

The negro "Masons" had a celebration at Xenia on the 24th ult., and, after a procession, were addressed by C. H. Langston, the Oberlin rescuer.

The crops are said to be promising, and the wheat, "not to be sneezed at."

HANCOCK COUNTY.—The wheat is better than was expected, the crop being one third greater than last year, notwithstanding the frosts. In places, where the wheat is late ripening there is some weevil, showing that the pestiferous insect was not "froze out."

HURON COUNTY.—A school house in Fairfield township was struck by lightning on Friday, 24th ult., and completely riddled. The chimney was prostrated, the floor was ripped up, and one end torn off. What is most singular about the affair is, the school children were all in the house at the time it was struck, and not one of them was hurt.

A German was found dead in his bed, at the Fountain House, Monroeville, on May 31st, who came to his death from taking opium or laudanum.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—On Wednesday of last week three skeletons were exhumed in a gravel bank in the cemetery at Dayton, which had been deposited within two feet of the surface. They seemed to be in a good state of preservation, but crumbled on being exposed to the air. From the thickness of the skulls, and the high cheek bones, they were pronounced to have been Indians. A skull, some teeth and fractions of limbs were presented to the editor of the "Empire" who thinks "what a strange history could these mouldering aboriginals disclose, had they the power to describe!" Very likely.

OTTAWA COUNTY.—Near Ottawa City a sturgeon was taken six feet eleven inches long, weighing 144 lbs. 7 oz. Wasn't it a whale?

ROSS COUNTY.—From the township Assessor's returns of Ross county as published in the Scioto *Gazette*, we make the following summary:

Number of horses 11,706, valued at $759,645; number of cattle, 25,863, valued at $404,919; number of hogs, 64,713, valued at $185,576; number of sheep, 16,851, valued at $19,952; number of mules, 165, valued at $12,380.

SENECA COUNTY.—On Tuesday of last week the steam mill of D. P. Russell was consumed, supposed to have been struck by lightning during the storm. Loss $18,000, with $13,000 insurance. O. L. Peck, the lessee, loses about $3,000. Some 600 bushels of wheat and about 25 barrels of unpacked flour, beside other grain, which were in the mill at the time, are a total loss. About 100 bbls of packed flour were saved.

On Friday, the 24th, Christian Bealer was killed by lightning about a mile from Tiffin. He had taken shelter under a tree.

The mail route between Tiffin and Fostoria has been discontinued.

The commencement exercises of Heidelberg College commenced on Sunday of last week, with a sermon addressed to the graduating class by Rev. E. E. Higbee. The examination commenced on Monday and closed on Wednesday, at the College building. Tuesday evening the anniversary exercises of the College Literary Societies took place, at the First German Reformed Church, consisting of an address by Rev. Geo. B. Russell, of Pittsburg, on "The Anglo-German Element in America."—The graduating and baccalaureate exercises came off at the same place, on Wednesday evening. The graduating class were: S. C. Lamberson, Tiffin; James Heffley, Berlin, Pa.; John D. Gouger, Lafayette, Ind.; P. J. Wilson, Lansing, Mich.; G. H. Leonard, Brazil, O.—After the degrees were conferred, the Alumni Association was addressed by V. Hays, A. B., of Somerset, Pa.

STARK COUNTY.—The "Democrat" says:—"The Stark County "Republican" has again changed hands. Mr. Meredith, its late editor, had his heart 'busted,' and left because he could not stand it any longer." What! didn't the course of true love run smooth?

WOOD COUNTY.—On Friday afternoon, 24th ult., a severe hail storm did much damage in the neighborhood of Freeport. Some fields of corn and wheat were entirely destroyed, and fruit and garden vegetables within the range of the storm suffered a similar fate. The crops generally are reported fine.

BLONDIN.—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says, in relation to Blondin's crossing the Niagara on a tight rope, that he will first walk across the chasm on a rope. He will then return with a sack drawn over his head, and finally he will re-cross with a pack upon his shoulders, pushing a wheelbarrow—the latter being his crowning feat for the day.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—Our readers will find on the 4th page a very neat, chaste, and appropriate address to the medical visitors on the 9th ult., by Dr. R. Thompson of this city.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

HALIFAX, June 28.—The royal mail steamship Arabia arrived at noon, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, 18th inst., three days later than received by the Nova Scotian at Quebec.

There are no battles to report, and according to the latest advices from the seat of war, the Austrians were retreating from the Oglio towards the Mincio. The allies were advancing rapidly and concentrating their forces for a decisive attack. A battle was expected to occur within a week. A naval demonstration in the Adriatic was also impending.

Lord Palmerston has succeeded in forming a strong cabinet, embracing Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Elgin, Richard Cobden, D. M. Gibson, and Earl Granville.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester advices continue favorable; the prices for goods are higher and holders demand a still further advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Richardson & Spence's circular reports the breadstuffs market dull, at Tuesday's decline. Corn has a declining tendency, and all qualities are lower than on Tuesday.

Provisions declining.

LONDON.—Consols 92⅝@92⅞ for account, and declined. The money market is unchanged. The supply of money is abundant. The bullion in the bank has increased £7,600.

SACKVILLE, N. B., June 29.—The one-horse express of the Associated Press has arrived here from Halifax, bringing details of European news furnished by the steamship Arabia, which arrived at that port yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament had reassembled, but Lord Palmerston postponed the presentation of his programme for the present.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

Gen. Gyulai had been superseded in his command of the second army by Gen. Schlick, Commander of the Fourth Military District.—The Austrians report that Gen. Urban had repulsed Garibaldi's force. Garibaldi was at Brescia. The Austrian troops were moving towards Italy. Napoleon demands 100,000 additional men, in order to besiege the fortresses of the Austrians, which form the historical square between the Mincio and Adige. The Austrians are said to be preparing at Modena to attack the allied army. The mobilization of the Prussian army, and the more hostile attitude which the German Confederation has assumed, created an uneasiness as to the result, a general war being feared.

Kossuth had passed through France *en route* for Italy.

Prince Napoleon's corps had commenced moving.

The Austrians are reported to have entered the Valtelline.

FRANCE.—The Paris Bourse was depressed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, June 17.—Richardson & Spence state that the weather is favorable for the crops. Flour closed very dull at a decline of 3d@4d on the week. Sales at 10 6d@12s 6d per cental. Wheat is also dull at a decline of 3d@4d on Tuesday's prices, closing firm; western red is quoted at 8s@9s 9d; white 9s 6d@10s 6d; Southern 10s@12s. Corn exhibits a declining tendency for all qualities; mixed 6s@6s 9d; yellow 6s 1d@6s 4d, white 8s@8s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, June 17.—Beef heavy, with a decline of 3s@5s for inferior qualities. Pork heavy and 2s 6d lower. Bacon heavy, at 1s@2s decline, closing with nominal quotations. Lard heavy at nominal quotations, the inquiry being slight and prices weak.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, June 17.—Sugar is buoyant, and holders demand an advance. Coffee firm.

LONDON MARKET, June 17.—Wheat dull at a decline of 1s@2s. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Rice quiet.

MONEY MARKET.—There has been a decrease in bullion at the bank of England of £7,000. State stocks steady but unchanged. Railroads inactive. Illinois Central 41@42.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Later news from Aspinwall, received by the Northern Light brings intelligence of the arrival of M. Belly at Aspinwall, from San Juan, on his way to France. Financial difficulties are supposed to be the cause of his sudden return. These tidings settle the question of M. Belly's whereabouts, and refute the rumor of his death which has been in circulation.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The new British ministry had been officially announced as follows: Viscount Palmerston, first Lord of the Treasury; Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State; for the Foreign Department, Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State; for the Colonies, Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State; for the War Department, Hon. Chas. Wood, Secretary of State; to the India Post Department, the Duke of Somerset; Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Campbell; Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, President of the Council; Duke of Argyle, Privy Seal; Earl of Elgin, Postmaster-General; Hon. Richard Cobden, President of the Board of Trade; Hon. J. Edward Cardwell, First Commissioner of the Board of Public Works; Hon. J. Milner Gibson, President of the Poor Law Board; Hon. Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Hon. Sir A. Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice.

Parliament met on the 17th inst., when Lord Derby announced the resignation of the ministry.

Earl Granville, President of the Council, said he would reserve his explanation of the policy of the new Government till a future day.

The House of Lords then adjourned till the 21st inst.

In the House of Commons, Mr. D'Israeli announced the resignation of the ministry, and moved an adjournment which was carried.

A dispatch from Vienna says the French have re-established a depot on the Albian coast, and disembarked large quantities of gold coin.

An Austrian corps d'armee, which left Ancona for Tesearo, had been directed toward the lower Po, to join the troops in the Provinces. It is uncertain yet whether Ancona has been wholly evacuated.

VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, June 18—4 P. M.—Kossuth has left London for Paris with French passports. On Monday next he will arrive at Genoa, where a becoming reception awaits him. He will have an audience with Napoleon, but no grounds exist for the report in circulation as to his plans.

An amnesty has been granted to the political prisoners at Naples on the strong remonstrance of Mr. Elliott, the British Minister.

The *Times* in its city article of last evening, quotes advices from Frankfort, which state the German confederations are understood to have resolved that 80,000 men, namely, 40,000 Prussians and 40,000 Austrians, shall be stationed on the Rhine. There were also strong rumors that Prussia will issue some decisive announcement in the course of a few days. According to prevalent conjecture, peace is to be proposed to the Emperor Napoleon on certain conditions, and if these are refused, Germany is to enter into the war. Under these circumstances there is great anxiety and stagnation in all commercial cities.

The *Times* also says that Russia is making vast war-like preparations at all naval depots. The Neva division of the fleet is reported to number 86 first class ships and the Baltic fleet 35 sail of the line, of which 14 screw vessels are at Cronstadt.

The *Times* accounts for the recent shipments of gold from St. Petersburgh to London as payment for machinery made in America and elsewhere.

Large Russian orders are lying unexecuted in England.

The Daily *News* thinks that the Cabinet is not yet complete, and complains of the manner in which Mr. Gibson has been moved from post to post to make room for the old class of placemen.

It was reported that the Generals under Pelissier are forthwith to repair to their respective stations, and it was considered not improbable that the army now called the Army of the East would soon be denominated the Army of the Rhine.

The French Army of observation on the Rhine frontiers number 71,000.

An imperial decree proclaims that the public will receive for the interest on the national loan now due, either bank notes at 125 florins for every 100 florins or second government bonds redeemable with compound interest in 5 years.

Commercial letters from Vienna describe the financial condition of Austria as one of complete bankruptcy.

A letter from St. Petersburgh says if Prussia allows herself to be goaded into menacing steps, Russia will concentrate troops on the Gallician frontier and send detachments of her fleet to the Prussian frontiers.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The steamship Vanderbilt, with London and Liverpool dates to 22nd ult. has arrived.

There are no battles to report, but the allies are besieging Mantua, and another decisive battle may soon be expected.

The Austrians have issued at Mantua forced paper currency of £5,000,000 sterling.

King Victor Emanuel has declared that he would not consent to the annexation of any part of the Roman States to Sardinia.

The Austrians have removed their headquarters to Villa Franca, midway between Verona and Mantua. They have abandoned Lonato, and also Castiglione and Motechiaro, which recent positions they have occupied in great force and had strongly fortified.

The French and Sardinian troops occupied Prescia, and the Emperor Napoleon had advanced from that position on the Austrians.

Kossuth had embarked for Genoa.

Many other Italian cities had pronounced for the Italian cause.

Gen. Garibaldi marched, on the 20th ult., from Salo, on Lake Garda, towards Desenzano, but was repulsed by an Austrian force. He has since pushed his outposts to Ballodore, in the direction of Bormio, which latter place is occupied by the Austrians.

Victor Emanuel had refused the Dictatorship offered him by the Commissioners from Bologna, in pursuance of his determination to decline the annexation of any part of the States of the Church.

The Austrian account of the losses sustained during the battle of Magenta has been published. The killed are stated at 61 officers and 1,302 soldiers—total, 1,363.—Wounded, 218 officers and 4,138 soldiers—total, 4,356. Missing, 4,000 soldiers. Total killed, wounded and missing, 9,713.

A dispatch from Berlin says that six Prussian corps d'armee, besides the guard, are to be mobilized, and three others kept in reserve to oppose Russia if necessary. All the other corps will be concentrated on the Rhine, and only a sufficient number of troops left in the provinces to garrison the towns and fortresses.

The various bulletins from the seat of war present the following as the state of affairs:

The Sardinian army is in position before Brescia in lines with the French troops.

The cities of Fano, Fossombrone, Sesi and Ancona have all pronounced in favor of the national cause. Another dispatch says that the Austrians had re-occupied Montevolo, on the 17th, in considerable force.

Two thousand Papal troops had been sent from Rome to restore order in Perugia.

A collision had taken place at Corsica between a detachment of the Papal troops and the [illegible].

A dispatch from Turin, dated the 17th ult., says that the Emperor Napoleon entered Brescia on that day with Victor Emanuel.

Much popular enthusiasm accompanied the march of the allies throughout Lombardy.

The districts on the right of the Tiber, also Lind de Gadello had declared for the national cause.

Victor Emanuel, in refusing the dictatorship of Bologna, told the commissioners that he should disapprove of every act subversive of a contrary to equality, and prejudicial to the cause of national independence.

The King had also sent a message to the Pope to assure him that he has nothing to fear, and that the independence of the Peninsula should be a guarantee and not a menace to the neutrality and integrity of the States of the church.

A despatch from Berner, dated the 18th, says that the Austrians in great force have occupied the Stalvio Pass, blown up the Devil's bridge, and planted their artillery in the pass.

A French army is advancing, by forced marches, against this position.

Gen. Garibaldi was organizing a free corps in the Valtelline.

The city of Mantua is besieged. The provisioning of the place has been ordered.

The Austrians had destroyed the railway from Milan to Brescia.

The French official reports make their loss at the battle of Magenta 323 killed, 2,166 wounded, and 470 missing; and at Malegnano 154 killed and wounded and 64 missing.

The Austrian prisoners are to be sent to Algiers to be employed on the public works. Gold and silver medals are to be distributed by the king of Sardinia to the Zouaves, who distinguished themselves at Palestro.

Advices from Egypt says that the Pasha had suspended the Suez canal works, that M. Lesseps had protested, and that the French Consul was about to interfere in the matter. King Leopold, of Belgium, was making preparation to visit England.

The London *Times*, in speaking of Kossuth's mission to Italy, says that he will be employed at once in acting as the Hungarian regiments in the Austrian service, and, if possible, produce a revolt in Hungary.

A dispatch from Paris says: One hundred rifled cannon were sent, on the 17th ult., to the army in Italy.

Advices from India announce signs of military at Gwalior, Meerut and other places among European troops.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The Bavaria, from Hamburgh and Southampton on the 18th ult., has arrived. Her dates have been anticipated, but the London papers of the 18th, brought by her, furnish the following:

TURIN, June 17.—The following official bulletin has been issued:

On yesterday, the head quarters of the Emperor of France were at Cove, on the road from Bergnabo to Cremona, and those of the King of Sardinia at Castagnato, six miles west of Brescia.

Simini and Gessi have both pronounced for the national cause.

Prince Napoleon has commenced the movement of his troops; 8,000 Tuscan troops and 200 horses are ready to depart with him.

Scavenered has pronounced for the national cause, and a manifesto has been published declaring the adhesion of that town to the Central government established at Bologna, which is to be placed under the dictatorship of the King of Sardinia.

The manifesto also express an unanimous wish to be enabled some day to form a part of a monarchy worthy of Italians.

BERNE, June 17.—A telegraphic dispatch from Coire announces that numerous Austrian corps coming from Stokvio have arrived at Grantola in the Valtelline, and advanced toward Livonia.

PARIS, June 17.—The Bourse is flat and rentes are quoted at 62f. 60c. for money, and 62f 55c. for account, being a decline ⅛ for the former, and ⅛ for the latter since yesterday.

Liverpool Market.

Breadstuffs—The weather is favorable for crops and the approaching harvest. The quotations for Breadstuffs show an advance. Flour is dull, and offered by holders at 10s. 6d.a13s. 6d. per cental.

Wheat is quiet, but for French lots there has been a speculative demand at 1a2d. advance. Western Red quoted at 8a9s. 10d.; White 9s. 6d.a10s. 6d. Corn quiet; mixed at 6a6s 3d.; Yellow, 6s. 1d.a6s. 6d., and White, 8a8s. 6d.

Provisions—The market shows a declining tendency. Lard heavy, and offered at a decline Beef heavy and quotations nominal. Pork dull; prices easier, but quotations unchanged.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 23.—The money market is heavy, owing to the increasing apprehensions of a general European war. Consols closed to-day at 92⅛a93¼. American securities unchanged.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE.—The Mansfield *Herald* chronicles the death of James McDermott, of Mifflin township, Richland county, aged over one hundred years. The deceased was a soldier of the Revolution, and served as sergeant for the last two years at Fort Duquesne. He removed to Richland from Lancaster county, Pa., in 1816, and had at the time of his decease eleven children (some of them quite advanced in years); seventy-nine grand children, and one hundred and thirteen great grand children.

☞ A remarkably handsome and dashing young lady, belonging to a wealthy family in Boston, was married in a hurry by her parents to a merchant in Iowa, in order to keep her out of the hands of the keeper of a faro bank and the owner of a trotting horse, with whom she was in love; but as soon as they got settled in their Iowa home, the sporting man came around, and she has now eloped with him. Another down east young wife has gone crazy about a circus rider whom it seems she had known before her marriage and followed him to another town. "The de'il's in the lassies, they gang now sae braw."

☞ On the 30th of June, 1856, the Pension Office had on its roll the names of 253 revolutionary heroes. Information has been received that during the succeeding half year 46 went to their long home, leaving upon the 1st of January, 1859, only 207 survivors. The ages of some of these relics of a past generation are stated to have been 100 to 103 years. On the 1st of July, 1858, there were on the pension rools the names of 4,209 widows of revolutionary soldiers, which number, on the 1st of January, 1859, had been decreased by 295. Of those living at the commencement of the present year, 45 were the wives of revolutionary heroes prior to the great struggle.

☞ The Navy Department has just made a discovery of the manner in which liquor is smuggled by ship's crews on board ships. Bread is made into regular ship loaves, inside which are tin cans, holding about a pint, filled with liquor. The last Pacific mail brought one of these boxes filled with bread, inside which is a can filled with whisky. It is certainly a very ingenious contrivance.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The stream where the accident occurred on the Michigan Southern railroad last night is naturally but a rivulet, and was swollen by the extraordinary rains the previous afternoon. In the evening the floodwood probably choked the culvert, converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train caused the sad calamity. About one hundred and fifty persons were on the train. Thirty of these were taken from the ruins as dead, and fifty or sixty wounded. The rest not heard from.

Killed—as far as we have been able to ascertain the names—Bartwell, Express messenger; engineer and fireman, both named Chulp; Bobbington, baggage master; C. W. Smith, road master; Mrs. E. P. Gittell and child, Stone Mills, New York; Thomas Mitcham, Michigan City; J. McCarthy, Holmesville, Ind.; Mary Curran, Mr. Walworth, Adrian; Mrs. Sumner, Chicago; man unknown, marked right arm U. S. H; S. S. McWeaty, Fon du Lac county, Wisconsin; Richard Muldary, Calumet, Ind.; Mr. Streeter, Sparta, Wisconsin; Henry Flickenger, Reading, Pa.; S. P. McCullough, Lawrenceburgh, Pa.; two boys named Tiderwell.

There are seventeen others so disfigured that it is impossible to identify them. Thirty-four bodies were found up to ten o'clock. The other passengers missing are supposed to be drowned.

Wounded—Fred. Miller, Augustus White, Holmesville, Indiana; E. M. Knap, Hudson, Wis.; Miss Hattie Knapp, Auburn; J. K. Gardner, Jonesville, Mich.; Chas. Sherman, Boston; Wm. Flannen, P. Myers, P. Quinn, C. Anderson, W. B. Anderson, all from Ainsworth, Ill.; A. D. Piser, Chicago; D. P. Rhodes, Cleveland; Miss Moore, Freeport; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gerry, Brooklyn; C. Jackson, Miss.; C. N. Rider, Waukesha, Wis.; C. Bennett, Adrian, Oscar Warpeton, M. H. Regan and lady and daughter, Rockford, Ill.; S. C. Rose, Coldwater; M. J. Hawk, Charleston, Va.; C. Yaw and lady, N. Y. State; A. Van Sycke, wife and four children, Warren Co., Ohio, himself and one child seriously; Stephen H. Arnold, Decatur, Ind.; Mary Coates, Youngstown, Ohio; Miss D. A. Porter, Hudson, Mich.; R. W. Tait, Susquehanna, Pa.; S. A. Garley, Addison, Vt.; Henry Crasse, Phila.; Calvin Hogan, Milwaukee.

The train was running at the rate of ten or twenty miles an hour. The train coming west passed over the embankment safely three hours before the accident.

Those injured, and not expected to live, are Mrs. Regan, Rockford, Ill.; John D. Wise, Patrick Mien, Ainsworth, Ill.; E. G. Smith, banker, Wall street, N. Y.; another M. Walworth, of Adrian.

No fault is attributed to the officers of the train by the passengers.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The proposition for a lease of the Erie R. R. was this day submitted to the executive committee, accompanied with a request that the Board of Directors appoint a committee to confer with the parties proposing. The offer is to take the road for ten years, paying one million five hundred thousand dollars for the first year, one hundred thousand to be added each succeeding year for four years, and two millions per year for the remaining five years, with the privilege of renewal of another term of ten years, at two millions five hundred thousand per annum.

The proposition is made by an individual formerly identified with the company, on behalf of himself and others.

It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that Edward Griffith, who a year ago was sentenced to prison for ten years for shooting and wounding a policeman, is entirely innocent. The two burglars (Kelly and Gordon) arrested last night confess to having committed that crime, and that Griffith is a stranger to them.

The match between Bill Cheatham and Tar River, three mile heats, came off over the Fashion Course yesterday. Cheatham won in two straight heats. Times 5:42; 5:38. The trot on the Union Course, two mile heats, in harness, between George Patchen and Lady Woodruff, and Brown Dick, was won by Patchen in two straight heats. Times 5:01½; 5:03.

There were yesterday two stabbing cases among schoolboys, one in Brooklyn, in school No. 10, where John Shannon, aged eight years, stabbed Eliza Thetford, aged nine, inflicting a serious wound in the back. The other case happened in Cherry street, in this city, where a lad twelve years of age, named Kane, was stabbed in the neck by a school-mate named Casey, and severely wounded.

The stockholders of the Tecumseh Railroad, are to have a meeting to raise money to carry on legal proceedings against Mr. Chamberlain the President of one of the Boards elected at the time of the annual meeting. Mr. Cleveland proposes fifty cents per share contribution for this purpose. This upon the 180,000 shares reported to have been issued would yield $90,000.

The bank statement is not calculated to make money easier. The loans are but little lower, and the shipments of coin have gone from petit deposits.

The steamers of Saturday will take out quite a large sum in bars.

The *Express* says private letters by the California mail report that Monsieur Belly the famous French man had died of a fever, but the rumor needs confirmation. It is hardly likely that so important an event could have transpired without becoming at once generally known.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Attorney General Black has decided that there is no form of certificate in the nature of a passport which a State officer may lawfully issue. He says the impositions practiced upon the illiterate and unwary by the fabrication of worthless passports led to the passage of a law confining their issue to certain legally authorized agents. A dispatch from the American Consul at Hamburg, shows how frightfully innocent men have been robbed by the sale of these spurious passports, and the Attorney General advises that the notary who signed the paper which accompanied the dispatch be prosecuted, he being clearly within the penal provisions of the law.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The steamship Philadelphia, with dates from Havana to the 25th inst., has arrived below. Freights have slightly declined. Sterling Exchange 15@16 per cent. premium. Exchange on New York 3½@5½.

The British steamer Tevibt had arrived at Havana from St. Thomas, but Santa Anna was not on board as expected, unless concealed. Much disappointment was manifested at Havana on account of his non-arrival.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1859.—A letter was received here this morning from the Governor of Kansas by one of the members of the Treasury Department, from which I have had the privilege of copying a portion of it, the rest being strictly private. It is dated:

LECOMPTON, K. T., June 25, 1859—DEAR SIR,—We have had a very close election here—neither party had a certain majority. There are a number claimed as Republicans who are pledged against the whole negro theory. But how they may vote in organizing the Convention is not so certain.

We lost 3 Democrats by 3 votes only, and 2 by 1 vote—close work—when 11 votes would have given us a clear majority in the Convention.

It is really a Democratic victory, and the Republicans are terribly down in the mouth. They cry fraud! but I never saw a fairer or more peaceable election anywhere.

Very truly, S. MEDARY.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Our Ex-minister to Spain Mr. Dodge has published a card in which he says that while the prospect of acquiring Cuba by purchase under the present circumstances is inauspicious, that he has never even intimated that the proposition in any way involved the honor of Spain or that the purchase might not at a future period be effected. He believes the course recommended by the President will lead to the consummation of that object by honorable negotiation.

NEW YORK, June 30.—The ship Fleetwood of Boston, which sailed from that port 5th of February, for the Society Islands, was lost off Cape Horn, on the 6th May, by running foul of an iceberg. The ship sank in a few hours, compelling her officers and crew to take to the boat. The Captain had his wife and child on board. The mate, Mr. Bobson, and four seamen were fallen in with and carried to Pernambuco, all badly frost-bitten.

The Captain and sixteen of the crew took to another boat, and it is hoped were picked up.

WASHINGTON, July 1st.—The Post Master General has ordered of G. F. Nesbitt, of New York, one million stamped envelopes, with the new self-sealing improvement. They will be furnished to the public at five cents per hundred more than are charged for the present patterns.

The statement contained in a letter from Secretary Floyd, charging the Secretary of War with being interested in the contracts with Holliday and others for supplying flour to the troops in Utah, is destitute of truth. The arrangement for this service was made in the regular course of business, after advertisement, and by which contracted with the former mode at least $100,000 are saved to the Government.

BOSTON, July 4.—The wife of the Hon. Edward Everett died in this city on Saturday night.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Hon. W. O. Goode, member of the last Congress from Virginia, died near Boydtown, Va., on Sunday morning, from consumption.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—The barque Sunshine was capsized on Saturday afternoon off Fairport. The captain, first mate, four of the crew and two children were lost. The captain's wife, second mate, and six of the crew were picked up on Sunday morning.

The barque S. A. Standard, of Buffalo, bound to Chicago, capsized on the north shore on Saturday. The two mates were drowned.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Flour unchanged, demand moderate; sales of 300 bbls at $5 90@6 for superfine. Whisky dull; 400 bbls sold at 28c. Provisions—No sales to-day; prices nominally unchanged. 70 hhds sugar sold at 7¼@7½c for good fair and prime. 1,000 bbls molasses at 37c. Coffee unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping, prices about 5c lower; we quote red at $1 13@1 15. Corn firm at 80@83c. Rye remains steady at 83c. Barley dull at 59@62c. Oats dull; prices tending downward. We quote 48@50c.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Flour has advanced 5c; sales of 5,000 bbls at $5 50@5 80 for State and $6 05@6 75 for Ohio. Wheat quiet and unchanged in price, sales of white at $1 74@180. Corn held firm 5 c dull; mixed at 86@86½. Oats firm at 52@48c. Pork dull at $15 87½ for mess and $12 50 for prime. Lard heavy at 11@11½c. Whisky steady at 26½.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—Are you sick, no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the *blood*, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption! My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, &c., &c. These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world.—*See Advertisement.*

☞ A British officer, writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London *Times*, remarks:—"A Cathartic Pill, manufactured by 'an American chemist,' (Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, Mass.,) has cured the Shah of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and thus it is in everything: we do the labor, then the mousing Americans put their mark on it and take the reward. Dr. AYER is idolized by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff box or diamond hilted sword, while not the name even of DAVY, CHRISTOSON or BRODIE, the great lights by which he shines, is known.—*New York Sunday Paper.*

CITY NOTICES.

COLUMBUS, July 6th, 1859.

We perceive that J. C. Woods still continues his libellous notice in the "Journal," notwithstanding we have branded the same as defamatory and false. We had supposed that, after a flat denial on our part of his assertion that the "Knabe" is an imitation and copy of the "Steinway," he would not longer persist in deceiving the public; but, like an honorable dealer, have withdrawn that portion of his advertisement. It seems that we have mistaken the man.

We now state that there is no comparison whatever between the "Knabe" and "Steinway" piano. The "Knabe" has an improved English action which is not only easy and brilliant, but lasting. The "Steinway" has a French action lasting much less than the English, but which, however good at first, will not wear one-fourth as long as the English action will. Purchasers have but to examine and compare the two, to become convinced that the action of the "Knabe" far surpasses, and will endure until the action of the "Steinway" will have ceased to be remembered, save in the reminiscences of old players.

We also see it stated in J. C. W.'s advertisement of the 6th inst. that "Chickering has received thirty-eight medals—the first premiums over all other competitors in the United States." Now, we challenge J. C. W., or any other dealer, to procure one single instance where "Chickering" has been awarded the premium when brought into competition with the "Knabe" piano.

If Chickering is your favorite, say so; if Steinway, make it known; name the time and place and we will give you "one more" chance to make good your reputation you have struggled so hard to maintain. We intend you shall acknowledge "Knabe" has no competitor in this country, and stands alone in his proud position without a rival.

SELTZER & WEBSTER.

☞ Dr. J. STEWART has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

☞ Hats are of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at RUSSELL'S if you want a superior article.

☞ PARSONS' Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made ours for the last two or three years.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and fashionable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. G. CHITTENDEN on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

☞ ROBERTS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "John" says that he don't care if potatoes do three cents a pound more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

G. A. WAGNER, dealer in Fruits, Preserves, Wines Liquors and Cigars. Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of game and such delicacies as are to be secured by constant attention. The Saloon is in "good condition," No. 23 East State Street.

☞ SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co's. celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, if equaled.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been prepared at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the corks fly.—MORGAN deserves the liberal custom he has.

☞ E. F. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

☞ CHARLEY BRENTPOOLE is sending out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in want of the Spring suits for summer wear should look in.

☞ FRANK HERITAGE, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

On the morning of the 4th, was lost a pocket book containing one $5 note, Virginia, $1 Ohio, and a $3 note on some other bank, together with a number of papers, memoranda, &c. The finder may retain the money for returning the pocket book, at the Post office, or to the [illegible] Robinson & Dickinson's.

July 7. JOHN O'HANLON.

McCOY'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

CARPENTER'S BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OHIO

THE MOST THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG MEN PREPARING FOR BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

S. I. McCOY - - - Principal.

S. I. McCoy, Teacher of Book-keeping and Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

Dan'l Worley Teacher of Book-keeping, Mathematics and English Grammar.

[illegible] Esq., Lecturer on the Laws of Business and Political Economy.

TERMS—Payable in advance.

For a full and unlimited course in all the departments, with the privilege of review at the student's option $35. Students taken for a special course by the month, as per agreement.

The Principal has obtained the first premium for specimens of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship at many State and County Fairs, and at the O. S. Fair. He presents to the Public specimens of penmanship, and invites criticism and comparison with all other. He also invites the attention of those desiring a business course, to the superior facilities which have prepared to offer students in all the departments essential to a thorough business man's training.

Rooms Open Day and Evening.

Send for Circular and Specimens of Writing.
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E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Attorney at Law.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
☞ OFFICE—25 West Third street.

COOKE & TAYLOR.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity that they have opened a CUSTOM SHOP, and are now prepared to do business in all branches of Tailoring. We earnestly solicit the patronage of our old Customers as well as new ones. TERMS LOW. No. 208 South High street.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves are aware of this fact on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at [illegible] accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts,

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost universal complaint

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferers. That

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost magical rapidity under their invigorating operation. That scrofulous disabilities are removed by their cordial and purifying properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,

however they may have been tried with and also that their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly upon the source of disease in the blood, they

Cause soon to Heal,

and discharge from the system every taint of disease, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief and (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notice, and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

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FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY BY [illegible]

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.

AYER'S
Ague Cure.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed for the whole Class of Diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such a remedy we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants, and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled Dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

☞ For sale by Roberts & Samuel, So. [illegible] North High St., Columbus; Suire, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati; Wm. Fisher, Cleveland; W. A. Graham, Zanesville; and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1859.

E PLURIBUS UNUM:

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL SONG.

BY CAPT. G. W. [illegible]

Though many and bright are the stars that appear,
In that flag by our country unfurl'd:
And the stripes that are swelling in majesty there,
Like a rainbow adorning the world:
Their lights are unsullied as those in the sky,
By a deed that our fathers have done
And they're leagued in as true and as holy a tie,
In their motto of "Many in One."

From the hour when those patriots fearlessly flung
That banner of starlight abroad,
Ever true to themselves, to that motto they clung,
As they clung to the promise of God
By the bayonet traced at the midnight of war,
On the field where our glory was won—
Oh! perish the heart or the hand that would mar
Our motto of "Many in One."

Mid the smoke of the contest—the cannon's deep roar—
How oft it had gather'd renown!
While those stars were reflected in rivers of gore,
When the cross and the lion went down,
And though few were their lights in the gloom of that hour,
Yet the hearts that were striking the blow,
Had God for their bulwark, and truth for their power,
And they stopped not to number the foe.

From where our Green Mountain-tops blend with the sky,
And the gallant St. Lawrence is roll'd,
To the waves where the balmy Hesperides lie
Like a dream of some prophet of old,
They conquer'd and dying, bequeath'd to our care—
[illegible]
But that banner whose loveliness hallows the air,
And their motto of "Many in One."

We are "many in one," while their glitters a star
In the blue of the heavens above;
And tyrants shall quail 'mid their dungeons afar
When they gaze on that motto of love:
It shall gleam o'er the sea, 'mid the bolts of the storm,
Over tempest, and battle, and wreck,
And flame where our guns with their thunders grow [illegible]
'Neath the blood on the slippery deck.

The oppress'd of the earth to that standard shall fly,
Wherever its folds shall be spread,
And the exile shall feel 'tis his own native sky,
Where its stars shall float over his head;
And those stars shall increase, till the fullness of Time,
Its millions of cycles has run—
[illegible]
And the nations of earth shall be "one."

Though the Old Alleghany may tow'r to heaven,
And the Father of Waters divide;
The links of our destiny cannot be riven,
While the truth of those words shall abide.
Then, oh! let them glow on each helmet and brand,
Though our blood like our rivers, shall run;
Divide as we may in our own native land,
To the rest of the world we are "one."

Then up with our flag—let it stream on the air;
Though our fathers are cold in their graves,
They had hands that could strike, they had souls that could dare,
And their sons were not born to be slaves:
Up, up with the banner! where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around—
A nation of freemen that moment shall fall,
When its stars shall be trail'd on the ground.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

At the close of a parting lunch, which was set out on Friday at 11 o'clock, the day after the Springs' opening, to those of the Ohio State Medical Society yet remaining, Prof. S. M. Smith, of Columbus, offered the following sentiment:

"Alex. A. Wilson, of the White Sulphur—we fully and gratefully appreciate his generous hospitality, and earnestly wish the highest success to his worthy enterprise."

Dr. Robert Thompson, of Columbus, who had just entered the room, responded to the above as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen:—It is doubtless known to most of the present company that the Ohio State Medical Society, by invitation, made a part of the vast assemblage who were participants of the magnificent entertainments of yesterday, and which have continued with their unsurpassed collateral and varied enjoyments up to the present moment, and to those of you who remain, and from whom we are sorry to part, these promises to be perpetual.

In what words shall we present all that we have seen, partaken of, and enjoyed, within and without, at the festive board, and in the halls of recreative exercises? All faces, brightened with excitement, sustained by the generous bounty of our host, whose deserts are above all feeble praise, and gave evidence, by varied expression, of but one more wish to be gratified—the wish that all the rest of our medical brethren and friends were with us, participants of the seemingly inexhaustible means of enjoyment provided for us.

Ladies and gentlemen—it has been the good fortune of the State Medical Association to hold its annual sessions in various pleasant cities of our State, from which kind invitations have from year to year been extended, each of which, vieing with the others through a most liberal hospitality, and from a proper appreciation of the intrinsic value of the regular medical profession, in every walk of life where humanity has a sufferer. From such sources, and through the operation of such motives, have we as a body been, not only invited, but urged and importuned to hold our meetings in all the principal cities of Ohio.

As a body, therefore, we cannot be ignorant of such high appreciation, or of its outflowing consequences; nor do we wish to disparage, by comparison, any acts of generous hospitality received elsewhere, when we declare that no establishment of a common character can require or sustain such ample and various means of comfort, enjoyment and recreation as have been placed within our reach on this enchanting spot.

It would be difficult to express in adequate form or convey to the mind our appreciation, as medical men, of what we have enjoyed and have seen on this occasion—not only of what this place now is, but of the future promise which the White Sulphur has in store for humanity.—Words, I say, are feeble utterances, but acts are things of substantial importance; hence we, as an association, as an earnest of what we anticipate of the future of this as a watering place in a legitimate sense, and in its proper relations to the cure of disease, and to our profession, to evince our seasonable anticipations of its destiny in this regard on the second day of our session, by a unanimous voice, adjourned to meet at this place, to hold our next annual session on the 2d Tuesday of June, 1860. Again on last evening after having examined the place, each one for himself, the President called us together, and we re-affirmed this decision.

The sentiment which caused me to rise, and this act of adjournment to this place, do not flow from a wish to glorify a vain thing, nor as a whim for that act of unexpected kindness which first called us to this delightful retreat, but from thus being here as observers of this natural gift of Providence to the chronically afflicted, we may, on another occasion, another more protracted sojourn, afford ourselves, and others who will then meet with us in increased numbers, opportunities of becoming wiser advisers of those who under our advice, and through our influence may seek this curative agency, and that renovating balm, which the air, the waters, the associations, and good cheer so essential to the restoration of enfeebled bodily powers, inspire. Those depressions of spirit so slow to disappear within the same influences and scenes of their incubation which such an *Institution* as this place has been made, will be able to relieve effectually, whilst the patient is placed under the most delightful surroundings.

For, be assured, ladies and gentlemen, that wherever the learned and scientific physician may be found, there you will see an inquisitor of nature, with his reagents, his tests, his alembic, his crucible, if you please to extort from nature her confession of uses which she cannot withhold from his scrutiny, but which he drags forth from her solids or their solutions as found either in the juices of plants, her gushing and inexhaustible artesian fountains, or in the waters of her high mountain springs. Such then being the character of the members of that body, the State Medical Society, on whose behalf I now address you, it is meet that we should look into the crystal mirror of these beautiful waters to discover there the reflection of manhood once wan and dejected, the restored, the once again vitalized man of action and of use; and the face of beauty retouched and rejuvenated. Although it is not in the nature of things possible, that we should live always, or always enjoy that heavenly condition called health while on earth, yet it is the duty and should be the business of every rational creature to use all proper means for as near an approach to that blessed condition as possible.

Then let the sordid lay up wealth for the base love of its unused vulgar enjoyment, while the man of science, for the love of science, and the welfare of his kind is using his faculties in the glorious pursuits which result in utility and in good. All classes of men hold conventions and have their organizations, and for what? With the exception of the medical profession, all for selfish ends. This cannot be true of our association, as of all men in proportion to our labors, we are least liberally sustained and will be, so long as the veriest quack is preferred by many, to the most scientific physician.

While science in her beautiful and useful refinements, bestows blessings on man, scarcely surpassed by the heaven-born miracle; yet, all men cannot, ought not follow in her wake.

Some, nay a mighty multitude, must fill up the other useful offices of life, whilst the general glory and good of the world is only to result from the activities of all. Nor is it necessary to attempt to either classify or divine to each his kind or attainment of duties, as every one will in due time find out his own proper destiny and office.

It is not necessary, on this occasion, to more than give assurance to the world of our high appreciation of the happy fitness of our present surroundings, and of our trust and confidence in the virtues of these springs. In conclusion let me add to the toast the following: "And may the Creator of the various medical agents found in the great White Sulphur Springs, and its co-fountains of health, bless and prolong the life of their worthy proprietor, that he may have time for the fulfillment of his health-giving mission—that of making the Ohio White Sulphur the great watering place of the West."

The Next State Fair—The Committees.

[From the Zanesville Courier.]

We are in receipt of the Premium List and Regulations for the next State Fair, to be held in this city on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d days of September next. We presume they will be generally circulated between this and that time, but meanwhile we may extract some facts from it that will be interesting to the reader.

The following is a list of the members of the different awarding committees chosen from this and the neighboring counties:

FIRST DEPARTMENT. — *Cattle.* — On shorthorns, Daniel Kutz, of Lancaster; devons, Wm. Nathans, Etna, Licking Co.; herefords, James M. Burt, West Layfayette, Coshocton Co.; ayreshires, Wm. R. Putnam, Marietta; milch cows, G. W. Adams, Dresden; Isaac Claypole, Lancaster. *Horses, &c.*—Thorough-bred horses, David Barber, Hamar; horses for general purposes, A. C. Howard, Zanesville; G. W. Barker, Marietta; draft horses, Alvah Perry, Lancaster; matched horses and mares, James Buckingham, Duncan's Falls; geldings and mares for harness, saddle, &c., C. Beymer, Washington, Guernsey Co.; trotters, W. D. Terry, Wheeling; A. Applegate, Lancaster; James Wylie, Newark; jacks and mules, John T. Brasee, Lancaster. *Sheep.*—Saxons and grades, E. Keller, Newark; Hugh Wilson, Cambridge; merinoes and grades, S. Caldweld, Caldwell, Noble Co.; long wool, Jas. A. Taylor, Newark; middle wool, S. Fraser, Irville. *Swine.*—Large breeds, D. W. Carlisle, Lancaster; W. B. Culbertson, Zanesville. *Poultry.*—A. P. Pritchard, Granville.

SECOND DEPARTMENT. — Machinery, Engines, &c., Mark Lowdas, Zanesville; agricultural machinery, R. H. Dodge, McConnelsville; F. J. Boring, Lancaster; C. P. Buckingham, Mt. Vernon; agricultural implements, Shelton Sturges, Duncan's Falls; plows, Joseph P. Northover, Zanesville.

THIRD DEPARTMENT.—Silk and mill fabrics, Joseph Black, Zanesville; needle, shell and wax work, Mrs. Dr. Morehead, Mrs. J. J. Ross, and Mrs. Wm. Galigher, Zanesville; household fabrics, Mrs. G. N. Guthrie, Putnam, Mrs. J. T. Fracker, and Mrs. J. P. Barton, Zanesville; stoves and iron and brass castings, John McClure, Newark; S. B. Philpot, Summerfield, Noble Co.; philosophical and other scientific instruments, M. D. Leggett, Zanesville; John Wilson, Newark; cooper, carpenter and basket ware, Henry Smith, Newark; book-binders' and paper manufacturers' products, hats, caps, furs, and tailors' and upholsterers' work, James L. Cox, Zanesville; glass, crockery, &c., A. McFadden, Zanesville; chemicals and products of chemical action, Alfred Merrick, Zanesville.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT.—Flour and grain, S. Scott, McConnelsville; butter, bread and lard, H. Ball, Zanesville; honey, sugar, preserves, pickles, &c., Henry Fearing, Harmar; Mrs. J. Hollingsworth, Zanesville; Mrs. A. C. Ross and Miss Amelia Guthrie, Putnam; natural minerals, E. B. Andrews, Marietta, Israel Dille, Newark.

FIFTH DEPARTMENT.—Flowers, professional list, Mrs. Dr. Hildreth and Mrs. Isaac Dillon, Zanesville; amateur list, Mrs. James Buckingham, Duncan's Falls; Miss Betty Goddard, Zanesville; fruits, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, Marietta; John Fetters, Lancaster; vegetables, roots, &c., Joseph Sigler, McConnelsville.

SIXTH DEPARTMENT.—Fine arts, Mrs. C. C. Convers, Putnam; Miss Fanny Nevitt, Zanesville; musical instruments, H. D. Munson, Putnam.

A lawyer, on his death-bed, willed all his property to a lunatic asylum, stating that he wished his property to return to the liberal class who patronized him.

The greatest instance of impudence on record, is that of a Yankee, who, in an Italian city, stopped a religious procession, in order to light his cigar from one of the holy candles.

—Rev. Mr. ———, an eccentric preacher in Michigan, was holding forth not long since in Detroit. A young man arose to go out, when the preacher said:—"Young man, if you'd rather go to hell than hear me preach, you may go!" The sinner stopped and reflected a moment, and saying, respectfully, "Well, I believe I would," went on.

The individual who always sifts things to the bottom, has been engaged by Mrs. Partington to repair her wash-boiler.

The Zouaves—Tyrolese Sharp-Shooters—King Emanuel made Corporal—Zouave Kindness and Activity—The Turcos.

"Malakoff," the capital Paris correspondent of the New York Times, writes on the 9th that to see the Boulevards in the evening is worth a trip across the Atlantic. The streets are illuminated, all countenances are animated, every body talks of war, but it is all done quietly and with decorum. There is none of that yelling, shouting, drunkenness and extravagance of joy, which would be manifested in Broadway if the American arms had won a great battle.

The Zouaves, especially since the affair of Palestro, have become the lions of the day in Italy. Their feats in the field, and even their words, are the constant subject of conversation and repetition. During the fight at Palestro, a certain detached body of Zouaves which had to pass through several deep and muddy canals in their impetuous charge on the enemy's artillery found their fleetness more impeded by the weight of their immense baggy trousers, soaked with water and mud, than by the balls of the enemy's guns. To disembarrass themselves of this impediment was but the work of a moment, and thus the Zouaves appeared on the field with a flag at half-mast, which might have been taken by the Austrians as a demand for quarters; but their actions in no manner corresponded with the color of their flag, and the grape and cannister continued to mow down their ranks until they reached and bayoneted the artillery men on their guns. It was not till then that their Sergeant bethought himself of the fact that his men were in the undress uniform not recognized by the code, and that he suggested to them the propriety—to use a French phrase—of entering into order again.

The Tyrolese sharp-shooters in the Austrian army wear on their bonnets a tuft of plumes which resembles very much that of the Piedmontese sharp shooters. At the battle of Palestro a regiment of these Tyrolese were hidden in the wheat, and the Zouaves deceived by the plumes, and approaching with confidence, received at thirty steps a most murderous discharge of balls along the whole line. The surprise lasted but a moment. "*Sacre terre!*" cried the Zouaves in one voice: "*A la baionnette!*" Their Colonel did not try to oppose the torrent; the smoke of the discharge was not yet dissipated when the Tyroleans received the human avalanche, preceded by its thousand steel points, and were thus precipitated into the canal, where many hundreds were drowned or bayoneted. Not a single Tyrolean would have escaped, perhaps, if the Zouaves had had their linen instead of their woolen pantaloons, for they could not swim with these and the enemy had thrown away their guns.

The *Patrie* relates the manner in which the King, Victor Emanuel, was named Corporal (an honorary title the reader will understand) in the Third Zouaves, after the battle of Palestro. The Zouaves had been interring their comrades who had been killed. A deep trench was dug on an eminence, and when the bodies had been deposited and the trench filled up, all present bent on their knees, and after a short prayer retired, bidding adieu to their dead brethren in arms. "Comrades!" exclaimed a Sergeant, as a funeral oration, "May God receive you! It was your turn to-day—to-morrow it may be ours!"

After this short and touching ceremony, the Zouaves, about four hundred in number, collected at a farm house and were enjoying themselves with the abundant provisions they always know how to procure for themselves independent of their ordinary rations. The King's great bravery during the battle naturally came up for discussion, and various modes were proposed for properly informing his Majesty of their high appreciation of his valor. At last the proposition was made that he should be made Corporal of the Third Regiment of Zouaves. This was unanimously agreed to, and then the nomination was made with great formality.—The oldest Sergeant standing up, solemnly proclaimed in a loud voice: "In the name of the Third Zouaves, Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, is named to the rank of Corporal in the said Regiment!" The next day a memorandum of these proceedings was drawn up, signed by all the Zouaves, and sent to the King, who accepted the title as a high compliment.

The courage displayed by Victor Emanuel was indeed well calculated to excite the enthusiasm of such soldiers as the Zouaves; seeing that they could not restrain him at Palestro, they adopted the plan of running before him. Thus his person was in some measure protected from harm.

The Zouaves are as kind and magnanimous to their prisoners as they are unequaled and admirable in their fighting qualities. An enemy who no longer resists is for the Zouave an object for protection and commiseration, and one can conceive of no nobler quality in a soldier than this. He takes pride in binding up and relieving the wounds he has just made. An Austrian officer at Palestro was seriously wounded; his horse carried him close to the French, where with difficulty he was clinging to his saddle. A Zouave stopped his horse and righted him in the saddle, when the Austrian repaid this act of kindness by placing his pistol against the Zouave's head and blowing his brains out. The officer was carried a prisoner to the French hospital, where great care will be taken to cure him in order that he may be passed before a court martial and in his turn shot.

One of the circumstances to which the Zouave is indebted for his remarkable fighting qualities is the severe education through which he passes in the barracks. The gymnastics imposed upon him are something formidable. He is made to run by the hour at the top of his speed; he jumps, climbs, runs on his hands and feet, and is taught to do all this day after day, with musket and fixed bayonet in his hand. He is taught also to fence with his bayonet, and while he is thus fencing he actually leaps upon his enemy and stamps him to the ground. They do not care much about firing, preferring the bayonet and their rapid charges.

A story is told in the papers which illustrates this fact. Just before one of the last combats they were distributing the cartridges to the different companies. When it came the turn of the Zouaves, they showed all the prudery of a young girl to whom one offers a present. They shrugged their shoulders, sidled away, said they didn't care about them, and they had to force them to accept. Then they took a cartouche delicately between the ends of their fingers, and said, carelessly, "Pardon, Sergeant, I'll only take one!" What need, in effect, have they of cartouches? They go almost as rapidly as their balls, and they have their bayonets [illegible]ide.

The Turcos have excited as much curiosity as the Zouaves. Their commander says that with the bayonet or in face of a battery of artillery they are splendid soldiers; their only fear is of mounted men; they do not stand well when threatened with cavalry. It is the habit of these savages in their native country to cut off the heads of their prisoners and the wounded on the field of battle. They have been taught by their French commanders that this will not be permitted under the French flag. At Magenta they were among the first in the action, and their mode of attack is represented as something peculiarly wild and savage.—They attacked with loud cries, uttering all the oaths in the Mohammedan language. When they took prisoners they danced and yelled around them, putting them down on the ground—blasphemed outrageously over their heads, pronouncing in Arab all sorts of curses against their army and country—all of which must have astonished not a little the stoical Germans. The French commanders seem to be well satisfied, however, with this first trial of their half-tamed Kabyles. Their costume is the same as that of the Zouaves, only it is entirely green, and very picturesque. Like the Zouaves, they wear beards with shaved foreheads.

When the people in certain districts saw the regiment of Turcos arrive they barricaded themselves in the houses, uttering fearful cries. They avowed subsequently, when interrogated on the subject, that the Austrians had told them there were soldiers in the French army (referring to the Turcos) who lived only upon the meat of Christians! While one may be astonished that the Austrians should resort to such means of intimidation, it is not at all astonishing that the Turcos should have been recognized at first sight by the those alarmed people, as the promised cannibals.

Death of Prince Metternich.

The last steamer brings intelligence of the death of Prince Metternich, long Premier of the Austrian Government, and the great champion and upholder of absolutism in Europe. Since the revolutions of 1848–9, when the Prince was compelled to resign, he has only been connected with the Government as a confidential adviser.

Metternich, whose baptismal names were Clement, Wenceslaus Nepomuk Lotharius, was born at Coblentz, on the Rhine, May 15, 1773. His father, the Prince of Metternich, filled many high posts of honor and responsibility under the Austrian Government. The son entered the University of Strasbourg at the age of fifteen, and after studying law at Mentz, traveled in England in 1794, became Austrian Ambassador at the Hague, and married, in 1795, Elenore, granddaughter of the renowned Prince Kaunitz. In 1801, he became the Austrian Minister at Dresden, and played a leading part in bringing about the coalition of Russia, Prussia and Austria, against Napoleon, by the treaty of Potsdam, in 1806. This service was rewarded by the cross of the order of St. Stephen. The expected advantage of this treaty, was lost by the battle of Austerlitz. Metternich (as yet only Count) went as Ambassador to Paris in 1806, and renewed in 1808, his efforts to bring about a strong alliance to put down the French Emperor. After the opening of the campaign of 1809, having returned to Vienna, he was made Minister of Foreign Affairs.—After another humiliation of his government he accompanied Maria Louisa to Paris, when, for "reasons of State," she became the wife of Napoleon. In the delicate position of Austria, during the crisis of 1813–14, Metternich managed the affairs of that government, in the attitude of "armed mediation," with great skill and success. On the eve of the decisive battle of Leipsic, the Austrian Emperor bestowed on him the title of Prince. He signed the convention of Fontainbleau, and the peace of Paris, in May, 1814. He performed a similar service, Nov. 20, 1815—thus ending his long struggle with the power of the first Napoleon.

In 1816, he was made Duke of Portella by the King of the Two Sicilies, and received a variety of additional honors at home. All these he peaceably enjoyed, taking a prominent part in all the great political movements of Europe, and always a rigid and adroit defender of absolutism, until the great popular rising at Vienna, on the 13th of March, 1848. Metternich was then compelled to yield his long arbitrarily exercised power, and to escape from the capital, to avoid the rage of the populace. The new Austrian Emperor, Francis Joseph, having perfidiously refused the concessions promised to the people, to appease them, and quiet having been generally restored in Europe, the Prince regained his influence at the Court, but occupied no public official position. Although, at his advanced age (eighty-six), his services in counsel must have become far less indispensable than in former years, his loss at this juncture will be severely felt, and deeply mourned by the Imperial household and their earnest adherents.

CUT THIS OUT—paste it up—read—learn it, and when the occasion calls, save human life:

RULES FOR RESTORING THE DROWNED.

The following rules are the result of half a year's investigation of apnoea and asphyxia—a subject which I propose to prosecute still further, knowing that truth only comes of long continued labor and research. I wish to put to the test of careful experiment the correctness of the dogma that, if the heart has once ceased its action can never be restored—a dogma calculated to paralyze our efforts in many cases in which hope may not be totally extinct:

First—Treat the patient instantly on the spot, in the open air, except in cold weather, freely exposing the face, neck and chest to the breeze.

Second—Send with all speed for medical aid, and for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.

Third—Place the patient gently on the face, and with one arm under the forehead, so that any fluids may flow from the throat and mouth, and without loss of time.

I.—TO EXCITE RESPIRATION.

Fourth—Turn the patient on his side, and—(1st—apply snuff or other irritant to the nostrils. (2d)—dash cold water on the face, previously rubbed with whisky until it is warm. If there be no success again lose no time; but

II.—TO INITIATE RESPIRATION.

Fifth—Replace the patient on his face; (when the tongue will fall forward, and leave the entrance into the wind-pipe free;) then

Sixth—Turn the body gently, but completely, on the side, and a little beyond. (when aspiration will occur) and then on the face, making gentle pressure along the back, (when inspiration will take place) alternately; these measures must be repeated deliberately, efficiently and perseveringly, fifteen times in the minute only; meanwhile—

III.—TO INDUCE CIRCULATION AND WARMTH.

Seventh—Rub the limbs upward, with firm pressure and energy, using handkerchief, &c., for towels.

Eighth—Replace the patient's wet clothing by such covering as can be instantly procured, each bystander supplying a coat, waistcoat, &c.

These rules are founded on physiology; and while they comprise all that can be immediately done for the patient, exclude all apparatus, galvanism, the warm bath, &c., as useless, not to say injurious, especially the last of these, and all loss of time, removal, &c., as fatal.

The Absent Mother.

BY MRS. WOMSON.

It is the twilight hour,
The day light fall is done,
And the last rays are departing
Of the cold and wintry sun.
It is the time when friendship
Holds converse fair and free;
It is the time when children
Dance around the mother's knee.

But my soul is faint and heavy,
With a yearning sad and deep,
By the fireside lone and dreary
I sit me down and weep!
Where are ye, merry voices,
Whose clear and birdlike tone
Some other ear now blesses
Less anxious than mine own?

Where are ye steps of lightness,
Which fell like blossom-showers?
Where are ye sounds of laughter,
That cheered the pleasant hours?
Through the dim light slow declining,
Where my wistful glances fall,
I can see your picture hanging
Against the silent wall.

They gleam athwart the darkness,
With their sweet and changeless eyes,
But mute are ye my children,
No voice to mine replies.
Where are ye! Are you playing
By the stranger's blazing hearth;
Forgetting in your gladness
Your old home's former mirth?

Are ye dancing? Are ye singing?
Are ye full of childish glee?
Or do your light hearts sadden
With the memory of me?
Round whom, oh, gentle darlings,
Do your young arms fondly twine?
Does she press you to her bosom,
Who hath taken you from mine?

Oh, boys, the twilight hour
Such a heavy time hath grown—
It recalls with such deep anguish
All I used to call my own—
That the harshest word that ever
Was spoken to me there
Would be trivial—would be welcome—
In the depth of my despair.

Yet, no! despair shall sink not,
While life and love remain—
Though the weary struggle haunt me,
And my prayers be made in vain,
Though at times my spirit fail me,
And the bitter tear-drops fall,
Though my lot be hard and lonely,
Yet I hope—I hope through all!

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

GOOD WHEAT.—Mr. T. G. Austin, of Charleston, has left upon the "round-table" a sample specimen of Mediterranean wheat in the stalk, that has a plump, full berry. On the morning of the 5th of June, to all appearance the field from which this was taken was entirely blighted—but has rallied, and will harvest nearly a full crop. Mr. Austin lives two miles east of Charlestown Centre, and his land lies rather high. The fruit upon this farm is but little injured. We learn that in this town the fruit and grain yield will be pretty fair—notwithstanding the frost.—*Ravenna Dem.*

TO CLEAN BRASS WORK.—Take one ounce of oxalic acid, three quarters of a pint of New England rum, three quarters of a pint of oil; put the mixture in a bottle, cork it close, and let it stand two or three days before using it. It should be shaken occasionally. Rub the brass with a clean woolen cloth dipped in a small quantity of this liquid, then rub it with dry rotten stone with another cloth.

SCOURING KNIVES.—The Scientific Artisan says that a small, clean potato, with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of applying brick dust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. We can get a better polish by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

CLEAN MILKING.—It is sometimes forgotten that the last gill of milk drawn from the cow's udder is the best part of every milking. Careful experiments made in England show (according to a report lately published) that the quantity of cream obtained from the last drawn cup from most cows, exceeds that of the first in the proportion of twelve to one." The difference in the quality also is considerable. Hence, a person who carelessly leaves but half a pink of milk undrawn, loses in reality about as much cream as would be afforded by six or eight pints at the beginning, and loses, too, that part of the cream which gives the richness and high flavor to his butter.

CORN FOR CATTLE.—A farmer who has had much experience in wintering stock, says, if you feed corn in the ear to cattle during the day, they will not digest it well; but a few nubbins fed at night, after the animal has eaten hay and is ready to lie down, will all be rechewed with the cud and throughly digested; adding profitably to the keeping of the animal.

TOMATOES.—The *Scientific American* advises us to "take good, ripe tomatoes, cut them in slices, and sprinkle over them finely pulverized sugar, then add claret wine sufficient to cover them. Tomatoes are sometimes prepared in this way with diluted vinegar, but the claret wine imparts to them a richer and more pleasant flavor, more nearly resembling the strawberry than anything else."

The *Toledo Blade*, however, believes it knows better; and, "to render the dish one of great delicacy," gives the following: "Cut the tomatoes upon your plate as you want them, and sprinkle over them the pulverised sugar, and you will have a dish almost as delicious as strawberries. Let those who doubt try it."

We prefer our tomatoes in the old fashioned way, with a little pepper, salt and vinegar. As for making them resemble strawberries, it is like fooling a horse with shavings and green spectacles.

CUT WORMS IN CORN.—Mr. Charles Betts, in the *Ohio Farmer*, says there is remedy for the cut worm in green sward corn, but killing the varmin separately—a tedious and repulsive operation; that "it is worse than a waste of time to apply any nostrum, however strongly advised and recommended." I hold a different opinion, and ask those who may this year be troubled with cut worms, to give the "nostrums" each a fair trial. Horace Greeley recommends the following:

The moment you perceive that the cut worm is at work in your young corn, ride to the nearest point where salt can be had—fine, I should prefer, but a dirty, refused article will do as well as the cleanest and dearest—and with this salt sow your corn-field lightly, avoiding the tender corn blades so far as practicable. Treat half your corn fields in this way, the residue as Mr. Betts advises, and await the result. If the salted corn should seem burnt at the ends of the leaves, never mind that—the corn will be good, notwithstanding. When you come to hoe, if you find any wire worms in the salted corn, give your corn-field another moderate sprinkling with salt.—Charge the cost of the salt and the sowing to the land covered by it, and the cost of worm-killing to the other piece in like manner. If you find some stalks killed by the salt, when you come to hoe the first time, replace them by replanting.

Measure the product of the two fields separately, at or after. If the salted portion does not yield more and better corn than the other, say I was mistaken, and that Mr. Betts understands killing wire-worms better than Horace Greeley.

Mr. Greeley is doubtless right, but if he would use the lime and salt mixture, instead of salt, the cut worms would be removed without losing or injuring any part of the corn.

DROWNED.—A lad, named WILLIAMS, nine or ten years old, was drowned at Cleveland, on Friday, while bathing.

BUCKEYE HOUSE.
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.
A first rate stable connected with the premises. Superior accommodations for travelers. Regular Boarders entertained at reasonable rates. The Saloon and Restaurant supplied with the best of every thing. June 16.

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers.
FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and Open Ditches, and especially Tiles; including Tables of Rain Fall. By Henry F. French.
A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horse-keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)
For sale at the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

LATEST BOOKS.—
Mosaics. By the author of Salad for the Solitary.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Hours with my Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps.
The Convalescent. By N. P. Willis.
Life of Barra Brandon.
Napoleonic Ideas.
Caird's Prairie Farming in America.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.
RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of this State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."
WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
[illegible]
Secretary of State's Office,
Columbus, O., April 7, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
Auditor's Office, Franklin County, Ohio.
Columbus, April 18, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.
JOHN PHILLIPS,
Auditor of Franklin County.
june16-td

Cheap Dry Goods.
(*High and Broad Streets.*)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market.
Silks, Chintz, Satins, Bareges, Lawns, Calicoes, Robes,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles,
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.
may 12. J. C. CHITTENDEN.

THE NEW BOOKSTORE!
J. H. Riley & Co.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
DEALERS IN
LAW, MEDICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS,
of any size, style and pattern of ruling, on hand, and made to order.
RAILROAD AND INSURANCE OFFICES
Banks, Brokers, and County Offices,
supplied with any article, in the line of Stationery, on the best terms, and all Works warranted.
BLANK NOTES AND DRAFTS
JOB PRINTING, BOOK BINDING.
A full supply, at all times, of Valuable Standard Works Foreign and American Editions.
A good stock of valuable Mechanical and Scientific Works at all Times. All the new Books received direct.
French, English and American Stationary
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, Paper Hangings and Borders, the most extensive Stock West of Philadelphia.
Window Shades and Fixtures, Window Cornices, Fine Mirrors, from 3 to 8ft.; French Plate, Oil Paintings and Engravings, Portrait and Picture Frames always on hand and made to order. Cutlery and Gold Pens; Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, Card Cases and Porte Monnaie; Hair, Hat, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Wallets, [illegible] &c., &c. june16

New Books.
FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
VIEWS and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher.
ACADIA or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederick S. Cozzens.
SEACLIFF, or the Mystery of the Westervelts. By J. W. De Forest.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.
The empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Africa, Asia and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland. (7 vols., cloth 8 vo.)
The Life of William von Stenben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novellette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Southwold (a Novel.) By Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.
Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. Headley.
The Good News of God Sermons. By Charles Kingsley.
June 16, 1859,-tf J. H. RILEY & CO.

New and Good Books.
DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
Burlamaqui's Natural and Politic Law, from 7th London Edition.
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, New Ed. with additions.
Spain. By Wm. Cullen Bryant.
Diary of Lady Morgan.
Home Memories.
Onward.
Sixty Years' Gleanings.
The Foster Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and Infants.
Tresilian and Friends.
Douglas Jerrold.
Aaron's Memoirs.
Life and Travels of Herodotus
For sale at the New Book Store.
June16 J. H. RILEY & Co.

Attention, Republicans!
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Morphy in Europe.
Agnew's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Kinney's Manual of Chess.
Science and Art of Chess. By J. Mudson.
Staunton's Chess Tournament.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.
CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cleveland Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free Lunch daily from 10½ a. m. to 12 m.
One of [illegible] Celebrated Piano Fortes has been procured, and the services of a fine performer make the Saloon one of the best in the city. [illegible]

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital $200,000, Assets $204,000.
Offices 267 Broadway, 30 Wall Street N. Y.
This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and Cargoes in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally against Loss or Damage by Fire.
JOSIAH W. BAKER, President,
JOHN BODINE, Vice President.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.
DWIGHT BANNISTER, Agent.
may20tf Columbus Ohio.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.
An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.
Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
mar1817.

1859.
Ohio White Sulphur Springs,
Open to visitors seeking Health or pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.
The Ohio WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles North of Columbus, (the Capital of Ohio) on the Scioto River, 12 miles from Delaware, [illegible] Valley of Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.
The medicinal qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States. [illegible]
ANDREW WILSON, Jr.
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio.

E. CORNELISON,
TUNER
AND REPAIRER OF
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS,
Columbus, Ohio.
[illegible]
Orders left at Kelner & Webster's Music Store, will meet prompt attention. [illegible]

C. A. WAGNER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FIRE WORKS, FIRE BALLOONS, FLAGS, MOTTOES, &c.
Exhibition Fire Works for Cities Towns and Villages, prepared at any prices from $50 to $500, and the necessary directions given for [illegible] the same.
[illegible] State Street, Columbus, [illegible]
June-15th

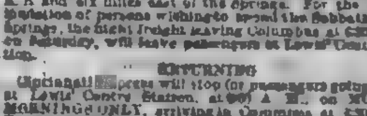
FRESH MEATS! FRESH MEATS!!
D. W. HILL,
Columbus Meat Market,
North East Cor. of Spring and High Sts.
Has constantly choice fresh and salted Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c., which his Ice chests enable him to keep sweet in the warmest weather.
Market attended regularly, where his customers will be served with the choicest meats to be procured in the country.
Thankful for the liberal custom he has enjoyed, his endeavors will be to merit its continuation.
June10.

DESHLER ICE.
Charles G. Deshler is serving his numerous customers with Superior Ice. He attends to its delivery in person, and the sun is not more punctual. His carriages will run throughout the season.
June23.

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,
In the Basement of "the Goodale House."
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Every luxury brought to this market, constantly received, and prepared in the most acceptable manner.
He has a French Cook,
Who has had long experience and the best instruction in his business.
The Capitol Saloon,
Connected with the Restaurant, is a favorite resort, and where every variety of wines and liquors are kept of the very best quality.
The cigars have been selected with great care, and are of the choicest most expensive varieties.
June 23.

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
CASTINGS,
MILL GEARING, MACHINERY,
—ALSO—
RAILROAD WORK.
P. AMBOS, Treas. CHAS. AMBOS, Supt.
June 19-tf

Ohio White Sulphur Springs
VIA THE
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
To Lewis' Centre Station.



PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at 6:00 A. M., and 1:30 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis' Centre Station, which is situated sixteen miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R. R. and six miles east of the Springs. For the accommodation of persons wishing to spend the Sabbath at the Springs, the night freight leaving Columbus at 6:20 P. M. on Saturday, will leave passengers at Lewis' Centre Station.
RETURNING
Cincinnati Express will stop (for passengers going south) at Lewis' Centre Station, at 9:00 A. M., on MONDAY MORNING ONLY, arriving in Columbus at 8:30 A. M. The Mail train will stop daily at [illegible] P. M. arriving in Columbus at 5:30 P. M.
Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages to run hacks at all times to convey passengers between the cars and Springs. Passengers can rely upon being taken to the Springs promptly on arrival of trains.
The citizens of Columbus will find this the most convenient way to go to the Springs.
Tickets for the round trip to the Station and back during the season, only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For further information and tickets, inquire at the ticket office in the Depot.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.
Columbus, June 23, 1859—3m.

DR. STEWART
WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, and CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success is curing many of the most hopeless cases, in the city and country, is a sufficient warrant of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. S. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio, but of the Eastern and Middle States, and Canada, where he has practiced.
He is now PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Columbus, and patients can rely on being almost daily attention if required. Those who have been humbugged by travelling impostors, (who stay perhaps a day in a place, and are the next hundreds of miles away,) should note the above fact.
Columbus is a central location, in one of the finest countries in the world, and can certainly sustain a physician, who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and whose practice is far in advance of ordinary Practitioners. Dr. S. employs VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian Tribes, when this continent was discovered.
Being naturally inclined to CONSUMPTION, Dr. S. spent many years in the investigation of a malady, which under the old treatment, is always fatal, and at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in his hands, has produced the most surprising results. Combining with this the INHALATION of certain vegetable juices, it brings the treatment almost to perfection. Inhalation is an excellent method, which has been greatly injured by claiming too much for it.
[illegible] worse, cause themselves to be drugged by old school Doctors, till no human aid can save them from the grave!
Dr. Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease.
Chronic Catarrh cured in every case by a new plan.
DISEASES OF FEMALES.—Dr. Stewart in this class of diseases can truly say, he has been more successful than any physician in the State. Particular attention given to Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, and Affections of the Eye.
CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable extract.
Cases given up by others solicited. He will forfeit $100 for any of the following he cannot cure: Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (in persons under 30,) Swelled neck, St. Vitus Dance.
A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.
Office hours 9 a. m., to 6 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.
Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished Medicine gratis.
June23

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,
The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are quickly and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.
The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing*
Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,
and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of
Confirmed Consumption.
A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe **Diarrhoea** *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.
These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.
In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*
mar18

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.
Great Northern & Eastern Route,
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati



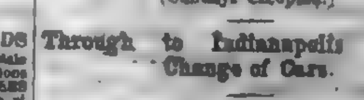
RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago
Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad,
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.
THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.
FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 3:35 a. m. [illegible]
SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 10:35 a. m., stopping only at Delaware, North Switch, Cardington, Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London, and Wellington, connecting at Crestline with the 12:15 p. m. Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 p. m., arriving at Cleveland 3:20 p. m. connecting at 6:30 p. m., with the fast Express on Lake Shore road for the East arriving at Erie at 9:20 p. m., Dunkirk 2:00 p. m., Buffalo 12:30 p. m., New York 1:30 p. m. next day, two hours ahead of any other line, Boston 6:00 p. m. eight hours quicker than any other line.
THIRD TRAIN.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at 1:30 p. m., stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7:30 p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline, for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 6:15 a. m. at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston; arriving at Erie 1:15 a. m., Dunkirk 3:30 a. m., Buffalo 4:45 a. m.
Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.
RETURNING.
Night Express, arrives at Columbus 2:30 a. m.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 9:30 a. m.
Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at 6:30 p. m.
Fare as low as by any other Route.
For further information, and Through and local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty Ticket Agent, in the Passenger Depot of the C. C. & C. and L. M. & C. & X. Railroads.
E. S. FLINT,
Sup't. Cleveland Ohio.
H. C. MARSHALL,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.
Columbus, May 12, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads,



To the South and West.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, in connection with trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.
FIRST TRAIN.
(DAILY)
NIGHT EXPRESS—At 3:05 A. M., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:30 A. M. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c., &c. At Loveland for Chillicothe, Athens and all points on M. & C. R. R. and at Cincinnati with morning trains on Ohio & Mississippi R. R. for Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and all points South and West, and Mail Boat for Louisville.
SECOND TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
NO. 1 EXPRESS—At 6:40 A. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 11:25 a. m. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c.
THIRD TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
NO. 2 EXPRESS—At 2:40 P. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Loveland, [illegible] arriving at Cincinnati at 7:40 P. M. connecting at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c., &c., and at Cincinnati with evening train on O. & M. R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c., &c.
FOURTH TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
MAIL—At 4:40 P. M., stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Xenia, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, or at Freeport, Morrow, Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 10:45 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, &c., &c.
RETURNING.
Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express 6:45 A. M., No. 1 Express 12:50 p. m. No. 2 Express 6:20 p. m. accommodation [illegible]
For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, [illegible]
[illegible]
Superintendent, Cincinnati.
P. W. STRADER,
General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY,
Agent, Columbus, O.
Columbus, May 16, 1859.

1859. 1859.
NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST
Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.



Two Trains Daily.
(Sundays excepted.)
Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25 Trains will leave Columbus as follows:
FIRST TRAIN.
Leaves at 3:05 a. m., on the arrival of trains from Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Arrives at Indianapolis at 4:00 p. m.
This train connects at Milford with trains for Marysville, etc., for Mechanicsburgh, Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati, direct without change of Cars.
Also connects at Urbana with trains north on the S. & U. R. R. for Bellefontaine, Forest, Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. Connects at Piqua for Greenville, at Anderson for Kokomo and Peru.
At Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette & Chicago also, with trains for Terre Haute, Cairo and St. Louis, connecting at St. Louis with Trains and Steamboats [illegible] KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.
Also, connects at Indianapolis for Jeffersonville, Louisville, Madison and Peru.
SECOND TRAIN.
Leaves Columbus at 2:40 p. m., on the arrival of Trains from Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Arrives at Indianapolis at 11:30 p. m.
This Train connects at Milford for Mechanicsburgh and Springfield; at Urbana with trains south on S. & C. R. R. for Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. At Piqua with trains north on D. & M. R. R. for Sidney, Lima, Delphos, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and at Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette, Chicago, Terre Haute, Cairo and St. Louis.
THE WAY FREIGHT.
Leaving Columbus at 5:30 a. m., will carry a Passenger Train for the Accommodation of Way Travel.
Be sure to see that your Tickets read VIA THE COLUMBUS & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. LINE, and see that you do not have Tickets sold you by other and Inferior Routes.
Tickets for all Western Routes for sale at all the Principal Rail Road Stations in the East.
H. WALKUP, W. F. SLATER,
General Ticket Agent. Superintendent.
Columbus, Ohio, May 12, 1859. mn26

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!

A Democratic Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O

By J. Birney Marshall,

At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that to the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a publication devoted truly and solely to their interests, uninfluenced by personal ambition or the desire of gain, will be acceptable, I have established in the city of Columbus, O., THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the variety of political, miscellaneous and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor to every home.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will inculcate Democratic truths and its columns shall be characterized by frankness and honesty; its statements relied on for their unfailing veracity. Nor shall it be used for cliquery factions, but consistently pursue the object for which it is established: that of preventing the misdirection of public opinion, and contributing all in its power to the perpetuity of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the union of the Democratic Party, and resist everything like schism, or disruption—whilst it will support every Democratic measure with all the ability it can bring to the door, (it must know that it is Democratic and not a false light held up to blinds, perhaps to betray)—while it will support the present Administration, in all that is deemed consistent with true Democracy, and the best interests of the party, THE PEOPLE'S PRESS presents the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as its first choice for the Presidency in 1860, and uses every effort consistent with duty to the Democratic Party and the country, to procure his nomination and election.

As a Prospectus cannot be expected to enter into minute detail, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. Relying confidently on a remunerative patronage, I respectfully offer the following

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year..$2 00

A discount of ten per cent on clubs of ten; 12½ per cent on clubs of twenty, 15 per cent on clubs of thirty, and 20 per cent on clubs of fifty and upwards sent to a single address.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

Columbus, March 20, 1859.

N. B.—Our friends of the press will confer an obligation, which will not only be appreciated but reciprocated, giving this Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

Received for six months at ONE DOLLAR in advance.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Will be sent for the campaign, to subscribers, at FIFTY CENTS for the single copy.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS

May be formed for the Press at the following rates:

Five Copies	2 00
Ten	3 50
Twenty	6 00
Fifty	14 00
One hundred copies	25 00

State Library

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859. NUMBER 10.

PEOPLES PRESS.
J. SIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.
TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion	$1,00
Each additional insertion	30
One square 3 months	5,00
" " 6 "	8,00
" " 12 "	15,00
One fourth of a column per year	40,00
" half " " "	60,00
" column " " "	100,00

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year $10,00.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominion it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyances of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the rights of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and be administered, by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

MR. DOUGLAS IN TENNESSEE.—Gov. Jas. C. Jones, of Tennessee, declares in a letter published in the Memphis *Bulletin* his position in regard to the Presidential election in 1860. He says:

I speak for myself—*I am for Stephen A. Douglas for President of the United States* in 1860. I seek to saddle him on nobody or party. The time has passed when the people will permit any man to saddle himself or any one else on them. While I repudiate the charges that I seek to saddle Mr. Douglas on the Democratic party, yet I am for him, because after a long and intimate association with him, I know him to be honest, sound, conservative and national, true to the Constitution and all its requirements. And yet, further, I think it impossible to elect any man residing in the South, and I believe that he is the only man North of Mason and Dixon's line who can be elected.

☞ We are no organ. The tunes we play are of our own selection. We assail what is obnoxious, and applaud what we approve. We have not sold our right to defend our friends or expose our enemies, as the *Statesman* did to the government, to which a few scraps of government advertising, the Post-Office for Tom Miller, a bone out of the perquisites of the *Pennsylvanian*, or a part of some other secret service fund, with Cox's vote for the Lecompton Conference bill thrown in, were a full equivalent for the most menial and degraded service, which is a stench in the nostrils of the Democracy, and renders the *Statesman* a by-word and reproach among its own professed party.—[Fact.

☞ MRS. EVERETT, wife of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who died, after a lingering and painful illness in Boston on Saturday, was the daughter of the late PETER C. BROOKS, of that city, the richest man in New England. Two sisters survive her—the wives of the Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, of Boston, now in Europe, and of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, the son of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and representative to Congress from Massachusetts.

☞ When the Allies entered Milan, a little girl, aided by the crowd, approached Gen. McMahon, and presented him with a bouquet nearly as large as herself. The gallant General took her on his horse, and the incident created great applause.

Mr. Douglas and his Letter.

The Philadelphia *Press* speaks thus cordially of the position of Mr. Douglas, and approvingly of his letter:

There is a gallantry in this letter which, we are not surprised to see, has aroused the admiration of political opponents and excited the enthusiasm of political friends. Judge Douglas proposes no act of disorganization to the Democratic party. He plants himself upon the recognised and accepted principles of that party, and although he abstained from saying the word, the whole tenor of his communication is to the effect that when the doctrines of a great political party are rejected and betrayed, it is idle to plead in its behalf the skeleton of a mere organization. This declaration of principle on the part of Stephen A. Douglas should go forth among the Democracy as an olive branch of harmony. *To us of the free States it offers victory in every Representative, Senatorial and Congressional district.* To the South it proposes no injustice; for the double reason that he who offers it has been the life-long champion of Southern rights, and because the principle itself has been endorsed and approved by every conservative Southern statesman, beginning with Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and ending with Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia. If the Charleston Convention is not the mere echo of custom houses, post offices and navy-yards, United States marshals, and Cabinet Ministers, it will rejoice in the opportunity presented by the proposition of Stephen A. Douglas to consolidate the Democratic party upon a platform which will be the gospel of our political salvation for generations to come.—Judge Douglas, if we know the man, does not ask as a "condition precedent" that he should be the candidate. All that he desires is that the pledges and principles of the Democratic party should be religiously observed. This done, the selection of a standard-bearer will be a secondary consideration.

The New Orleans *Bee*, endorses the letter with a hearty approval. It says:

The letter of Senator Douglas received by telegraph and published in yesterday's papers undoubtedly possesses one prominent merit, viz: extreme frankness. This is a feature in the character of Mr. Douglas which commands the respect even of those who, politically speaking, are at total variance with him. There is no ambiguity in his opinions; no carefully considered reticences; no phrases of dubious meaning, leaving purposely a loophole open for manifold interpretations. The Senator speaks his mind openly and boldly, and if he is misunderstood, the fault is certainly not his own.

In the epistle under consideration he addresses himself, without the slightest circumlocution, to the question propounded to him, and says, in condensed and laconic language, that he is willing that his name should be submitted to the Charleston Convention, provided the Democratic party shall adhere to the principles proclaimed by it from 1850 to the election of Mr. Buchanan in 1856. What these principles are everybody comprehends. They embrace what is popularly styled the doctrine of non-intervention, and constitute the ground-work of Democratic faith as expounded by the most approved commentators up to a comparatively recent period. With equal plainness does Senator Douglas declare that if the party think proper to repudiate these principles, and in lieu of them to interpolate such new issues as the revival of the African slave-trade, or a Congressional slave-code for the Territories, or the recognition of the power of Congress either to establish or protect slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people legally to control it, he will not accept the Charleston nomination if tendered him.

We are very far from being a partisan of Senator Douglas, but we confess to an admiration of down-right, manly and honest plainness of speech. It is refreshing in these days of vague generalities and endeavors to cover up and conceal thought beneath a multitude of tawdry phrases.—Senator Douglas is both sincere and intelligible in what he says. In our opinion, too, he is something more—he is perfectly consistent. He never maintained any other doctrine than that now professed.—He stands where the Democratic party stood a few years ago, and where it uniformly planted itself until South Carolina and Georgia fire-eaters began to devise new and more stringent tests of political allegiance. Let any man refer to the *Congressional Globe*, and examine the debates which occurred in both branches of Congress pending the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas Bill, and he will not fail to perceive that every Democratic supporter of these measures made "non-intervention" the burden of his song, and that their adoption was hailed at the South—just as was the Compromise of 1850—as a triumph of the principles of non-intervention.

There was no talk then of the power of Congress to establish or protect slavery in the Territories, but much of the right of the people to frame their own social and domestic institutions. It may be that the new theories of Constitutional construction are the best. It is possible that Congress may rightfully exercise a power which was not dreamt of being delegated to her by those who sustained the Kansas bill; but there is no doubt that Mr. Douglas has not been guilty of any tergiversation. If his present views are erroneous, they were equally so when his communion with the Democratic party was unchallenged, for they are the same.

The Boston *Courier*, the organ of the conservatives, contains the subjoined notice of Senator Douglas. It is liberal and truthful—as our readers will confess when they remember it is from an opposition paper:

Mr. Douglas, it cannot be denied, is endowed in a large measure with those qualities which awaken a certain measure of admiration, irrespective of the particular end towards which they are directed. He is a man of courage, energy, self-reliance and indomitable will. These are attractive traits of character, and will always command the applause of mankind, and win for their possessor some share of influence, if not of confidence. The relation in which he has lately stood towards the Democratic party, is one which has commanded the sympathies of outsiders and spectators; and the spirit with which he has defended and sustained himself has caused the rigor of many to relent who had determined never to forgive him.

The letter of Mr. Douglas, which we published in our paper, is marked by his best qualities. No one can deny that it is a manly and straightforward document. It has the great and peculiar merit of being short, and yet it says all that the occasion calls upon him to say. It seems to be an unpremeditated effusion; and yet we have no doubt that it has been the result of careful deliberation and much consultation. And we have no doubt, too, that the Democratic party, or a decisive majority of them, will be found walking in the path which he has indicated. The future course and policy of the Democratic party are matters of much interest, not merely to the members of the party themselves, but to all persons who wish to see the country at internal peace; because the march of political events has devolved upon the Democratic party the duty and responsibility of governing the country; and how that trust is to be discharged is matter of grave concern to all who are on board the ship, whether passengers or crew.

We do not deem it worth while to speculate upon what would be the consequences if the Democratic party should be insane enough, under the lead of some of its factional abstractionists, to incorporate into its creed a declaration in favor of the slave trade, or a resolution that it is the duty of Congress, by positive legislation, to uphold slavery in the territories; because we do not believe that they will do either the one or the other. Certainly, if they should, it would subject not merely the party, but the Union, to a severer strain than either has yet sustained. Just at this moment, Mr. Douglas seems likely to be the coming man, politically speaking.

The Anti-Weevil Candidate.

We were sure that the Hon. SAMUEL S. COX would start the anti-weevil and anti-frost wheat, as a platform on which he could stand against PUGH, PAYNE, or anybody else, for the U. S. Senate.

We thought it would be seriously claimed for it that it was anti-frost. The *Statesman* is already singing its unparalleled virtues. Listen to its harmonies! The organ grinds the wheat most melodiously:

"The anti-weevil wheat which Mr. Cox distributed among his constituents, and which caused the Republicans of the District so much trouble last year, seems to be in their way again now that the harvest has come. It seems that the wheat is not only anti-weevil, but also anti-frost, and therefore to be appreciated at this time and highly valued."

How is it with you, farmers? Are you to be caught with such chaff? Will you, upon such a basis, instruct your Representatives in the next Legislature to vote for SAM COX for U. S. Senator?

We perceive that the *State Journal* and *Commercial* speak of an equivocation of the *Statesman* in reference to the charge that it was in the pay of the government, the result of a bargain consummated by Cox. We have not noticed nor seen a *denial*, and the *State Journal* is struck by the fact that the *Statesman* avoids a denial of the charge. [illegible]

In reply to a suggestion by the Newark *Advocate* a week or two ago, that we had supposed Cass at the last Congressional election, we produced the following, to which we have seen no answer from either the *Statesman* or from Cox. Is it that they dare not give a categorical answer?

That was because we heartily despised Cox and knew him to be untrustworthy—the factotum of Tom Miller—a mere office hunter and contract-seeker for the Miller family—a pertinacious jobber for the *Statesman*—a mean, contemptible, little trickster and demagogue, unscrupulous of word, promising to everybody, a Judas smile forever on his lips, and the venom of a Cobra in his heart. He it was who swore that his right arm should wither before he would support the Lecompton iniquity, and that the English Conference bill was a d——d sight meaner than Lecompton, yet he made terms by which he became *patriotic* enough to support the English Conference bill. Dare he deny that, as a condition precedent, Tom Miller was to have the Post-Office from which he was turned out? Dare he deny that, as a condition precedent, the *Statesman* was to have a share of the government patronage, (a slice out of the *Pennsylvanian's* perquisites, alluded to by Senator Cameron and others,) while rendering no service but to sink the question of popular sovereignty and say no more of Douglas? Dare he deny that he was very busy hunting up an Indian contract for the Millers, and was informed that there was a penalty for the name of a member of Congress to be found in such connection? Dare he deny that the bargain, by which the *Statesman* was bought up, Medary was sent away in "honorable exile," Tom Miller, who called President Buchanan "a d——d old fool and scoundrel" was re-appointed, and his own vote cast for the conference bill, was negotiated by him?

It may be that Cox flatters himself that GRANVY JONES, who had something to do with the bargain, is out of the country; but there are others, not so far off, who know all about it, and *will tell*, whenever he makes a square denial.

This is the "anti-weevil candidate" for the U. S. Senate? Well, it is just that such a candidate should have such a platform. Do you stand on it, Mr. CONVERSE, or Mr. EDWARDS, or Mr. DURANT? Will you vote for Cox for U. S. Senator? Can you pledge yourselves to any such ridiculous folly, amounting almost to crime? If so, (we understand the Miller Post-office clique have determined to take two of you, who will be most amenable to their dictation,) can the Democrats of Franklin county engage in any such nonsensical juggling?—Bring out your candidate; bind his brows with anti-weevil wheat; let it be at once known that he is the Democratic choice for U. S. Senator, and Franklin, for one county, will take good care that you do not misrepresent her in the next Legislature.—[Fact.

A MAN MURDERING FOUR PERSONS.—The Court of Assize of Corsica lately tried a man, named Andreani, of Isola, for four murders, committed under circumstances almost incredible. After serving some time in the army in Africa, he returned to his native village and married a widow named Bossi; but as she was unfaithful to him he soon separated from her. He afterwards conceived a passion for a girl named Bernadini, and wished her to live with him; but one of her female friends, named Perinetti, earnestly exhorted her to have nothing to do with him. This caused him to conceive a bitter animosity against her, and on the 2d of November last he went to a field in which she and several other persons were gathering chestnuts, and called her aside. He then reproached her for keeping the girl Bernadini from him, and before she could answer, seized her by the head and plunged a dagger into her throat, killing her on the spot. He then declared to the people standing near that if they dared to go to the village to give an alarm they should incur his vengeance. He next went to a field where his wife was at work with some other persons, and without saying a word, plunged a dagger into her throat, causing her to fall dead also. The horrified spectators made no attempt to seize him, and he went to a place at a short distance, where one of his relatives, Ricciardi by name, was at work. This man he shot dead. He then went away to the mountains, and five days after, returning to the village, seeing at work in her house his brother's wife, against whom he had long entertained ill-will, he murdered her likewise. He then took to flight, but a few days after he was captured. He was, without hesitation, declared guilty, and condemned to death.

A Presidential Document.

The Washington correspondent of the *North American* mentions the existence of another letter from President BUCHANAN, on the subject of the right way to dispose of the Public Moneys, or a certain portion of them, that may one day see the light. It is is said to be addressed to or in the possession of CYRUS WENDELL, and, unlike the Du Quesne letter—that inveighed against "bribery and corruption," it recommends the proper mode of applying money for party purposes. It will be seen that a paper in "COLUMBUS," is interested, which we presume is not the *Journal* or *Gazette*, and we know it is not the CITY FACT, and the *Statesman* would take it in high dudgeon to be classed among "lesser organs." What paper can it be? Perhaps the *Statesman*, which seems to be posted in the working of cabinets and marching of armies, could throw some light on the subject, which perhaps is not new to it. The *North American's* correspondent says:

"Talking of letters, it appears that Mr. Wendell, public printer, has in his possession another Presidential document which has occasioned a good deal of discussion and consternation in certain circles in this city. I am not of those who have been permitted a sight of this precious missive, but I feel authorized to say that it is in existence, and that its contents would throw far into the shade the celebrated and affectionate epistle of the President to Robert J. Walker, as also his letter to the Du Quesne celebration, and those other documents connected with his name, which awakened so much interest and curiosity during the investigations of the last Congress. In the Wendell letter it is asserted that Mr. Buchanan over his own signature, does not hesitate to recommend the disbursement of a large amount of public money to certain favorites concerned with newspapers in different parts of the country. The subsidy to the journal now conducted by the German-Austrian in your city, [the *Pennsylvanian*,] which, it is alleged, passed through the hands of the Collector of your port, is set down at a large figure, while the gilded crumbs, thrown to lesser organs in Philadelphia, Columbus, and elsewhere, enter into an aggregate which, if presented to the country, will occasion some trembling in high quarters. Mr. Wendell finds it impossible to indemnify himself for all his advances. His share of the public printing will not justify it, and the President continues to refuse to open his private purse to make good the liberal payment to his private supporters, made by those who, on the strength of his assurances, expected to be reimbursed. I feel that I do not make any improper allusion to this delicate subject, inasmuch as Mr. Wendell is very free in conversing about it himself and will no doubt deny it if it is a misrepresentation."

More of the Pike's Peak Humbug—A Citizen of Columbus Stabbed and left in a Famishing Condition.

Through the politeness of Mr. E. W. MATHES, of this city, we are permitted to lay the following extract of a letter written by his brother, who, not satisfied with the comforts of a home and the associations of the family circle and friends, left here on the 21st of March last, to seek his fortune in Pike's Peak. The simple narrative of facts given by the writer, with the sufferings of Mr. HAYDEN, a gentleman well known in this city, should serve as a caution to young men to "look before they leap" from comparative affluence into misery and destitution. But to the extract—here it is:

"DENVER CITY, May 20.

"DEAR ROSSA:—I may be in the States before this letter shall have reached you. The future looks dark and dreary to me, and but for the hope I have of getting home, I to-day would be miserable. To tell you that Pike's Peak is a humbug, would be only repeating your words. That there is gold here no one doubts, but not in quantities to pay the people for working the mines. Twenty-five cents per day is the average amount to a man. Denver city and Auraria city, are made up of two hundred and seventy five log cabins, the half of which are entirely deserted. Cherry Creek runs between them, a small, sandy stream.—There is not a shingled roof on a cabin—all are covered with sod or sand. There is no business done here—everything has been waiting in expectation of rich diggings to make the city, but none has as yet been found. Gregory, from Cardington, has returned home, sick enough of the land of Ophir; he will tell more than I can possibly, in a letter. His brother is camped near us, and is going to start for California on Tuesday, the 24th of May. If I thought you would be willing I would go with him; he will give me a good chance. Over one thousand wagons have went on to California and ten thousand have returned to the States. Tell Charley I found Dave Hayden here in a perishing condition; he was stabbed three times, and had had nothing to eat for two days. He is from Columbus, and has wealthy parents. We took him to one of our camps and fed him and gave him some clothes, since which time he has found some one to take him home, and is now on the road. Thousands are almost starving, and are willing to work for their board, but there is nothing to do. There never was such destitution in any city in the world; it is all a humbug. We are going to satisfy ourselves as regards the gold in the mountains; and to do so we must go up to them; we intend to start to-morrow. The mines are some forty miles from Denver city. We have to pack our provisions on our backs and carry it all the way; we intend taking no more than will last us this week. I can give you no experience of my own up to the present time, but will be able to do so next Sunday. We arrived here on Saturday, the 30th of May. I found Jim Crawford here, and stayed with him last night. Tell his folks he is well, and is going to California a week from to-morrow. Two of our oxen died, leaving us but one small yoke.—The yoke that gave out cost ninety-five dollars. We were within twelve miles of Denver; they were all alkalied, and nothing we could do would relieve them. Oxen are selling here at from $15 to $30 per yoke; flour $20 per sack; corn $12 per bushel, and there is none to be had at that. One day last week there was not a pound of flour in town. This letter I send to Omaha by some fellows who have made a skiff to go down the Red River. Should they be drowned it will probably go with them.—After I have been in the mountains I can write you a better letter; I only write you now to let you know we arrived here safe, and are in good health and tolerable spirits. Ten cents a day is better in the States than five dollars here. You can tell all that as far as my experience goes, it is a humbug. Whether I shall come home or not is to be decided hereafter.—I hope for the best, and shall trust in Providence till the breaching breaks, and expect all will come out right. B. W. M.

"P. S.—I will write again next Sunday, 5th of June."

ANOTHER FIRE AT EATON.—The citizens of Eaton, Preble county, are peculiarly unfortunate with regard to fires. Just one month ago (June 5) a most destructive fire laid waste a considerable portion of the town. On the 4th inst. they suffered from another conflagration, which destroyed property amounting to $10,900. The following list of the sufferers we copy from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of this morning:

Masonic Hall, a three story brick, loss $2,500, Murphy's Hall, offices, &c., $3,000, David Stillon's building, $1,500; National Hotel, $2,500; Jefferson lessor, lost goods worth, $500; John Harlick lessee, lost goods worth, $300; King & Comfort lessee, lost goods worth, $250; Sam, McLaness lessee, lost goods worth, 200; German, unknown, in Masonic building, $150.

SUSPENSION.—The old and respected firm of CHAMBERLIN and CRAWFORD, forwarding and commission merchants, and agents of the Northern Transportation Line of Propellers at Cleveland, has suspended payment. The assets of the company, which are said to be largely in excess of their liabilities, have been placed in the hands of Mr. PHILO CHAMBERLIN to liquidate the demands against the firm. We have no doubt that the suspension will be only temporary.

☞ The family of General Scott were about to leave Rome for this country on the 12th inst.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ In New York, on Wednesday, the thermometer marked 96°.

☞ It is expected that Spain will have an overplus of wheat to export this year.

☞ A bear attacked Cyril Randall, his keeper, in Providence, R. I., recently, and nearly tore his leg off.

☞ Princeton College celebrated its one hundred and twelfth anniversary on Wednesday.

☞ Professors Wise, Gager and La Mountain leave St Louis on Friday, in their great balloon expedition to the Atlantic coast.

☞ Gov. Morgan, of New York, is said to aim at occupying Seward's seat in Congress, when Seward ceases to fill it.

☞ As many as seventy Wisconsin editors have been on an excursion to the Grand Rapids, Michigan.

☞ The recent English papers announced the death of the Rev. Dr. Burns, who was known as "the father of the Free Church of Scotland."

☞ The wheat harvest in Maryland will become pretty general during the present week, and from all accounts, the crop will be a fine one.

☞ An effort is made at present by the clergy of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland to revive the habit of kneeling at public prayer.

☞ The work of decapitation is going on amongst the Custom-House Officers of New York. Some ninety-five heads were taken off yesterday.

☞ The Indianapolis Chess Club have had a tournament, the best player to be President. Mr. Wofsinger, son of the Ex-Treasurer of State, won.

☞ An English missionary, now in Sumatra, lately wrote home that he "had the melancholy satisfaction of examining the oven in which his predecessor was cooked."

☞ The banks of Philadelphia have decided not to receive, after the 20th inst., the notes of such country banks as have not made arrangements there for keeping their notes at par. [illegible]

☞ The grasshoppers, in certain parts of Virginia, have taken to chewing tobacco. They have also commenced depredations upon the wheat, corn, &c.

☞ One of agricultural papers declares that the most prevalent disease among the farmers—the one most fatal to our country's prosperity—is the *willing ness to "sell out."*

☞ A friend of the Custis family says the will ordered the manumission of the slaves of the estate five years hence. If so, the recent runaways had no legal right to run away.

☞ "Pink," the New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, says that Capt. De Rivière left for Europe on Saturday on the Ariel, to join the allies in the Italian war.

☞ The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, decided unanimously in favor of the claim of the *Atlas and Argus* to be the State paper.

☞ A prisoner in Trenton, N. J., escaped on a railroad on Saturday, by hiding on the cow-catcher, under the lamps. The officers searched the train but did not find him.

☞ The French Minister of Marine has decided that one of the line of battle ships, now on the stocks, shall be called the Magenta, in honor of the late battle.

☞ The united salaries of the ninety-five clerks discharged from the New York Custom-House on Thursday make over $100,000 a year.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that the Mexican President Juarez has authorized Vidaurri to accept the services of three thousand American volunteers.

☞ There are nine pair of twins within three miles of the village of North Troy, Vermont, four of which are in one school district, and three of them were born within the last twelve months.

☞ The first Ambassador to the country from Japan was expected to have arrived by the last California steamer, but it appears by a letter from Japan that he has postponed his visit till next February.

☞ The total vote of Virginia, in the late election, was only about 150,000. The vote of Ohio, which, some years ago, was a county of Virginia, is about 460,000. Illinois, another old Virginia county, polls about 250,000.

☞ The ginseng excitement exists in Wisconsin as well as in Minnesota. It is estimated that $100,000 will be paid to the inhabitants of Bad Ax and Richmond Counties, Wis., this season, for the root that will be gathered.

☞ An accident occurred at seven o'clock, Sunday evening, on the train from Washington for New York, ten miles north of Baltimore.—Senator Douglas was on board, and the N. Y. *Herald* says, "had a narrow escape from being killed."

☞ Mr. Antonio Oscalea, a well-known fruiterer of Charleston, South Carolina, who recently sent three hundred bales of cotton to Genoa, by the bark Hollander, has been impressed into the Sardinian army while in Genoa on business connected with the shipment.

☞ Miss Maggie Mitchell, the charming little actress, was presented with a valuable riding horse a few days since, by her admirers at Richmond, Virginia. She has just concluded a brilliant engagement, and returns to New York to enjoy the pleasures of home.

☞ The proposition of certain New Yorkers to loan money to Mexico, provided payment be secured by treaty, is pronounced by President Buchanan to be nonsense. Treaties, he says, are to subserve great public purposes, and not to protect private speculators. Senor Mata thinks his Government would decline loans on any such conditions.

☞ The $100,000 verdict in the Breach of Promise case in St. Louis, was set aside because Miss Carstang's letter to Mr. Shaw, which was excluded by the Court, was published in the newspapers before the Jury had decided on a verdict.

☞ Two infants, supposed to be twins and born alive, were found drowned in the canal at Buffalo, on Wednesday. The *Commercial* says: One bore the appearance of strangulation by water or otherwise, the other's head was crushed in. They were wrapped in white table linen, and were probably thrown into the water shortly after birth.

☞ A correspondent of the Trinity (Cal.) *Journal* says: It is rumored that when the express arrived at one of the Stations on Lower Trinity, with a blooming widow in charge, a Justice's Court, then in session, was adjourned for ten minutes, to give the attorneys and jury a sight at crinoline.

☞ A child in Albany was kicked by a horse, whose vicious habits were known to the owner. The child died, and the cause came up before a coroner's jury, who looked into the statute book, and rendered a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter in the third degree" against the owner of the horse.

☞ The *Constitution* calls the bust of Mr. Buchanan, recently executed by Mr. Henry Dexter, of Boston, an "animated bust," and an excellent likeness; adding that "the members of the Cabinet, and all others who have seen it" are of the same opinion.

☞ The Twyford House, the post office, Thompson's book store, the residence and store of R. Frazier, and two barns were destroyed by fire in the village of Georgetown, Vermillion, Ill., county, on the 28th June. Loss estimated at $10,000. Mr. Frazer's stock and a portion of the contents of the post office and book store were saved.

☞ The Philadelphia *Bulletin* announces the death of the Hon. James Burnside, Presiding Judge of the Twenty-fifth District of Pennsylvania. Judge Burnside was the son of the late Hon. Thomas Burnside. He was sent several times to the Legislature, where his services were highly valuable, and where, among other good causes he espoused, was the law for the erection of the State Lunatic Hospital, in which there is now such admirable provision for the insane poor of the State. He was elected Judge of his District in 1853.

☞ A Newark, N. J., dispatch, June 30, says, a bright looking little girl, about two years of age, who was playing on the track, was run over by a train on the Bloomfield Railroad to-day, and both her legs horribly mangled and cut off. She died after lingering a few hours. The parents are German, and the mother was working near by when the accident took place; she, together with the maimed child, was hastily put into the train and brought here.

Mexico.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writing from the city of Mexico under date of June 5th, says:

Nearly two months have elapsed since the last interior campaign commenced, and as yet we have no results whatever. Towns and cities change hands like moving at a noontable. From an officer just in from the Constitutional camp, near Toluca, I learn that they are now preparing another descent upon this capital, as they say to take it this time. But this is the old story, and no person of reasonable intelligence need believe them. He tells me the demoralization all over the country is daily growing worse, and in some of their large bodies of men it is hopeless to try to introduce discipline; and that instead of getting better, they are certain to get worse—especially the officers, who are nearly all working to make money, and do not care a straw for political questions. Should the present war be allowed to continue by foreign governments for a few years more, this country will be entirely in the hands of open and avowed robbers, and in taking such a turn (of which there is little lack now,) Mexico will be suffering the regular curse of Spanish revolutions. How was it with Mexico eight years after the war of Independence began? How is it with Peru now?

The late seizure of $175,000 in the Mint of Guanajuato, by the Constitutionalists, is, to say the least, rather free practice. The clergy can call it "robbery," but the clergy are prejudiced. I believe there was some excuse for the seizure. However, a year hence they will not want an excuse if they find an equal amount in their reach.

There are several political plots on the carpet in this city. They may all end where they are, or we may have a complete change of government any day. All these schemes are against the Constitutionalists, and none in favor, and all having for their object the plundering of the wealth of the clergy by being their friends.

AFFAIRS IN THE INTERIOR.

Late advices to the 18th state that the same strife and disorder continue to exist here that we have had since the return of Miramon and the dreadful day of Tacubaya. In the meantime robberies are daily becoming more and more frequent on the highways, unheard of exactions are made upon the people in the city, while the chiefs, Zuloaga, Miramon, Padre, Miranda, Azcarate and Bonilla are filling well their purses from both sources.

A curious event in the ever-bubbling political world of Mexico is the organization at the capital of what is called the "Conservative Society," similar in its objects and rules to the celebrated Escoceses and Yorkinos societies, which so many years divided this always distracted country. Outside of the Miramon government, it is nevertheless composed for the most part of members of it, whose object is thereby the more firmly to cement their power. The leading article subjects the whole society to the authority of five individuals residing at the capital, who are of course to be Miramon and his satellites.

It may interest some of his acquaintances in this city to learn that Gen Mariano Salas has been appointed chief of the staff in Mexico. Sr. D. Pedro Garay has been appointed Treasurer of the Vera Cruz Custom House, and D. Rafael Cevallos, chief of the police during the temporary absence of Senor Vila.

According to the Vera Cruz *Progreso*, Gens. Coronado and Pesqueira, of Sonora, have both recognized Gen. Zuazua as Commander-in-Chief of the constitutional army. This at once does away with the rumor we had by way of Arizona, that they were about to set themselves up as a great northwestern republic. The same paper mentions the departure from Monterey of 600 Tamaulipas riflemen, and two regiments from New Leon, with a well appointed battery, to reinforce the constitutional army at San Luis Potosi.

THE FIVE MILLION CONDUCTA.

A conducta of $5,000,000 specie left the city of Mexico on the 28th of May for Vera Cruz. About one third of the money belonged to American, the rest to French, English and German merchants.

The conducta was detained at the city of Puebla two days, for what reason is not stated, but arrived at Jalapa on the 10th of June. There it was detained for the space of seven days by General Robles, "for examination," as he asserted.

On the 16th the conducta again started, with a permit from Robles to proceed without further detention to Vera Cruz. It was attended by an armed escort, and proceeded the first day as far as Corral Falso.

On the 17th the conducta left Corral Falso for the Puente Nacional (National Bridge,) where it had been arranged to the escort sent to receive it by the Juarez government, the money having thus far been under the escort of the opposition church party.

The conducta, however, was still several leagues distant from the National Bridge when it was overtaken by Robles, at the head of an armed force, and ordered to return to Jalapa. This order was given, as asserted, in pursuance of fresh instructions that morning received from the Miramon government at the capitol.

The conducta, however, refused to turn back. Robles then ordered it to proceed to the Mopambo Beach, outside the walls of Vera Cruz, opposite the Island of Sacrificios, but by no means to enter the city or receive an escort from the liberal government. At Sacrificios it was to be shipped on board the English men-of-war there anchored. These were the orders from Mexico.

When this became known there was great excitement at Vera Cruz. A meeting of the merchants was at once called and held on the 20th. It was there resolved to send a deputation to Robles to treat with him to permit the conducta to pass.

In the meantime the French and English commanders at Vera Cruz had been consulted on the matter, and refused permission to have the specie taken on board their ships.

This being known, the French and English joined the deputation of merchants, and proceeded direct to Robles' camp.

On the 21st, also, the United States Minister, Mr. McLane, ordered Captain Farragut, of the United States steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, accompanied by his lieutenant, to proceed at once to Robles' camp to demand the release of the money belonging to the American and Hanseatic merchants, amounting to one-third of the whole, or upwards of $1,500,000.

On the 22d an express arrived at Vera Cruz with official despatches from Robles to the English and French commanders, with the special orders to the English and French Ministers to the commanders to receive the specie of the conducta on board their ship, at Sacrificios.

The commanders however still persisted in their refusal to have anything to do with the money, and the English fleet subsequently moved up to the city. [illegible]

At last accounts, the conducta was still at the post village of Riconada under the orders of Robles. [illegible]

Capt. Farragut was expected back to Vera Cruz on the 23d or 24th. Nothing was known of Robles' final determination in the matter up to the hour of the departure of the Tennessee.

Gen. Pat has been stationed at the National Bridge, at the head of a large force, with orders from the Juarez government not to allow Robles to pass that point.—*N. O. Picayune*, June 28.

ANOTHER FIRE IN MARIETTA—EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—A correspondent writing from Marietta to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, June 30, says:

A fire occurred in our city at half past one o'clock this morning. I give below a list of the principal sufferers, with loss and insurance. Wm. Kaylers, drug store; loss $1,500; fully insured in Ætna and Phœnix Co's, Hartford. G. Brockmier, clothing store; loss $400; insured in Ætna, Hartford. Van Bergen & Co., groceries and liquors; loss $2,500; insured in Quaker City Co., Philadelphia, for $1,400. H. Gherkin, groceries and liquors; building and stock a total loss, $4,000, no insurance. Bizzants & Bro., dry goods, groceries and liquors; loss $8,000; insured $2,000 in Cleveland, Ohio, Companies. Same building loss $1,500; no insurance. Webber & Co., merchant tailor stock, mostly saved; loss $500; no insurance. Phillip Thiss, boot and shoe store; stock mostly saved, loss light. Wm. Styer, two buildings; total loss $2,500; insured for $1,300 in Washington County Mutual Company. The fire originated in Gherkin's grocery. Cause unknown. We had a terrific storm last evening, leveling the fields to the earth.

☞ Gabriel Sayer, one of the most wealthy citizens of Waverly, N. Y., committed suicide on Friday by cutting with a razor the blood vessels in his arm, while temporarily deranged. He was widely known and greatly respected.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 1.—All of the passengers who were aboard the steamship Argo, which was wrecked in Trepassy Bay a few since, have arrived here safe. The steam tugs left again to-day to bring up the crew and what was saved from the wreck.

The following are the particulars of the disaster: Between three or four o'clock on Tuesday morning the Argo made Cape Pine, bearing twelve miles distant from the coast. The pilot, captain, crew and all the other officers were called on deck. At the sight of land the course was changed and made S. E. by E. This should have cleared her fifteen miles from Cape Race. About quarter past four o'clock a very dense fog came up. At half past five the captain spoke a fishing schooner. He stopped the engines and reversed them, and hailing the schooner he asked "Where are you fishing?" Answer—"On the eastern side of Trepassey Bay a mile and a-half or [illegible] off."

The Captain ordered the helm to be put hard a port, the engines to go on in full speed, and the vessel to be kept S. S. E. by the standard compass. This should have taken her clear off the land. The Captain and all the officers were on deck. The officer in charge at the wheel gave the order "steady," as the ship was brought up to a S. S. E. course. At that moment breakers were seen and the engines stopped and reversed, at full speed, before the ship got sternway upon her. She grounded her bow on the rocks of Freshwater Point, eight miles from Trepassey. The boats were lowered and got ready, when the passengers embarked with but little confusion. The women and children being cared for first, anchors were then passed out the stern, the coals thrown overboard, the forward boilers blown off and every exertion made to get her off, but without avail. The Captain now sent off the pilot to Trepassey to get assistance, when the steamers Dauntless and Blue Jacket were dispatched immediately. Sails, &c., were sent ashore and tents made to protect the passengers, and when provisions and luggage could be got at they were also sent.

The fishermen plundered the ship. A hundred came around her on hearing the signal guns. They cut away her masts and completely skinned her. At 4 P. M. the ship filled, fell on her beam ends and sunk in six fathoms water. The baggage belonging to many of the passengers was lost. There was no house within eight miles of the shore where she struck. At 5 P. M., a boat returned from Trepassey with assurances that two steamers were on their way to St. Johns to assist them. Tuesday night was passed in tents with a tolerable degree of comfort. On Wednesday the steamers arrived and brought off the passengers and a part of the baggage. They return this afternoon for the crew, taking with them soldiers and police officers to recover what portion of the property was stolen from the ship they can get. Divers also go to get out anything that can be recovered from the wreck. The passengers are all quartered and provided for here—they will be sent on as soon as arrangements can be made.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A special dispatch from New Orleans to the Charleston *Courier*, dated 29th ult., says, that on the 11th Minister McLane addressed a remonstrance to Miramon's Minister of Foreign Affairs in the name of President Buchanan, expressing his great indignation at the withdrawal of the exequaturs from the American consuls and the murder of peaceful American citizens by Miramon's soldiers at Tacubaya. The massacre is characterized as a violation of national rights and treaty stipulations, and Miramon is warned that it will be remembered, and redress be demanded, and ultimately obtained. Whatever may be the result of this remonstrance the sloop-of-war Saratoga has returned from Vera Cruz to Tampico.

BANGOR, Me., July 1.—The Democratic State Convention, which met here yesterday, nominated Manasseh Smith, Administration, for Governor, the vote stood—Smith, 354, Smart, (Douglasite) 256; Scattering, 53. The delegates to the Charleston Convention were George Shipley and E. Wilder Farley, Administration, and A. M. [illegible] and [illegible], Anti Administration.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The Leavenworth [illegible] Constitutional Convention, assembles at Wyandotte on Tuesday next. The Republicans claim a majority of 12, but as certificates will not be issued until the day of the Convention, its absolute political character cannot be stated. It is understood that in any event a Constitution will be framed prohibiting slavery, and an effort be made to engraft a provision excluding negroes from the State, also prohibiting the incorporation of banks of issue. An action will be taken with reference to the claims of sufferers during past troubles in the territory. A proposition to annex southern Nebraska to the State will be considered, delegates from Nebraska will be present, and the project has been favorably received thus far.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The Salt Lake correspondent of the *Republican* says that Judge Cradlebaugh had returned from a tour of his circuit. He issued warrants during the trip for the arrest of nearly one hundred persons engaged in the massacre at Mountain Meadows and various other murders. He says no Church officials along the route. He reports that for eighty miles before reaching Santa Clara, his company found human skeletons at most every camping ground, many probably murdered by the Indians last winter. He says that upwards of eighty white men [illegible] at the Mountain Meadows' massacre.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The Overland mail with dates to the 10th ult., arrived last night. The Republicans nominated Leland Stanford, of Sacramento for Governor, J. F. Kennedy, of Santa Clara, Lieut. Governor B. D. Baker, of San Francisco, P. H. Libby, of Placer for Congress. Business was inactive.

Capt. Simpson of the exploring expedition reached Walker's river. The route surveyed by Mr Simpson shortens the distance from camp Floyd to Genoa 200 miles.

The *Arizonian* of the 16th says Capt. Ewell's party arrived at Fort Buchanan having been driven out of Sonora by Governor Pesqueira. Stone proceeds to Washington.

A revolt of the Opata and Yaqui Indians was creating great consternation in Sonora. The Indians defeated the Government troops in five engagements and were marching on Guaymas where the foreign residents were taking refuge on board the vessels Sylvester and Mary.

QUEBEC, July 5.—The ship Sullivant owned in New York and bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, was completely burned at sea. The captain and crew had arrived at Queenstown. She had a cargo of 2,800 bales of cotton. The vessel was fully insured in New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans offices.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Rev. A. Kingman Nott Pastor of the Brown street, Baptist Church in this city, was drowned in the Raritan river to-day.

LEAVENWORTH, July 4.—The express from Denver City with dates to the 23d ult. arrived yesterday. A large conflagration had occurred in the Pineries on Divide between Gregory's and Jackson's diggings. Twenty lives are reported lost, and five bodies recovered—the names were not ascertained. Considerable dust was waiting shipment at Denver City. Specie was in great demand, which makes purchases slow.

ST. LOUIS, July 4th.—Leavenworth dates to the 2d are received. The *Times* publishes a communication from the gold region to June 17th, considerably later than previous advices, also a private letter from Horace Greeley, who says there is no mistake about the existence of gold in paying quantities. The last three days' working in Defrees, Barber and Stanton's claim produced $1,700, estimating gold at $18 per ounce—$100 per day to the sluice.

New rich discoveries are every day made by large prospecting parties being organized, and a thorough examination of the mountain district as far as Medicine Bow on the north and great basin on the west has been made.

Activity prevailed at Denver City. The effects of the late prostration had entirely disappeared.

Discoveries of rich solid gold-bearing quartz were made. The Express which left here to-day was crowded with passengers.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The steamer Bay State met with an accident near Hurlgate yesterday, only two persons were injured, a passenger and the engineer.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7th.—The Steamer W. H. Webb is below, with San Francisco dates to the 20th ulto. The Sonora and Uncle Sam left San Francisco for Panama with two millions in the treasury, and 600 passengers. Business was better. Coffee, Rio, 16c. Money tight, politics exciting. The anti-Lecompton Democrats nominated Curry for Governor, McKibbon and Booker for Congress.

The five millions Conducta had arrived at Vera Cruz, and the treasure was awaiting shipment.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

The Tendency of Republicanism—Judges Swan and Gholson.

It has been always contended that the principles (?) of the Republicans not only tended to, but were sure to result in abolition, and placing the negro precisely on the same level with the white citizen. This has been denied, and we have no doubt conscienciously too; but is it not as visible as the hand-writing on the wall? The status of the negro is above that of the white citizen, in the estimation of the bone and sinew, the soul and muscle of the Republican party.—Is it not time for those who are not besotted with the zeal and fanaticism of the Abolition wing of their party, to pause and reflect before they are precipitated into a vortex from which there is no redemption? It cannot be sufficient for them merely to oppose the Democratic party, and thereby find themselves cheek by jowl with those who would trample under foot every safeguard of the Constitution, every guaranteed right that stands in the way of a false philanthrophy, under cover of which political power and the gratification of unhallowed ambition are unceasingly sought.

The manner in which an able member of the Supreme Court was set aside, because he regarded his oath to support the Constitution of the United States, must bring home to the conservative portion of the "opposition" that they have been associated with a band of law-deriding, constitution-hating fanatics and desperadoes, who are willing to follow no counsel but their own despotic will. Inch by inch, step by step they have been urged along a tortuous pathway, until the abyss to which it leads, is not far off. It is time yet to turn, and retrace the dangerous road—but how much farther may they go in safety?

We regard the superseding of Judge Swan, merely as a sign, an evidence of the intention of the so-called Republicans. The contrariety of opinions expressed in defense of the nomination of Judge Gholson, by some, that of locality, who contend that his opinions concur with those announced by Judge Swan in his decision, by others that pledges were made for him that he was "all right upon the goose" and would sustain the Republican dogmas, do not free the public mind of apprehension, that in their success, (which heaven forefend!) there is great danger.

We seek to make no political capital out of the defeat of Judge Swan, or the acceptance by Judge Gholson, after having ordered that his name should not be used to defeat the other.—The party convention had a perfect right to act as it did but will the people sustain that action?

The organ of Giddings says that—

"Through the whole of Wednesday, until late at night, the contest was maintained with firmness. Each party appeared confident. The radical Republicans offered the nomination to those of the central or southern portions of the State, provided they would name a 'reliable' man. Several named were entirely acceptable to the more devoted friends of liberty; but they were already in better positions, and would not accept the nomination. Judge Gholson was named, and such assurances of his position given that the friends of freedom agreed to accept him, if the party should re-affirm their hatred of the Fugitive slave Law, and Judge Gholson accept the nomination with the example of Swan's repudiation before him."

This might be satisfactory to those who sought to punish Judge Swan for his tenacity in pronouncing an opinion in the face of the demands of the fanatics of the Reserve, who forced the case upon the Supreme Court, to have their dogmas sustained, or in the event of their losing the game, that they might punish the Judge. It would have given them cause for loud gratulation and excessive joy to have had an opinion in their favor from such a man as Judge Swan; and the corresponding disappointment and chagrin, in their fall from such a hope, can only be imagined.

It is not to be expected that a man of Judge Gholson's prudence would give any pledge, or forestall any decision that he might be called upon to make, in the event of his election, but we have thought without a moment's hesitation, notwithstanding the pronunciamento of Giddings' paper, that in a similar case as that presented to Judge Swan, he would pronounce a similar opinion. This is strengthened by a letter from S. C. Gholson, son of Judge Gholson, to the Oxford (Miss.) "Mercury," in which he says:

"I would willingly stake all I hold dear, dearer than life itself, that, if elected, he will perform his duties to the true letter and spirit of the law, even to the surrender of a negro lawfully claimed to his master, without deviating to the right or to the left, for or against the rules, regulations, tenets, doctrines, or platforms of any nation, sect, party or organization under the sun."

This, which we sincerely believe to be true, only places the conduct of the Convention in a stronger light, as superseding Judge Swan, and taking a new man whose decision has not been announced, that they may belabor the public ear a little longer with their sounding phrases and empty tirades about human freedom, "the oppressor's wrong," and the rights of the down-trodden slave!

The younger Gholson denies that his father affiliated with the Know Nothings, or was one, although they elected him Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and that "he repeatedly expressed his disapproval of secret political organizations."

That is of much less importance than the fact that he is expected to operate in conjunction with the fanatics who set aside an upright Judge, because he would not dishonor his fair name, he would not prove a traitor to his country, and to his oath, to aid and abet them in carrying out their pernicious doctrines.

THE HAMILTON MEETING.—In our paper, this week, will be found the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of Butler county, which inaugurated a proposed change in our fundamental law, which claims the attention of the politicians. It is proposed to introduce an issue in the approaching election, which might have been worthy of consideration by the State Convention, when embodying the issues for the campaign. How generally it may be observed, it is impossible at this time to foresee. Our friend "C. K. S." will see that we have published his brief note on the subject, which was more intended for our own eye than that of the public. We shall be pleased to hear from him more fully on the subject, or from other gentlemen who may feel disposed to express themselves on either side of the question. It is a subject on which much may be said, pro or con, and if it is to enter into the canvass, it should be calmly and dispassionately argued. Other States have adopted a similar or kindred provision; and it is a matter upon which the public mind of Ohio should be fully advised, before undertaking to incorporate it into the organic law.

The Cry of Protection.

From the South we now hear the cry of "protection." How long since the Southern ear was pleased with the word? Time has been when it was not so grateful a sound, and "protection of American industry" found little favor there. They would secede, sever from the Union, if the iniquitous tariff policy were not modified; and to propitiate them, Mr. Clay introduced his compromise with the gradual reduction to twenty per cent AD VALOREM.

Time flew by and when the tariff was to be adjusted on the twenty per cent AD VALOREM principle, in accordance with the Southern demand, it was discovered that it would not do, and the tariff was arranged to meet the exigencies of government in 1842 and somewhat modified in 1846, on the basis of a revenue tariff with certain discriminations. The country has settled down upon that policy, the tariff having been again modified as experience pointed out. It is the policy of our government to raise its revenue to cover its expenditures in this indirect manner, the consumers bearing the burden. It is probably the most agreeable although not the cheapest way of paying taxes, and not always the most equitable. Still it is not expected that the policy will be changed in a life-time. Were the government supported by a direct tax, there might be a closer scrutiny into the expenditures and considerable curtailment of those which are useless, or worse than useless, in corrupting newspapers, pampering favorites and pensioning politicians—"a custom more honored in the breach than the observance."

Now, the word "protection" is not so discordant to the Southern ear. They must have "protection" for their slave property in the territories. What territories? What part of the present public domain is likely to become slave States? Where do slave-holders propose to remove with their slave property? Kansas will shut them out very shortly as a State. They have no affection for Nebraska which is too cold. New Mexico offers no inducement with its sterile wastes. Indian Territory is principally occupied by the Red men, although they may make a lodgement there. Utah is too remote, and they may not like the Mormon institutions and notions of religion. Washington is in the same category with Nebraska. Where are they to go?

The owners of slaves are not in the habit of removing with their property where that property becomes, to a considerable extent, valueless. The planting States offer greater inducements to the Slaveholder than those where agriculture in its broader sense, is cultivated, and where the negro figuratively "eats his head off." Negroes are not valuable in pastoral life, where flocks and herds are to be tended. They belong just where they are needed,

"Among the cotton and the cane,"

and the Sugar plantations of the South. If this country should acquire more territory in that sunny region,—if it were there, unpeopled, to be acquired,—there would be no interference with their removal there and the establishment of slave States. They could have it their own way. There would be no "Massachusetts aid Societies," no "Beecher and Silliman rifles" no "shrieking" to set the country in a ferment.

They might quietly and uninterruptedly take their time to lay off their plantations, erect their gins and cane mills, their dwellings, and cultivate their fields, and form their constitutions in their own way, unless indeed they bring the subject again into the halls of Congress, under the empty and idle plea of "protection," in which event God only knows the consequences. We do not care to contemplate the worst, and are not expectant of less, and therefore turn to the conservatism and patriotism of the Democratic party, which, under the statesmanship of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS inaugurated a wise system by which such fearful apprehensions were allayed, the difficulties so threatening were avoided; and if that party remain true to itself, and do not prove recreant to its past glory, the integrity of the nation will be preserved, and every territory manage its own affairs in its own way, without the intervention of Congress, (a most hazardous experiment) and subject alone to an appeal to the Courts under the Constitution of the United States.

Charleston Convention.

When Charleston was selected as the place of holding the Democratic National Convention, it was in consequence of the party standing upon National principles, "knowing no North, no South, no East, no West," but alike embracing the whole Union. It was considered that, at least, as far as the party was concerned, the question of slavery in any and every shape had been settled—that the subject had been withdrawn from Congress, and under no circumstances, was to be introduced there by one claiming to be a Democrat. To show the harmony and good feeling—the faith which the North had in the South, the proposition to hold the Convention at Charleston was met with ready acquiescence. The integrity and honor of the chivalrous South were implicitly relied on without hesitation. It was an endorsement and ratification of the satisfaction with which the principles of the settlement by the Kansas-Nebraska act had been received; and it was thought that this would strengthen that settlement by a show of confidence which was sincerely entertained.

We trust that nothing may transpire to show that this confidence was misplaced. We hope that the South may prove true to its prestige of integrity and good faith—that it will prove true to its own interests, to which the Democracy of the North, within the constitutional sphere, have been always faithful.

The fierce and vindictive reflections of newspapers, and political demagogues at the South who aspire to station, we hope and trust may not misdirect the feeling of the masses, whose true interest lies in the undisturbed harmony and success of the Democratic party. It is natural that they should be solicitous to bring forward for Presidential honors, their own distinguished citizens, but not at the expense of those principles standing by which the party can alone be successful.

We regard these ebullitions of the press and aspiring politicians, if persisted in, as dangerous to that harmony without which success is not to be expected. While we prefer that premeditated treason should show itself at the earliest stage, that it may be met and counteracted, instead of playing its low and furtive game to explode at a late and fatal hour, we have too much confidence in their sincerity and patriotism to believe that the people can be led astray to any dangerous extent, by designing agitators and infatuated zealots. Yet the experience at the North, where one by one the outposts of conservatism have been driven in by the continued assaults of Abolitionism, should warn us of the injury that may be inflicted by the impulsive and unrestrained extremists of our own party. Our solace is in the deep and abiding interest which those concerned in the welfare and happiness of the Union must feel in the integrity and success of the Democratic party.

THE OTHER VIEW.—The Springfield, (Ohio) "News," which is not intemperate in its zeal, but a determined Republican paper, will not accept Judge Spalding's interpretation of the action of the Republican Convention in nominating Judge Gholson, but differs from a number of its co-workers and "brethren in the spirit," most materially and essentially. It says:

"If the issue had been the approval or disapproval of Judge Swan's decision, there would have been a majority in its favor. We do not claim that the approval would have been unanimous, but if there had been an opportunity for expressing it, it would have prevailed triumphantly. In reality the action of the convention, in nominating Judge Gholson, sustained Judge Swan, for it is well known, in all portions of Ohio, outside of 'benighted Ashtabula' and the 'skull' of Joshua R. Giddings, that Judge Gholson is just another such a man, in sentiment, in talent, and in high moral worth, as Judge Swan."

The True Reason.

The Republican newspapers have given various reasons for setting aside Judge Swan, and a friendly controversy arose between the Buffalo *Express* and the Washington City *Republic* upon the subject: the former claiming that the true reason was the decision he had given in the "habeas corpus" case, while the latter contended that it was on account of his residence being in Columbus, from which point other candidates were drawn. The Ashtabula *Sentinel*, the paper of which Mr Giddings is corresponding editor, announced that the true reason was that Judge SWAN had disappointed his party, who entertained a different opinion. The true reason was well known here, where the Convention was held, and the opposition to SWAN on account of his opinion was not concealed. Several of the Republican papers, which are more frank than the rest, have not availed themselves of the subterfuge behind which many of them desired to conceal the true motive for setting aside Judge SWAN, and proclaimed that it was in consequence of his decision, agreeing with the Ashtabula *Sentinel*, whose language cannot be mistaken:

"He could have retired quietly and the matter might have dropped there; but after the high anti-slavery ground taken by the Republican party, it was an outrage to press such an issue upon the Convention. The Court was divided, and some of the ablest jurists and statesmen of the country are with the minority. Insisting upon his nomination then was but asking the Convention and the people to act upon the very case just passed on by the Court. Well, the Convention did act upon it, and reversed the decision; and the people will seal that reversal in October."

The position assumed by the Washington *Republic* drew the following letter from Judge SPALDING, who being a prominent member of the Convention, and a candidate for the nomination, is presumed to be well-informed upon the subject; and to set all doubts aside, and remove all mystery, he gives the true reason. His letter is addressed to one of the editors of the Washington City *Republic*:

CLEVELAND, O., June 28, 1859.

GEO. W. WESTON, Esq:

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave to call your attention to an editorial in your paper, (weekly,) of the 25th inst., under the title or heading of "Judge Swan, of Ohio," and in doing so to say that the writer is deceived if he supposes Judge Swan was left off the ticket on account of his residence in Columbus. HE WAS DROPPED FOR THE REASON THAT HE, AS A JUDICIAL OFFICER, RECOGNIZED THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ENACTMENT OF 1850 TO BE OF BINDING FORCE IN OHIO; AND THE OTHER TWO JUDGES WHO WERE WITH HIM IN OPINION WILL BE DROPPED IN THE SAME WAY, SO SOON AS THEY ARE REACHED IN THE ORDER OF TIME. WE DO NOT RECOGNIZE MEN TO BE REPUBLICANS, HERE IN NORTHERN OHIO, WHO WILL, FOR A MOMENT, SUSTAIN THAT MISERABLE ENACTMENT.

They were not so recognized at Philadelphia in 1856.

I know there are politicians in our ranks who aim to emasculate the Republican organization with a view to their individual aggrandizement.

Let them beware; and let us beware of them.

Take from the Republican party its Anti-Slavery element, and you leave it a lifeless corpse.

If it were possible to accomplish a victory by any such "getting down stairs," I would greatly prefer a defeat, and thousands and tens of thousands, who, like you and me, came from the line of the old Democratic party, would bow their heads with shame if they found they had aided in restoring the old Whig dynasty at the expense of freedom.

I pray you to publish this communication in your next paper.

I am, very sincerely, your friend,
R. P. SPALDING.

We have before remarked that it created no surprise in us that the Republican Convention should set aside Judge SWAN.—He had decided against their only plank as unworthy to stand upon, and to take him for a candidate after that, was to acknowledge that, like the fellow who walked off the cart, they were standing on nothing.

The Mad Attacks on Mr. Douglas.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* reads the Washington *Constitution* a proper lesson. It is not a little singular that the vision of the government paper at Washington should be so oblique, or its senses so obtuse, that it does not perceive it is sticking the venerable Secretary of State, and not MR. DOUGLAS, in attributing to the latter doctrines which he has not advocated, but which were entertained by Gen. CASS. These malevolent attacks upon the Senator from Illinois will fall harmless, from his well-known escutcheon, but should recoil upon his assailants, and cover them with confusion:

MR. DOUGLAS AND THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

The Washington "Constitution" appears to be employing its summer leisure (pardon the paradox) in slandering distinguished Democrats. For instance, in a carefully-prepared article on Friday last, it accuses Judge Douglas and his friends of "demanding at the hands of the Charleston Convention that there shall be incorporated into the platform of our party by that body a plain and unequivocal recognition of the peculiar doctrines held by that Senator in reference to the question of slavery in the Territories. They demand that the Charleston Convention shall unequivocally admit the right of the first settlers of a Territory to decide the question whether or not a Southern man with his slave property shall be permitted to go into that Territory under the protection of the Constitution of the United States. In other words, they demand that the National Democratic party shall solemnly announce to the country that the power exists in a Territorial Legislature to deprive the people of the Southern States of the right guaranteed to them by the Constitution of going into such Territory with their peculiar property."

Without arrogating any right to speak for Mr. Douglas, we hazard nothing in saying that the position imputed to him by the "Constitution" is an unjustifiable and inexcusable calumny. He has never asked for any interpolation of the Cincinnati platform. He has never assailed the Southern construction of the Nebraska Bill. He has only claimed the right to put his own interpretation on it, by virtue of the compact by which the extent of Territorial power was made a judicial question. When the doctrine of the slave code was broached in the Senate last winter; when grave Southern Senators signified a purpose to tear down the old "Democratic embankment" of non-intervention; and, by the way when the editor of the Washington "Constitution" kept a padlock on his lips, Mr. Douglas defended and sustained the Cincinnati platform.

The "Constitution" has come to his position of non-intervention—that is all there is in it—and assigns him one he has never assumed.—Why cannot the "Constitution" do this eminent statesman justice? Why this eternal disposition to pick at him? Why these inexcusable slanders on his public position, with which the whole country is presumed to be familiar? The "Constitution and its allies have already made him strong enough by their abuse and persecution. In the interest of all his competitors for the Charleston nomination, we protest against it making him any stronger. The "Enquirer" is not committed to Judge Douglas for President, or any body else. But it loves to see justice done a man to whom the Democratic party—we care not what may have been past differences of opinion—is under such a weighty load of obligation. It is quite time all this nonsense was at an end.

The "State Journal," a day or two since, copied a paragraph from the Memphis "Avalanche," relative to the acceptability of MR. DOUGLAS to the people of Tennessee. As the "State Journal" relied upon the credibility of its witness, it will scarcely introduce testimony to prove that its witness is not trustworthy. Well, the "Avalanche" "says of Judge Gholson that in 1845 he sold his slaves at auction," at Pontiac, in the State of Mississippi, and with the proceeds emigrated to Ohio, where he is now the accepted candidate of the "Sons of Liberty." We think Judge GHOLSON had a right to sell his negroes in any way he pleased, and to get the best prices for them; but is this a recommendation for a Judge in the opinion of the "State Journal" and its "higher-law" confederates? [illegible]

"Extremes Meet."

[From the Marietta (Ohio) Intelligencer.]

How truly is this old saw illustrated by the present position of parties. While the Democracy of this nation are firmly planted upon the eternal rock of *non-intervention*, the Republicans of the North are in league with the fire-eaters of the extreme South, pandering to the local prejudices of either section for Congressional intervention. Without the shadow of warrant in the Constitution, each seeks arbitrarily to use the limited powers of the compact to keep up domestic broils, to incite their fellows to treason and acts of violence, instead of exercising their powers "to insure domestic tranquility," as our fathers in the Constitution, declare to be its object.

Is this war never to end?—are we never to have peace? Is there no manner of solution of this everlasting question of slavery consistent with reason, with justice and with the genius of our government? It seems to us there is; and it is so plain and simple that it must be obvious to every man. We mean every man who is capable of divesting himself of party prejudices and looking the question straight in the face. There are those, we know, who cannot see at all except through a kind of political goggles which discolor everything, and give even a snowy whiteness a tinge of somber or a shade of ebon. To such it were useless to appeal.—Their gaze is fixed, and you might as well attempt to move the sphinx of Egypt.

But there are those who are willing to reason. They are getting tired of this eternal jargon about slavery, and are willing that the question should be settled in any honorable way. To such we would appeal. We would ask them in all candor, if it would not be reasonable, if it would not be just, to leave this question like all other domestic concerns, wholly to the people of each territory to settle for themselves? Would this not be better, bating all questions of constitutionality, than for Congress as a majority might happen to be, to prohibit or establish the institution in a territory regardless of the wishes of the people? This is the sum and the substance of the whole question. It is a plain proposition; it is a question between the people and despotic power. The Democracy are where they have always been, on the side of the people.—They have demanded, and still demand *non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in State or Territory*, and demand that it shall be left to every people to determine their own institutions for themselves.

This is the policy of the Democratic party, and this once settled as the policy of the government, will solve the slavery question, and Ethiop will be at rest. It is simply minding our own business, and permitting others to do the same, within their own borders. This was the doctrine of the Nebraska Bill, of the Cincinnati platform, and of the Ohio resolutions, and it must be the doctrine of the Democratic party everywhere and through all time. It was the platform of the Revolution.—It saved us from British tyranny then. It saved us when our Constitution was being formed by incorporating the reservation of power to the people into the articles of compact. Those reservations which say *non-intervention by Congress*, have saved us ever since from anarchy and oppression. They have kept the Constitution whole, its powers intact and the people free.

Non-intervention has been our watchword from the first. It is the rock of salvation upon which the pillars of the Union stand. It is the Gibralter of the American Democracy. They have inscribed the name upon their banners, and have planted themselves upon the rock forever.—Winds from the North may come—they may blow from the South, but the waves they bring will all end in foam. They will fret themselves for a time against the rock, and then subside into harmless breakers.

Extremes may meet and combine their forces. Puritan and fire-eater may ally their powers, but while the people are omnipotent, the Democracy are eternal, Popular Sovereignty will vindicate itself, and the doctrine of non-intervention will prevail.

Candidates for the Presidency.

In the following list we present the names of the most prominent candidates for President in the various parties, placing them, according to the best of our guessing ability, in the order of their chances for the nomination:

DEMOCRATS.	
Stephen A. Douglas, Ill.	Howell Cobb, Ga.
R. M. T. Hunter, Va.	John Slidell, La.
James Guthrie, Ky.	Horatio Seymour, N. Y.
J. C. Breckenridge, Ky.	Joseph Lane, Oregon.
Henry A. Wise, Va.	Jefferson Davis, Miss.
D. S. Dickinson, N. Y.	A. G. Brown, Miss.
REPUBLICANS.	
Wm. H. Seward, N. Y.	N. P. Banks, Mass.
S. P. Chase, Ohio.	Abraham Lincoln, Ill.
John McLean, Ohio.	Simon Cameron, Pa.
J. P. Hale, N. H.	W. Fessenden, Me.
KNOW NOTHINGS, AND OLD LINE WHIGS.	
J. J. Crittenden, Ky.	John Bell, Tenn.
Edward Bates, Mo.	Edward Everett, Mass.
J. M. Botts, Va.	Thomas Ewing, Ohio.
ABOLITIONISTS.	
Gerrit Smith, N. Y.	J. R. Giddings, Ohio.

We have omitted Mr. Buchanan's name from the above list for the reason that he is said to have positively declined being a candidate.—[Spirit of Democracy.

Our friend "Jeremiah" is a pretty good hand at "guessing." He places MR. DOUGLAS in the lead, "according to his guessing ability." He has a goodly array of great names, but we agree with him that the name of MR. DOUGLAS is first and will be first to the end. We shake hands with him on that; and trust that he will give his "best licks" to send a DOUGLAS delegate from his Congressional District to the Charleston Convention.

THE "NATIONAL."—The Allen County "Democrat" has been re-christened by MACKENZIE, and is now called the *National*. There were so many *Democrats*, it ceased to give the paper "a distinctive character," and MACK wanted a name. He says:

"We think the name of a paper, like that of an individual should be distinctive. The large family of "Smiths," has been a standing joke, which even the "Johnsons" and the "Thompsons" indulged in. "Democrat" and "Republican" form the "Smith" and "Brown" of newspaper distinctives. We wanted a name—we consulted a friend who suggested "The National," as not common. We adopted it. It has something too of a Democratic taste and indication about it. The Democratic party are the only National party in the Union; and the advocate of principles requiring breadth of mind and patriotism enough to extend over a mighty union may claim to use the name."

Good for you. Nobody has a better right to the title; for in every sense you are a *National* man and your paper a *National* paper. We hope the *National* may have a long and prosperous career, and that its influence may spread far and wide. There can be no doubt of its Democracy—every number speaks for itself. Neither are its hands nor feet nor tongue tied, but like a true *Democrat* it utters its sentiments

"Unaw'd by power, unbought by gain."

READ OUT!—Judge Swan, Scott and Peck are being read out of the Republican party by Spalding, Chase & Co., on the Reserve. They say they intend to punish any Judge hereafter, by dismissal from office, who has more regard for law than he has for the Republican party. They want a Judge to decide for party advantage, and they claim to have selected a candidate who will be "all right for them," in the person of Judge Gholson!—Seneca Advertiser.

For the People's Press.

Public Meeting at Hamilton, Butler County.

At a largely attended celebration of the Fourth day of July, last Monday, in the City of Hamilton, Ohio, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced for the consideration of the meeting by C. K. SMITH, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Declaration of Independence, the National and State Constitutions recognise the right, "That all men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which, are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety." In the early days of our Government, stringent measures were adopted to guard against apprehended malicious influences from abroad, through the agency of a vast emigration, as well as through other channels. But now in the strength and manhood of our country, those measures are unnecessary and injudicious. The United States claim to be the "home of the brave, and the land of the free," and the "haven of rest," to the spirit of liberty. To all who choose to come and dwell among us, the rights of liberty and equality, should be gladly extended. Our country is broad and wide and deep enough to afford a shelter, to all who seek an asylum from the oppression and injustice of the old world.—Here industry finds its reward, and social and political rights are guaranteed, virtue and intelligence meet with no cold averted look, or a reception which chills the blood. A people who staked their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor in resisting a duty of three pence on a pound of tea, ought to be capable of appreciating the value of civil and religious liberty and willing to extend the privilege without stint to others.

AND WHEREAS, The qualification of voters for Federal and State Officers, is by the Constitution of the United States, left to conform to, and be governed by the existing diversities of the several State Constitutions and laws, and as every American freeman should be opposed to the principle of the recent action of the State of Massachusetts, in requiring of a naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years. Yet this power undoubtedly exists in the State Governments, and may be extended AD INFINITUM. The right to establish the qualifications of voters for National and State elective officers, belongs to the several States and not to the general Government. A man need not necessarily be a citizen of the United States, to be a voter in any of the States, so that Aliens intending to make this country their home, must look to the State governments for the protection of their rights, and not to the government of the United States.—Therefore, be it

Resolved, By this large assemblage, met together in celebration of the Natal day of freedom, that they pledge themselves to each other, to use all legal and reasonable means to produce such change in the Constitution and laws of this State, in regard to the voting privileges, as will conform to the spirit of our form of Government and insure to every white person the inalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That the fifth article and first section of the Ohio Constitution ought to be amended, so as to read, "Every white male person of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township or ward in which he resides, such time as may be prescribed by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections.

Resolved, That it is not assumed that a State can exercise the power of naturalization, but that it has the exclusive right to prescribe the qualification of all voters, whether NATIVES OR ALIENS; and that naturalization is of little value or protection of the rights of the naturalized.—The privileges afforded, however, by most of the States of the West, invest the alien with all the immunities of a freeman.

Resolved, That William B. Vanhook, James K. Webster, N. C. McFarland, John W. Sohn and John McElwee, be and they are hereby appointed a committee to address, in writing, the candidates at the next October election for Governor of Ohio, and such other candidates for State offices as they may think expedient, and also the candidates for Senator, Representative and Judge of this election district, and lastly, in like manner, the candidates for each county office as they may deem proper, asking their opinion of the proposed amendments to the constitution and laws of the State, as hereinbefore specified; and a refusal of any candidate to answer in writing shall be construed that such candidate is opposed to said amendments.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the papers of the city and county, and that the "People's Press" and "Ohio Statesman" at Columbus, the "Enquirer" and "Commercial" of Cincinnati, and the Cleveland "Plaindealer" be requested to publish the same.

J. WM. SOHN,
President of the Day.

Hamilton, Ohio, July 6, 1859.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

[From the Boston Herald.]

The press have of late undertaken to define the position of Judge Douglas in the contest for Presidency in 1860. Some even undertake to say that he and President Buchanan have had a set down and talked matters over, and that each has agreed to let up a little on their notions of party faith, and will, for the future, pull together, *etc.* Another position assigned the distinguished Senator from Illinois is, that he and Forney cannot agree upon a union of purpose in future, and so on to the end of the chapter. These speculations come from presses and individuals who are either unfriendly to the Giant of the West, or who are afraid of his power and hold upon the affections of the people. We undertake to say, and we do not speak unadvisedly, when we pronounce all these stories magnificent humbugs, there being no truth in them whatever. Judge Douglas is not engaged in any paltry intrigues with any man or set of men. He has boldly and squarely laid down his views as to what he considers his duties under the constitution, and before the summer is ended will give to the people of this great confederacy still stronger reason for the faith that is in him, and which we predict will scatter to the winds all the fine-spun theories of political demagogues, both North and South. Let no man or set of men lay the "flattering unction to their soul" that Judge Douglas, having conquered his combined opponents in Illinois, will stop there. We predict that both he and his friends will be heard and felt in the Charleston Convention; and further, that the success or defeat of the Democratic party in 1860 depends upon the heed which that convention gives to him and the great doctrine which he advocates.

Shortly the battle will commence between the two great parties, and success will attend that party which exhibits the greatest amount of wisdom. The defeats which the Democrats have experienced in the elections which have been, and are now being held, should teach them a lesson of humility, and warn them not to be too sanguine, or they may find themselves defeated in the Nation as they have been in some of the States. The next Presidential battle is to be fought upon principle, and anything short of that will not avail. The people believe in the great doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention on the part of Congress in regulating the domestic affairs of the States and Territories, and will not tolerate Congressional interference, either to protect or prohibit slavery in the Territories any longer, and whenever the people assemble either in the primary or delegate convention, let them proclaim and enunciate this great fundamental principle, the politicians will soon bend that way.

MADISON COUNTY.—From the Assessor's returns of Madison county, as published in the *National Democrat*, we make the following summary of stock and its value returned for taxation this year: Number of horses 6,381, value $448,546; cattle 34,396, value $563,360; mules 214, value $14,860; sheep 59,093, value $132,894; hogs 34,763, value $63,183. Number of sheep killed and injured by dogs last year 1,034, value $1,657. Agricultural products last year—wheat 189,699 bush, rye 6,233 bush, barley 1,600 bush, buckwheat 4,269 bush, corn 714,946 bush, oats 7,844 bush, hay 16,059 tons.

There were nearly one hundred accidents in New York City and suburbs on the Fourth from powder.

The Naturalization of Foreigners—How Senator Douglas Responded to the Swedish Minister and the Russian Nobleman.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes:

Apropos to the controversy arising out of the Cass-Le Clerc letter, upon the subject of naturalization, I will give you an incident related by Senator Douglas on his return from Europe in 1853. He entered the bay of Smyrna in an Austrian ship the day that Captain Ingraham sailed out after releasing Koszta. As soon as he landed he made himself acquainted with the facts and communicated them to President Pierce, with a warm recommendation that Captain Ingraham should be sustained. During the remainder of his trip over the Continent, the Koszta affair, and the principles involved in the controversy were the leading topics of conversation in all circles. A few months afterward Senator Douglas took the Russian steamer from St. Petersburg to Lubec, and when a few miles below Constadt, in the Gulf of Finland, a conversation arose between quite a number of gentleman upon this Koszta question, which finally settled down into a discussion between Senator Douglas and the Swedish Embassador at St. Petersburg, who was also a passenger upon the same ship.

In the course of the conversation the Swedish Embassador declared with emphasis that every crowned head in Europe would respond to the Austrian circular denying that any government upon earth had a right to naturalize the subject of another government without the consent of that government where such person was born. Senator Douglas inquired of the Swedish Embassador whether his august master, King Oscar, would join in such a declaration; to which the latter replied unhesitatingly in the affirmative, and that he would maintain it at all hazards. Senator Douglas then said that there was a brief chapter in the history of Sweden which, if satisfactorily explained, would go a great way to reconcile the American people to that doctrine; and that, as it was desirable so to preserve peace, he hoped the Swedish Embassador would explain it. The latter said he would take pleasure in doing so, and inquired what it was.

Senator Douglas stated that the American people had heard that about the year 1807, (he would not be positive as to the precise date,) a French army, commanded by Marshall Bernadotte, captured a large number of young Swedish noblemen in a battle in Pomerania, whom he treated kindly and then released them. About the time that these young noblemen arrived home, the Crown Prince of Sweden died, leaving the old King without any heir to the throne. The old king immediately summoned the nobles of the kingdom to elect a Crown Prince as heir to the throne, and when thus assembled, to the surprise of every body, they elected Bernadotte, a Frenchman by birth, and the son of a lawyer in the south of France, who was then in command of the French armies under Napoleon, as Crown Prince and heir to the throne of Sweden. They naturalized him on the spot, without the consent of France, where he was born, and in opposition to the known wishes of the Emperor Napoleon himself.

The people of America had also heard that when the old King died, this same Bernadotte became King of Sweden by virtue of that naturalization, and that he held that throne until his death, and that he was succeeded by his son Oscar, the present King, who held his throne by virtue of that naturalization. Mr. Douglas then asked the Swedish Embassador if he would be so kind as to explain to him upon what principle of public law Sweden had naturalized Bernadotte without the consent of France, where he was born?—The Swedish Embassador was somewhat embarrassed, and the passengers raised a hearty laugh at his expense. A Russian nobleman, of large distinction in the financial world, told the Swedish Embassador that he must stand aside, having been crippled in the contest and placed *hors de combat*, and that he would take up the contest on behalf of Russia. He asserted the same principle, and invited Mr. Douglas to respond to him as a Russian.

Mr. Douglas then said that there was a brief chapter in the history of Russia, which also required explanation before that doctrine could be satisfactorily maintained; and being asked what it was, he said that when he entered Russia for the first time, at Odessa, on a steamer from Constantinople, and when they came to anchor in the harbor of Odessa, the first object which particularly attracted his attention was a beautiful statute at the head of a long stone stair-case, which stretched from the sea-side to the *boulevards*. As soon as Mr. Douglas had served his allotted time in the Quarantine prison, he repaired to that statue and ascertained that it was a monument erected to the Duke de Richelieu. Not remembering any family of that name in Russia, nor recognizing that as a Russian name, he looked into his guide book to know who was the Duke de Richelieu. There he found he was the head of the noble and distinguished family de Richelieu of France, and that when the French Revolution broke out he had fled to St. Petersburg, where he was welcomed by the Emperor Paul and immediately naturalized, without the consent of France, where he was born, and made a General in the Russian army; that when the Emperor Alexander succeeded to the throne, he appointed the Duke de Richelieu Governor of Odessa and Vice Regent of the Russian dominions upon the Black Sea; and that upon the death of the Duke de Richelieu, the inhabitants of Odessa had erected this monument to him in gratitude for his services. Mr. Douglas then stated to the Russian Baron that we would be under obligation to him if he would explain upon what principle of public law, or by what right, Russia had naturalized the Duke de Richelieu without the consent of France, where he was born, adding, that such explanation would go a great way to reconcile the American people to that principle. The only reply the Russian nobleman made to this inquiry was to invite the entire company to join him in a glass of champagne.

OCCASIONAL.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The county Auditor, Recorder and Probate Judge met yesterday, and appointed Thomas Sparrow, Esq., County Commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of David L. Holton, Esq. The appointment of Mr. Sparrow is a good one, he being an honorable, clear headed gentleman who will do exact justice in all cases.—[O. S. Jour.

This is a merited compliment to MR. SPARROW from a political opponent. He will make a most efficient and excellent Commissioner, just and discriminating in the discharge of his duties, and conscientious in every thing. We congratulate the Auditor, Recorder, and Probate Judge, upon the wisdom of their choice. They could not have improved upon it, if they had searched the county over. The fact of MR. SPARROW being a resident of the city is an advantage, as the other Commissioners are from the country, and the convenience of having one always on hand will increase the interest the county has in the appointment of MR. SPARROW. It is to be hoped that he may accept; not that the remuneration is any object; but unless decidedly conflicting with his business it is to be hoped that MR. SPARROW will not decline the appointment.

Extracts from the Recent Speech of the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

THE POWER OF CONGRESS OVER THE TERRITORIES.—He believed truth would triumph; all the South wants is decision, union, patriotism. He believed in the power and omnipotence of truth, and would ask for nothing wrong. The great principle to be carried out is expansion—the right of the people of the South to go to the territories with their slave property, *protected by the Constitution*, on a platform of equal rights.

The questions were fully *settled* as a principle that Congress should make no discrimination in regard to sectional rights in the territories, but that the people of each territory, *when about to form a constitution as a State*, should decide for themselves whether they should come into the Union as a free or slave State.

The Missouri Compromise doctrine, the Taxas doctrine, the Territorial doctrine of Rufus King in 1817, have all been abandoned. In the admission of this principle, it was not a triumph of the South, but a triumph of justice, truth, and right. *The settlement was fully up to the demands of the South.* She never asks but for what is right. The principle is *now settled* that Congress shall abstain from all legislation on the subject of slavery in the Territories, whether as to the North or the South; and the Territories are now open to all sections, and have the privilege of adopting slavery or not, as the people may choose *when they come to form a constitution*. These measures, however, did not go as far as he wished; he would have Congress give protection to slave property in the public domain as long as it remained in a Territorial condition.

A majority at the South differed with him—not more than twenty five men in Congress agreed with him; but he finally agreed to the doctrine of *non-intervention*, because it was *not agressive*; and because it secured *for all practical purposes* what we wanted. If climate and soil do not favor slavery, it will not go into the Territories.

Many had asked him what he thought of public sentiment on this question (slavery?) He would reply that the *institution of slavery is now stronger than it was sixteen years ago, when he entered Congress.* Nothing improved like it—and it is now *fixed firm and secure* in its position.

THE PROBLEM OF THE NEGRO.—Negro slavery is but in its infancy—it is a mere problem of our Government; our fathers didn't understand it. I grant that all the public men of the South were once against it; but they didn't understand it. It is for us to meet questions with the firmness they did. The problem is yet unsolved. Ours is not only the best, but it is the only Government founded upon the principles of nature. Aristotle and other ancient philosophers had failed in their theories of government.—Gradation is seen in everything in nature—in the flowery world, from the japonica down to the violet, in the vegetable kingdom, in the stars, and even in men. All government comes from the Creator.—Statesmen never looked to this principle of gradation, but our government is the only one founded on it, and our policy, our institutions, and African slavery are founded on it. It is not for us to inquire into the great mysteries of nature; and it is most foolish to attempt to make things better than God made them. [Applause.]

THE DUTY OF STATESMEN—THE SAFETY OF THE SOUTH.—Statesmen and private men should take things as God founded them, making the greatest amount of happiness out of the elements which we possess. We ought to increase and expand our institutions. If they do not increase the amount of happiness to all—black and white—then they ought to be abandoned. He repudiated the doctrine of the greatest happiness to the greatest number. One hundred persons have no right to have happiness at the expense and injury of ninety-nine. If slavery is not best for the African, and doesn't increase his happiness, it ought to be abolished. If it does, then our institutions are founded—we are fulfilling our destiny, and we should stand upon this higher law. He wouldn't support a Constitution that was inconsistent with this higher law of nature. And until the "leopard can change his spots, or the Ethiop his skin," don't tell me, he said, that it is unlawful to hold slaves.

He had been asked, with these views, what is to become of the country? Fanaticism might be spreading at the North, but *slavery is getting stronger, and will continue to get stronger*, whether in the Union or out of it.

If the worst must come, let it come—he was not afraid of the consequences. In or out of the Union, *slavery will grow strong as time goes on.*

When he entered Congress the Missouri Compromise excluded slavery from the Territories; now it is not excluded from a portion of land over which floats our national flag!

He alluded to the anti-slavery sentiment which prevailed in Virginia in the early days of the commonwealth, and argued that it is useless to war against the progress of events. Every restriction has been taken off slavery; a Fugitive Slave Law has been granted. *There are more men at the North to-day who believe in the social and moral condition of slavery than when he went to Congress.* Wilberforce's theory has failed; Carlyle has repudiated his abolition doctrines; and even the London *Times* has partially kept up with him in his opinion. Freedom for the negro has been tried in the West India Islands, and failed, and the defect is now attempted to be remedied by the introduction of Chinese Coolies, under the title of "apprentices." They had better resort to the original state of things.

All, he continued, depends upon ourselves for the future. With our constitutional rights, and with the present principles of political policy, in his judgment, we are just as safe, and even safer than we ever were. We must remain united; if we are ever divided our day of doom will surely come.

ABOUT FACE!—Just about this time, some of the Administration papers are very much pleased with certain high-flown articles from the pen of EDMUND BURKE, of New Hampshire, in which the Administration (and especially the President) is very highly lauded. It is not a great while since this same EDMUND BURKE was not so complimentary to the Administration. In a leader of the Democratic *Standard*, a paper which just now is very popular in some quarters, MR. BURKE held the following language:

"Administrations owing their existence to the Southern Democracy, have not sustained their friends in the North. The countenance and the patronage of the Democratic Administrations have been given almost exclusively to the demagogues, and to the demoralized Democracy of the North. It is so, now, as it ever has been. While holding out measures to the South, where Democracy is strong and does not need friends, it attempts to secure the support of corrupt demagogues of the North by patronage, for ulterior purposes—perhaps to purchase re-nominations, or to secure the succession to a favorite. Thus have the Administrations established by the South, encouraged the demagogueism of the North, and scattered the seeds of demoralization among its Democracy. We do not except the PRESENT."

What has caused a change to come over BURKE'S dream, we are not apprised; but it is barely possible that his case has been attended to.

St. Louis Correspondence—No. II.

ST. LOUIS, July 7, 1859.

Since my first and last communication we have enjoyed an average allowance of items. Murders are quite beneath notice in general, but the shooting of Mr. Charlem by Thornton created some temporary excitement. Under the usual construction placed upon the requisite of impartiality in jurors, it must prove difficult to obtain a panel in this case. Our statute, however, does not permit a change of venue from this county, but only from the Criminal to the Circuit Court. Then we have [illegible] a few fires, innumerable police cases, a new street railroad, imported horse cars, squabbles in the city government, and the Fourth of July. Your eloquent Kentuckian attracted and delighted large and appreciative [illegible].

A certain and somewhat numerous class of adopted citizens here appear much exercised about the government position on the "Military Service" question; but the more cool and conservative class perceive that it is not exactly desirable, even if practicable, to manufacture our cis-Atlantic constructions of allegiance and expatriation into international law, at the cannon's mouth, in the absence of treaty stipulations. [illegible] a suitable matter for diplomatic arrangement; and what more can reasonably be expected? Are we to set up a *Procrustean* standard for the civilized world? Some of the most [illegible] have doubtless "left their country for their country's good," and it would be rather a high-handed measure to authorize them to return flaunting the American flag in audacious defiance, in the faces of their former authorities. But I do not care to argue the subject at any length, especially as I observe you have seized it as a handle of animadversion on the administration, and it would scarcely be fair to attack your positions under the guise of friendly correspondence.

Our local elections are coming on August 1st, and I do not know how far the feeling alluded to may injure the Democracy on that occasion. The most important offices to be elected, are a Judge of the Supreme, and one of the Circuit Court, vice Hon's John C. Richardson and James B. Lockwood, resigned; and two members of the House of (State) Representatives, to fill the vacancies arising from the appointment of Hon. William F. Blackwood as U. S. District Judge in New Mexico, and the lamented death of the young and promising Hon. Richard H. Bowlin. The other offices, viz: clerkships of Courts, &c., are more lucrative than eminent. We Nationals, as you will have seen, have made full nominations, except for the Judgeship. Our candidates for the Legislature, are citizens of experience and standing in the business as well as the political world. The Americans will probably make no nominations. Hon. Samuel M. Breckinridge, a son of Old Kentucky, who was candidate for Congress a year ago, will probably have a "walk over" for Circuit Court Judge without opposition. It will gratify his numerous personal friends of all parties to record their votes in his favor, for a non-political office, and one which should never, anywhere be desecrated by partisan influences, either in the electors or the elected. Mr. Breckinridge is a conservative citizen, a good lawyer, a [illegible] gentleman and an honest man; qualifications not always united in candidates for the bench of justice.

Great anticipations are entertained for our Fourth Agricultural Fair, to commence September 26th, with a Premium List of $30,000, and no entry fees. Three premiums of $1,000 each, for the best thorough bred Bull, the best Roadster Stallion in harness, and the best thorough bred stallion, without limitation as to the age, have been subscribed by citizens. Messrs. E. M. Williams, of [illegible], and John Reber, of Lancaster, O., are appointed on the Committee to award these magnificent premiums.—Your readers and friends might spend a few moments profitably in studying the Circular of the Association, of which Hon. J. Richard Barret M. C. is President. Your neighbors could scarcely pass a week more pleasantly than by attending this Exhibition.

Without being desirous of making any invidious distinction, but believing it only just to state public facts for public convenience, I remark that our friends of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Rail Road Company, are now in the field for the business of Central Ohio. This Route, via Indianapolis, is the shortest to Columbus, by some twenty to thirty miles, and since the change of Gauge on the Indiana Central, via Dayton, and the completion of the new Route, via Union and Piqua to your city, offers superior advantages to the traveler and shipper, and must prove a most formidable competitor to the Cincinnati Route with its two or three miles of omnibus riding. Since the recent change in the officers of the Terre Haute R. R., a better feeling is evinced towards it, and it is fast gaining in popularity. The track is now in superior order and trains are running promptly on time, making connections with [illegible]. Under the able management of W. D. Griswold, President and General Sup't., we have no fears of the success of this Road financially, and he will insure every member and [illegible] to this well known Line. Fare thee well. W. C.

(For the People's Press.

HAMILTON, (O.,) July 7, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—I sent you a day or two ago a preamble and resolutions, which I wish you to publish.—The publication can do no harm. The alien has all the privileges extended to him that belong to a freeman, except the voting privilege, which is withheld for five years. I can see no good reason for this; if a man, an alien, is not qualified in one year, he never will be. You allow him to hold land immediately, and compel him to pay taxes, &c. An alien comes here to enjoy liberty, and if he gets all the privileges of the State as soon as one coming from Pennsylvania, or any other State, then he has all the responsibilities of a citizen. You have more control over him with these privileges, than you will after naturalization; for if he become rebellious before naturalization, the United States may order him out of the country: a naturalized citizen of the United States may never become invested with the privileges of any State. Negroes vote in some of the States, and they are not citizens of the United States. Our State has more Know Nothingism in its laws and constitution than any other State in the Union. An alien can't be a juror, can't vote for the election of a school director, &c., &c., because he happened to have been born out of the United States; they are put on a footing with negroes; deprived of their full rights for a time.—They can enter government land, buy and sell land as other men. "All white male persons," &c., will not revive the question decided by our old Supreme Court, "More white blood," &c. We have progressed since then, and can define a white man.

I have consulted Walker's American law, p. 3[illegible], 8, 9 and 31; Kent 1, p. 68; Kent 2, p. 60, 70 and 72, Story on the Con. Vols., 2 and 3, &c., &c. The Democrats have no time to lose by meeting this question, if it should be presented to them. The preamble and resolutions were adopted here at a large celebration. All marched in procession together, and afterwards divided into two bodies.—At one, where Judge Kinder made the speech, at the close of his speech I offered them, and they were adopted. Afterwards, Mr. Willet, editor of the German "Republican" of Cincinnati, made a German speech. His paper yesterday or day before reports the number present to be 1500. I wish you to publish without fail. Yours respectfully,

C. K. S.

The Louisville *Democrat* nobly speaks out in favor of Judge Douglas's letter. It says: "The letter of Douglas is not in the taste of the interventionists. We did not expect that anything from him would be. He occupies, however, the position the Democratic party has occupied for the last twelve or fifteen years, North and South. He speaks according to the record, and there is not the slightest probability that he will change. He stood just where he does now when the abolitionists called him Stephen Arnold Douglas, and burned him in effigy. He stands just where he stood when nearly the whole Southern Democracy voted for him for the nomination for President. This policy can't be changed any more than the slave trade can be re-opened. It is unalterably fixed, and these agitators had as well make war against fate. They had as well make up their mind now as to what they will do about it. This letter embodies what we shall hear from the whole Democracy of the North, with no dissenting voice."

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.—The Washington correspondent to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of a very recent date, says:

"Presidential prospects may be said at present to comprise the heaviest item of metropolitan gossip. By long odds Judge Douglas is considered to be ahead of his competitors in the race. His late letter, while it has not damaged him at the South, compacts his strength at the North. Indeed, it is questionable, from the signs of the times, whether he will encounter a serious struggle in any free State for the delegates to Charleston. The conventions that lately came off in Maine and Vermont, though evidently held at a great disadvantage to his interests, resulted in the most positive and unequivocal triumph of his friends. It is evident the tide setting all over the free States in his favor is too strong to be resisted. Pennsylvania, Indiana and Minnesota are relied on confidently as States that will probably send Anti-Douglas delegations. It is admitted that the people in these States are for Douglas, but it is rumored that the politicians who hold the "ribbons" have taken a contract to carry them against him."

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENT.—We have the pleasure of presenting the second of the series of letters promised by our St. Louis friend, whose pen is racily, and observation wide and comprehensive. It will be seen that he does not concur with us in something, and regards our comments upon the positions of the Secretary of State as rather stringent. We have no objections to any correspondent taking as broad a range as his own judgment may direct; nor do we hold it necessary that our correspondents should be restricted to our opinions. We are governed by our own judgment; and hold it no good rule, to confine writers for our own paper to a uniformity with our own views. In admitting to our columns communications conflicting with our views, if we cannot confute them, why, we must in honor be bound to agree that we were on the wrong track—that's all. We think that whatever may have been the former policy of our government, it is time that it should assert the independence of all other governments, naturalized as well as native-born citizens. Our opinions on the subject have heretofore been quite elaborately expressed.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF DROWNING.—The Chicago *Times* of the 6th inst. contains the particulars of the accidental drowning of ROYES H. DAVIS, Esq., on the 4th inst., a gentleman of refinement, education and genius, a friend of the editor, and a frequent contributor to the columns of the *Times*. The circumstances of his death are thus narrated:

"The accident befell him near Waukegan, and happened, as near as we have been able to learn, as follows: A portion of the party, of which the deceased was one, had been dancing on deck. During the intervals between figures, sprightly conversation, and a variety of harmless and playful movements were indulged in. The deceased, who was an excellent conversationalist, was even unusually buoyant. At one of these intervals, he had been performing some mock military evolutions with a broomstick, to the great amusement of the ladies; when a new set was called, he retreating to the side of the boat. The deck was crowded, and a general movement was occasioned by the selection of partners for the dance. It is not known whether he had sat down on the edge of the boat, but in a moment the cry was raised of a man overboard! Immediately the captain reversed steam, and the crew lowered boats as soon as possible at the same time passengers threw out chairs and benches, and life preservers. He struck the water head-foremost; he sunk out of sight but came to the surface instantly, when he swam vigorously towards the boat. He is said to have kept breast-high out of the water, but, unfortunately, he did not keep his presence of mind, and instead of seizing on the boat fortunes thrown out to him, he followed the boat straight in the wake. The tug was going fifteen miles an hour, and the boats lowered for his relief had not time to reach him before, exhausted, or perhaps taken with a cramp, he went to the bottom."

The many beautiful poems that float through the newspapers "by B. H. BACON," were from his pen, and we learn from the *Times* that during the last few months he was engaged in arranging a volume for publication. The deceased was 37 years old, and was a graduate of Hamilton College, N. Y.

As long as the press is timid, careless or feeble in the discharge of its duties, it is the especial object of admiration to the corrupt and unscrupulous.—*Statesman.*

Then should the *Statesman* be of exceeding popularity, for a more "timid" or "feeble" specimen of *pretension* is not extant. Why, in the Douglas letter, which the Washington *Constitution* thought a cool piece of impudence, and an attempt to dictate terms—that the Chicago *Herald* says fairly and squarely reads the author out of the Democratic party—that the [illegible] wresting in Congress or out of it [illegible] of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. [illegible] to [illegible] the Democratic party and dishonorable to [illegible] by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and to be supported Mr. Madison in the Virginia Legislature in 1799, that it adapt to those principles as not appearing one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in sincerity." Plain meaning and import. [illegible]

And thus we can more distinctly meet the [illegible] which a sectional party, subsisting entirely [illegible] on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and adopting the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treasonable resistance to law in the Territories, and which avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea filled the people of this whole country can repose in its determined consecration of the Union—NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

SONNET—EARLY MORNING.

Crowned with thy new pearls, lo! the jewelled morn
Peeps coyly o'er the mist-crowned eastern hill;
I wot ere long she'll make the silvery rills,
That now lie sleeping 'neath pale maids forlorn
Smile as young mother when her firstling's born
And lay her finger on each flowret's lip
Softly as swallow in the pool doth dip
Its airy wing, till blushes rich adorn
Their tingling cheeks, and Flora sings for joy
Sweet morn! I would not now be dead in sleep,
[illegible] in crimson chariot fair,
For all the treasures of yon dim sea deep
O view sublime! O incense laden air!
With these compared wealth seems an idiot's toy

☞ We like a clever parody, and this is one. It very happily takes off Tennyson's "hideous form" [illegible] very open to ridicule:

THAT WAR.

There is a sound of drummin' away,
Sound in the streets at bright midday
Clang of kettle and thunder of brass.
D—d if it do not come our way.
Boom! boom! boom-a-lang, boom
Boom! boom! boom, boom, boom!
Boom-a-lang! boom-a-lang! boom-a-lang! boom!

Peal your ears to the sound of boom!
Be not tossed by a tiger fiend!
Is wine of bravo, or oil of clams?
How about a lobster set down free.
Boom! boom! boom-a-lang, boom:
Boom! boom! boom, boom, boom!
Boom-a-lang! boom-a-lang! boom-a-lang! boom!

Let your young ones a moment go:
Look to your cornsticks, bring 'em in line:
Better a kitten, [illegible]
Than a sardine rooted by foreign swine!
Boom! boom! boom-a-lang, boom:
Boom! boom! boom, boom, boom!
Boom-a-lang! boom-a-lang! boom-a-lang! boom!

March, be ready to stew or fry;
March, though it may be all for greens:
True that we have a faithful fryer.
But the Devil knows if he knows beans!
[illegible]
Boom! boom! boom, boom, boom!
Boom-a-lang! boom-a-lang! boom-a-lang! boom!
[Boston Post.

A Tight Place.

The last steeple-chase heard of, is that between an intoxicated Irishman, one Patrick Ryan, at Rockford, Illinois, and a young lady named Le Roy, of that place, which occurred on the 18th. It seems that Miss Le Roy, who keeps house on Main street, near the hill, for her brother, James Le Roy, the attorney, was seated in the kitchen on Saturday morning, about half-past 9 o'clock, when she heard the sound of a person chopping wood in the yard. On looking out of the window, she discovered a man, *stripped entirely naked*, walking toward the door, with a large ax in his hand, and acting in a wild and exciting manner. Notwithstanding her alarm at the unwonted sight, she retained presence of mind enough to lock the front and back doors, and to run up stairs to her bedroom, where she locked herself in. Presently she heard the madman—for such she was now convinced he was—breaking in the back door, a job he accomplished in a short time. Once in the house, he went around in an aimless manner to upset everything he could lay his hands on. He ramaged the drawers, overturned the chairs, tore papers, set things out of their places, but without any apparent intention either to rob or destroy. He entered Mr. Le Roy's bedroom and broke open a satchel containing some law papers, which he tore; he pulled out the drawer of the washstand, the contents of which he threw about, and committed other similar follies. All this time Miss Le Roy sat in her bedroom, trembling with terror, and hoping against hope that he would pass by her door without attempting to enter; but it seems that the lunatic, with a cunning not unusual in such cases, was all the while aware of her whereabouts, and finally came to her chamber door and demanded admittance. She not answering, he again called upon her to open the door, or if not he would break it down, and kill her when he got inside. The terrified woman kept still, and was almost frantic with terror at the prospect before her. At length the mad man, grown impatient, dashed in the chamber door, and sprang into the room, ax in hand. Miss Le Roy, scarcely knowing what she was about, opened the window and jumped to the ground below, a distance of some twenty feet, and ran for the fence, which is some four feet high, and with an agility that is truly surprising, as she is a small, delicate woman, sprang over it with a bound, and ran across the cornfield toward the river, calling for help. The madman had cunning enough not to follow Miss Le Roy out of the window, but ran down stairs, on which he dropped his ax, but on arriving in the yard he procured a club and gave chase to the flying woman. She kept on running, the naked madman at her heels, until she got across another fence, when she fell on a heap of sand, and her would-be murderer on top of her—the blow he had intended for her, falling on the sand. He recovered himself immediately, and was about aiming another blow at her head, when several men who were in an adjoining field came to her assistance, and seized the lunatic before the blow fell.—It was almost a miracle that Miss Le Roy was not brutally murdered. He has been building a house on some property owned by Mr. Jesse Blinn, but for the last ten days he has been on a drunken spree, which had given him a fit of delirium tremens. On Saturday morning, while still laboring under the effects of his debauch, he went to get his tools at Mr. Leonard's, and then proceeded to a piece of plowed ground on Main street, stripped all his clothing from his person, and naked as when he was born, proceeded to Mr. Le Roy's house, where the scene we have described took place.

Milan.

Milan, the capital of Lombardy, has a population of about 160,000 persons, not including the Austrian garrison and the strangers temporarily resident there. It is situated in a wide open plain, between the Olona and Saveso rivers, tributaries of the river Po. It has been the scene of many a conflict of arms between rival nations, and has, at different times, been under the dominion of Spain, Austria and France. It was twice captured by the French, and in 1805 the first Napoleon made it the Capital of the Kingdom of Italy. By the treaty of 1818, it was restored to Austria, with the adjoining territory.

Milan is a very ancient city, being founded 400 years before the Christian era. It was inhabited and embellished by many of the Roman Emperors, and has been the birth-place of many eminent men, including a number of Popes. It was several times almost destroyed during the wars which desolated the European Continent. It now contains many fine public buildings, and the Cathedral, begun in 1836, is one of the finest in the world. It also contains the Church of St. Ambrogio, where the Emperors of Germany were crowned. The city is nearly of a circular shape, enclosed on three sides by a wall, surrounded by ramparts, nearly eight miles in circumference, and entered by ten gates. It is distant from Vienna about 400 miles.

☞ Sympathy is much more catching than intelligence. Anybody can feel, but everybody cannot understand. Hence, pity for a person brought into distress by his own acts, often outweighs all the conviction produced by a knowledge of his crimes.

The Procession.

For a week past there have been vague rumors in circulation of a contemplated demonstration of some kind by the mysterious Maltese Order; and, within a day or two, these reports had assumed a character sufficiently definite to enable us to announce, on last Wednesday morning, the mystic brotherhood would appear upon our streets in full uniform that night.—Accordingly, at half an hour before the "noon of night," the Sons of Malta, (or, at least, who we suppose were such—everything was so much under cover, we have no surety) sallied forth from their Lodge Room in Timpany's Block, to commemorate by a solemn procession, as we have since learned, a momentous epoch in the ancient history of the Order; one of the most brilliant of its old-time military demonstrations—achieved, unfortunately, at the cost of the lives of many of its noblest coofreres, and among them its chief, in whose honor the annual remembrance of the day was decreed by the Supreme Council of Ten. The procession pushed its way through the chief thoroughfares of the city, accompanied by dense masses of men, women and children, who thronged every street from side-walk to center through which it passed. The dirge notes of the band of the Order—the singular uniform and trappings of the mounted Marshals—the richly ornamented robes of the dignitaries, contrasting with the ghostly monotony of the alternating black and white robed brethren; taken altogether, rendered the affair to outsiders a strange compound of the weird-like, grotesque and impressive. The procession numbered some three hundred, and was formed as follows:

Marshals on Horseback.
Banner.
Guards in white robes with scarlet facings.
Band.
Maltese Book and Seal, guarded by Knights with drawn swords.
Banner.
Guards. Grand Commander. Guards.
Council of Ten in white robes and cowls.
Pall Bearers. { Coffin containing relics of Vallette. } Pall Bearers.
Banner.
Guards. Vice Grand Chancellor. Guards.
Brethren alternately in white robes and black cowls and black robes and white cowls.
Banner.
Guard. Chancellor. Guard.
Brethren as Before.
Guards.

They paraded down town to Chestnut street, and up town to the Oliver House, where they were greeted with a salute of 13 guns from the Artillery Regiment of the Order. Returning to the Collins House a splendid collation was served in the spacious dining-room of that popular hotel, and the manner in which the viands disappeared showed that the long walk had given the Sons a good appetite.—*Toledo Herald, June 24.*

Avoiding the Responsibility.

Brothers Crump and Noel were members of the church, and both clever, honest men, who paid their taxes and debts, as the same annually occurred, with a regularity at once Christian and commendable. If, when the settling day came round, Brother Noel was "short," Brother Crump was sure to be in funds, and, on the other hand, it almost seemed Providential how, if Brother Crump fell "behind," Brother Noel always had a surplus. Thus, borrowing from and lending to each other, worshipping at the same church and living a mile apart, an intimacy gradually ripened between them; so at last they did not hesitate to speak in the frankest and most familiar manner to each other, even in regard to their respective foibles.

Now, it came to pass that Brother Crump during the liveliest period of the cotton season, drove into Wetumpka and disposed of his crop of ten bales, at the very fair price of twelve and a half cents per pound. It was more than he expected, and, as the world was easy with him, he determined to invest, and did actually invest a portion of the proceeds of the sale of the cotton, in a barrel of Western whisky, paying therefor at the rate of precisely two pounds of middling cotton for one gallon of "do" whisky. Of course it was known in the settlement that old Crump had bought a whole barrel, and after a few weeks, people began to observe that his nose grew redder and his eyes more moist. The idea that Brother Crump was drinking too much, diffused itself in the neighborhood, until, as one might say, it became epidemical. People talked and talked—more especially what few of other denominations of Christians there were thereabout.

Brother Noel was sore troubled at the scandal, and especially regretted the injury it brought to society at Sharon. So one morning he stepped over to Brother Crump's and found the old man in a doze on the little porch.

"Won't you take a dram?" asked Brother Crump, as soon as he was made aware of the presence of his neighbor. "Why, yes; I'm not agin a dram when a body wants it."

Brother Crump got his bottle, and the friends took a dram apiece. "Don't you think, Brother Noel," said Crump, "that sperits is a blessin'?" "Yes," replied Noel, "sperits is a blessin' that some of us abuses." "Well, now, Brother Noel, who do you think abuses the blessin'?" "Well," it is hard to say—but people talk—don't you think that you drink a little too much, Brother Crump?" "It is hard to say," returned Crump. "Sometimes I've thought I was a drinkin' too much, and then agin I'd think *maybe not*. What is man? A weak *worrum* of the dust! So I left it to the Lord to say whether I was a goin' too far in sperits. I put the whole 'sponsibility on him; I prayed, ef I was drinkin' too much, for him to take away my appetite for sperits." Here Brother Noel groaned piously, and asked, "What then, Brother Crump?" "And," replied Crump, "I've prayed that prayer three times, and he hain't done it. So I'm clear of the 'sponsibility, any way."

"The Lord's will be done!" ejaculated Noel, and, after taking another dram, he went home, thinking all the way how cleverly Brother Crump had cleared the responsibility.

The Italian Quadrille.

AS DANCED BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN ARMIES.

The following have been the movements of the two armies for the last ten days:

The Austrians advance.
The French retire.
The French advance
The Austrians retire.
They change sides and repeat.
They fire down the middle.
They join arms, cross bayonet, seize each other in the best way they can, and *chasses croisee*.
Both *balances* to take breath.
Opposite sides advance, meet halfway, salute, and retire.
Cavalier seul by Louis Napoleon.
Cavalier seul by Victor Emanuel.
Cavalier seul by Gen. Gyulai.
General *Ronde d'hilarite*.
Grand galop round the country.

As soon as the quadrille is over, they begin again.—*Punch.*

We rather think the more recent quadrilles have included a *pas seul* by Austria.

☞ To owe an obligation to a worthy friend, is a happiness, and can be no disparagement.

Cost of Russian Furs.

We now alight at one of the 650 shops of the Gastinoo Dvor. It is a furrier's—a good looking man, in the prime of his days, comes forward with a graceful slide, and a bow, and a smile, and opens the door from within. He wears the national caftan and beard, and his hair is parted down the middle of his head, and he altogether looks exactly like what our fashionable "men about town" may be supposed to look in their dressing-gowns, for the style of the *chevelure* and beard of both are the same, and, in conjunction with a flowing garb like the caftan, is highly becoming. This furrier is intelligent; he speaks German and French fluently, and appeared "well up" in the literature of both. He is, beside, a first rate Sclavonic scholar, and possesses some valuable manuscripts in that language, as well as several exquisitely illumined works on parchment, which are very old. He was very particular in explaining the difference in the dressing of Russian and foreign furs. It appears that the Russians redress all furs that they import.—This magazine seemed to be the head depot of fine furs. Here were Russian sables at a truly imperial price, but of a quality one rarely sees exposed for sale out of Russia. Sables of different kinds is the fur most in vogue with the nobility for cloak linings. The next in favor is fox. But the very *beau ideal* of good taste and extravagance in the way of a winter luxury of this kind is a plain, dark velvet or brocade exterior, with a sable lining and a collar (or rather a small cape) of silver grey fox. I have seen such a cloak, the lining composed of sable tails—the cost of which was 900 guineas! A very common price for a winter cloak, among both sexes of the nobility, is £100. A superlative fox lining may be purchased at from ten to sixteen guineas, and a rich Siberian squirrel, with the fur long, thick and soft, and consisting of about 200 skins, for five guineas. Inferior fur of this description is much used to line the winter great coats of footmen, and is proportionably cheaper. The English generally have an idea that the Russian in his winter garb is a moving mountain of fur. Nothing can be more erroneous. Scarcely is fur to be seen but in the collar of the cloak or mantle, the narrow strip round the cap of the priest or child, and round the sledge covers, though a few of these are used with the bear's fur outside—as also are the hamer-covers. All Russians, from the Czar to the poorest peasant, wear the fur side of their winter wraps next to the person.—*Six Years Travel in Russia by an English Lady.*

Guillotine Execution in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, gives the particulars of the execution of Nicholas Parons by the guillotine: [illegible]

It was painted red throughout, and consisted of a staging accessible by a flight of stairs, and rising some six feet from the ground, the summit surrounded by a low rail. In the center of the floor thus offered were planted two stout uprights, a foot and a half apart, and eight or ten high. These were grooved for the passage of the knife—a broad, dull blade, weighing, as I was informed, one hundred and fifty pounds—which was drawn up and attached to the cross-piece above, ready to descend on the pressure of a spring. On the floor, and facing the interval between these posts, is placed a long, low frame-work or car, which runs forward on grooves, and a plank hinged to one extremity of this car falls forward upon it. In preparing for an execution, this plank is raised so as to be at right angles to the car, and the criminal, on ascending the steps, is marched forward against the plank. Being suddenly pushed from behind, he falls with the plank upon the car, and the pressure of his body causes clamps to spring over him from below, effectually restraining all movement. The same impulse gives motion to the car, which glides rapidly forward, and the lunette (a half circle of wood) at once imprisoning the neck, the axe descends.

As the clock struck eight, the gates of the prison opened and two men in black came forward, supporting between them the criminal—a short, athletic man—his throat and chest bared, and his head uncovered. He mounted the scaffold with an uncertain and faltering step, fell for a moment on his knees, and then, rising, was marched up to the upright plank.—The execution and his assistant took hold of him from behind, and, at a given signal, pushed him forward on the car. We heard the rumbling of the wheels, the click of the lunette, and saw a man standing behind the posts grasp hold of the head, to steady it. The dull fall of the knife next reached our ears, and we saw a headless body lifted into a box, which stood ready to receive it. This was at once lifted into a cart and driven from the ground. I have described the deed minutely, but the length of the account gives no idea of the actual rapidity. Not a minute and a half elapsed from the time that the criminal appeared at the gate of the prison before his body was hurried from the spot.

About Gold.—The Russian gold mines extend over one-third of the circumference of the globe, between the parallels of 50 deg. 58 min. north latitude. Those of North America extend from 34 to 42 deg. of north latitude, upon the Pacific coast. Those of Australia extend from 34 to 37 deg. of south latitude. The Russian mines were discovered in 1819; the California in April 1848, and the Australian in February, 1851. The finest gold is obtained at Ballarat, and the largest nugget in the world weighs twenty-two hundred and seventeen ounces, and is valued at forty-one thousand dollars. In shape it resembles a continent with a peninsula attached by a narrow isthmus.

Of the $3,000,000,000 of gold now in existence, twenty-five hundred millions is estimated to be in gold coin and bullion, and the remainder in watches, jewelry, plate, &c. The product of the Russian mines, since their discovery to the close of 1858, has been estimated to amount to six hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars, of which three hundred and two millions have been obtained since 1850. The product of the California mines to the same period, has amounted to seven hundred and forty-eight millions of dollars, and of the Australia to six hundred and forty-two millions.

From experiments made at the United States mint, it has been ascertained that the wear and tear of half-eagles ($5 pieces) is a tenth of one per cent per annum; eagles ($10 pieces) exhibit less, and quarter-eagles ($2½ pieces) exhibit more.—*Boston Transcript.*

Subtract from a great man all that he owes to opportunity and all that he owes to chance—all that he has gained by the wisdom of his friends and by the folly of his enemies—and the giant will often be left a pigmy.

"What is the best guard against an adversary?" said a pupil in the art of self-defense to his teacher, a noted pugilist.—"Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the unexpected and significant reply.

A physician told his patient that he could cure his toothache by simply holding a certain root in his right hand. "What root?" asked the sufferer. "The root of the aching tooth." [illegible]

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE HEROES OF INDUSTRY.

BY G. P. B.

Let others write of those who fought
On many a bloody field—
Of those, whose daring deeds were wrought
With sword, and spear, and shield.
But I will write of heroes bold,
The bravest of the brave,
Who fought for neither fame nor gold—
Who fill an unmarked grave.

Heroes who conquered many a field
Of hard and sterile soil—
Who made the sturdy forest yield
To unremitting toil;
Heroes who did not idly stand,
But dealt such fearful blows,
That acres, broad, of worthless land
Now blossom like the rose

The heroes of the plow and loom,
The anvil and the forge;
The delvers down amid the gloom
Of yonder rocky gorge
Heroes who built you lofty tower,
And forged its heavy bell,
Which faithfully proclaims the hour,
And marks its flight so well.

Heroes who brought from every clime
Rich argosies of wealth;
Heroes of thought and deeds sublime,
Who spurned what came by stealth;
Who won a garden fair and bright,
And left no blood-stain—
No hearth profaned—no deadly blight—
Upon God's wide domain.

These world-wide common workers have
No laurel wreath of fame—
No monument above their grave
They toiled but for a name
Among the lowly ones who plod
Their weary way along,
With faith and confidence that God
Correcteth every wrong

Curing Green Corn.—The following is the Indian method by which they treat green corn for making succotash, &c., during winter. When the green corn is fit for use, a pit is dug from two to three feet in diameter at top, and gradually enlarging it at bottom, say five feet down, from six to eight feet in diameter. A large fire is then built near by, on which stones are heated, and when red-hot the stones and live coals are shoveled into the bottom of the pit, and sprinkled over with fine loose dirt. The corn is then thrown in with the husks on, just as it is pulled from the stalk, until the pit is nearly full.—Then comes a thin layer of loose dirt, then hot stones, (enough to close the pit,) and the whole covered with earth to retain the heat. When the whole cools off, (which takes several days,) the pit is opened and the corn is found to be most delightfully cooked. When cool, the husks are stripped off and the corn dried in the sun; when thoroughly dried the corn is shelled off easily, and is then packed away in bags for use.

Fire Grates and Chimneys.—A commission, appointed by the Board of Health in England, consisting of Mr. Fairbairn and Professors Wheatstone and Playfair, have made a report on grates and fire places, in which they recommend some changes. They urge for all parlor grates the use of a greater amount of reflecting surface, to direct more heat into the room, and they advise the flue of the chimney to be much smaller than those in common use—a reform which we have also frequently advocated. They state that the flue of a chimney does not require to be made more than nine inches in diameter at its widest point; a narrow chimney diminishes the quantity of ascending air and a tendency to smoke. Chimneys always draw better when they are kept warm; therefore, wherever it is possible, they should not be built on the outer walls of houses, such as gables. As a general rule the grate should be situated at such a position in the fire-place where it can be seen from the greatest number of points in the room, and a good frontage of fire-surface should always be exposed.—*Scientific American.*

Coal Ashes as Manure.—Thousands of tons of ashes might be obtained in cities, where coal is extensively employed as fuel, which, when applied to the soil, would doubtless greatly augment its productive powers. It is stated in "Faulkner's Farmers Manual," an English publication on manures, that coal ashes contain a sulphate of lime with some potash and soda, all of which are known, when separately applied, to produce a good effect on clover crops, and to constitute an important part of the food of all grasses.

The following experiment by an English farmer, may shed some light on the subject: The ground selected contained three perches of clover; the first had no manure, and produced thirty-eight pounds when cut in full head; the second, where four quarts of sifted coal ashes, which had not been exposed to the weather, were applied, the produce was fifty pounds; on the third perch, one quart of plaster was sown, and the crop weighed fifty-four pounds. It will be seen that the ashes increased the clover nearly one-quarter, above that on which no manure was applied which goes to prove that this substance is a valuable fertilizer. Coal is said to be of vegetable origin; therefore, we can see no reason why its ashes should not contain the food of plants. Experiments on various soils and crops might be made by any farmer at a small expense, as coal is employed as fuel in nearly every town.

Salt as a Fertilizer.—We have often used salt as a fertilizer, but have not pursued the experiment with sufficient accuracy to make them worthy of note.—So we refer to others, and find plenty of evidence that salt may be used as a fertilizer where it can be obtained at low rates, where it is dirty or in a damaged state so as to make it unfit for common purposes.

Salt renders dry loams more susceptible of absorbing moisture from the air, and this is of great importance, because those soils which absorb the greatest proportion of water from the atmosphere, are always the most valuable to the cultivator. On heavy undrained lands it would not act beneficially.

When sprinkled slightly over manure heaps it checks the escape of the carbonate of the ammonia, and tends to prevent undue fermentation. It not only acts on vegetation as a stimulant, but serves as a direct constituent or food of some kinds of plants.

Applied to grain crops on light soil, at the rate of 560 pounds to the acre, salt increases the produce of seed, and very much improves its weight to the bushel, and quality. On grass land and clover, salt has a good effect, rendering the herbage more palatable to stock.

Mangold wurtzel, manured with salt mixed with farm-yard dung, at the rate of ten or twelve bushels, or even more an acre, grows luxuriantly. It would undoubtedly be useful on a barley crop, because the soil adapted to that plant, is the kind of soil most benefited by salt.

We do not doubt but that salt at twenty cents, and air-slacked lime at eight cents a bushel, would be profitable on land where they are actually needed.—*N. B. Farmer.*

The Oil of Peppermint.—There are several plants which yield fragrant oils when distilled with steam. Among this class peppermint holds a high place on account of its exhilarating as well as its aromatic qualities. About three thousand acres of it are under cultivation in this country, viz., 1,000 in New York and Ohio, and 2,000 in St. Joseph's County, Michigan, which appears to be its head-quarters. It is raised exclusively for its oil, about 7 lbs. of which is the average yield for an acre of plant, the price being $2,60 per lb. The roots of the peppermint are planted thickly in rows, between which spaces are left for the cultivator to pare. The plant is generally cut about the latter part of August, and placed in small cocks like those of hay, which are allowed to stand in the fields some days before being taken in for distillation.—Great care is exercised to prevent weeds growing among the plants so as to ensure a pure article of oil. The fields are plowed up and changed every five years; the first year's crop being generally the most abundant and the purest.

The apparatus for distilling peppermint oil consists of a boiler for raising steam, a still made of wood for receiving the charge of peppermint, a cooler for condensing the oil and a receiver into which it flows.—The whole apparatus is exceedingly simple. The plants are packed into the wooden still and trampled down with the feet; when a full charge is thus ready, the lid of the still is put on and steam admitted at the bottom by a pipe from the boiler. When the peppermint is heated to about 212° Fah., its essential oil passes over with the steam into a worm which is placed in a cooler; and as it condenses into oil and water, it then passes out of the worm into a connected receiver, where the oil, as it floats on the surface, is lifted out with dippers, placed in cans and is ready for sale.

The refuse mint taken from the still is placed in piles, dried, and then becomes tolerable fodder for sheep. About 12,000 lbs. of peppermint oil are shipped to England per annum, and the profits are about 18 per cent upon the capital invested and the labor required to carry on the entire business.

At the great French Exhibition of Industry held in Paris in 1855, samples of the oil of peppermint made in this country were exhibited, and were considered the best on exhibition.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

On the morning of the 4th, was lost a pocket book containing one $4 note, Virginia; $1 Ohio, and a $2 note on some other bank, together with a number of papers, memoranda, &c. The finder may retain the money for the returning the pocket book, at the Press office, or to the owner at Robbins & Dickinson's. JOHN O'HANLON.
July 7.

E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Attorney at Law.
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
☞ OFFICE—West Third street. [illegible]

BUCKEYE HOUSE.
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.

A first rate stable connected with the premises. Superior accommodations for travelers. Regular Boarders entertained at reasonable rates. The Bar and Restaurant supplied with the best of everything. June 2.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers.
FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and Open Ditches, and especially Tiles, including Tables of Rain Fall. By Henry F. French.
A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horse-keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)
For sale at the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

LATEST BOOKS—
Results. By the author of Salad for the Solitary
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Hours with my Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps.
The Convalescent. By N. P. Willis.
Life of Baron Steuben.
[illegible]
[illegible] Prairie Farming in America.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Cheap Dry Goods.
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market.
Silks, Chintz, Delaines, Lawns, Bareges, Calicoes, Robes,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets. J. C. CHITTENDEN.
May 12.

M. C. Boyer

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!
CARPENTER'S BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OHIO
THE MOST THOROUGH & PRACTICAL INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG MEN PREPARING FOR BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.
S. I. McCOY - - - - Principal.

P. T. McCoy, Teacher of Book-keeping and Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
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S. W. Andrews, Esq., Lecturer on the Laws of Business and Political Economy.

TERMS—Payable in advance:
[illegible] and unlimited course in all the departments, with the privilege of review at the students option [illegible] Students taken for a special course by the month, at per agreement.
The Principal has received the first premium for specimens of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship at many State and County Fairs, and at the U. S. Fair. He presents to the Public specimens of penmanship, and invites criticism and comparison with all other. He also invites the attention of those desiring a business course to the superior facilities which have prepared to offer students in all the departments essential to a thorough business-man's training.

Rooms Open Day and Evening.
Send for Circular and Specimens of Writing.
Address, SAM'L I. McCOY, Columbus, Ohio.

THE NEW BOOKSTORE!
J. H. Riley & Co.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
DEALERS IN
LAW, MEDICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
BLANK BOOKS,
of any size, style and pattern of ruling, on hand, and made to order.
RAILROAD AND INSURANCE OFFICES
Banks, Brokers, and County Offices,
supplied with any article, in the line of Stationery, on the best terms, and all Works warranted.
BLANK NOTES AND DRAFTS
JOB PRINTING, BOOK BINDING.
A full supply, at all times, of Valuable Standard Works Foreign and American Editions.
A good stock of valuable Mechanical and Scientific Works at all Times. All the new Books received direct.
French, English and American Stationery
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, Paper Hangings and Borders, the most extensive Stock West of Philadelphia.
Window Shades and Fixtures, Window Cornices, Fine Mirrors, from $ to $3; French Plate; Oil Paintings and Engravings, Portrait and Picture Frames of [illegible] made to order. Cutlery and Gold Pens; Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, Card Cases and Porte Monnaies; Hair, Hat, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pocket Books, Wallets, Bill Holders, &c., &c. June 16.

New Books.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
VIEWS and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher.
ACADIA or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederick Cozzens
SEACLIFF, or the Mystery of the Westervelts. By J. W. De Forest.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.
The empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Asia, Asia and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland, (7 vols., cloth $ 00)
The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novelette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Southwold (a Novel.) By Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Works of Micheal De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.
Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. Headley.
The Good News of God Sermons. By Charles Kingsley
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

New and Good Books.
DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
Burlamaqui's Natural and Politic Law, from 5th London Edition.
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, New Ed. with additions.
Spain. By Wm. Cullen Bryant.
Diary of Lady Morgan.
Home Memories.
Onward.
Sixty Years' Gleanings
The Foster Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and Infants.
Trevelian and Friends.
Douglas Jerrold.
Arago's Memoirs.
Life and Travels of Herodotus.
For sale at the New Book Store. J. H. RILEY & Co.

1859.
Ohio White Sulphur Springs
Open to visitors seeking health or pleasure from June 1st to October 1st.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.
The Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles North of Columbus (the Capital of Ohio) on the Scioto river, 10 miles from Delaware, 5 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Rail road.
The medical qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States.
For Room or other information, address
ANDREW WILSON, Jr.
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio
June 16

DESHLER ICE.
Charles G. Deshler is serving his numerous customers with Superior Ice. He attends to its delivery in person; and the ice is not more punctual. His carriages will run throughout the season.
June 16.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs
VIA THE
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
To Lewis' Centre Station.



PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at 4:30 A. M., and 1:30 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis Centre station, which is situated fifteen miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R. R. and six miles east of the springs. For the accommodation of persons wishing to spend the Sabbath at the Springs, the night freight leaving Columbus at 6:30 P. M. on Saturday, will leave passengers at Lewis' Centre Station.

RETURNING.
Cincinnati Express will stop for passengers going south, at Lewis Centre Station, at 8:00 A. M., on MONDAY MORNINGS ONLY, arriving in Columbus at 8:30 A. M. The Mail train will stop daily at 4:35 P. M., arriving in Columbus at 5:30 P. M.
Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers between the cars and Springs. Passengers can rely upon being taken to the Springs promptly on arrival of trains.
The citizens of Columbus will find this the most convenient way to go to the springs.
Tickets for the round trip, to the Station and back during the season, only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For further information and tickets, inquire at the ticket office in the Depot.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.
Columbus, June 22, 1859—3m.

PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.
RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of this State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."
WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
April 5, 1859.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, O., April 7, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO,
COLUMBUS, April 12, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.
JOHN GRAHAM,
Auditor of Franklin County.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual Diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

DR. STEWART
WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, and CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success in curing many of these so-called hopeless cases, in the city and country, is a sufficient warrant of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. S. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio, but of the Eastern and Middle States, and Canada, where he has practiced.

He is now PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Columbus, and patients can rely on having almost daily attention if required. Those who have been humbugged by traveling impostors, (who stay perhaps a day in a place, and are then some hundreds of miles away,) should note the above fact.

Columbus is a centre location, in one of the finest countries in the world, and can certainly sustain a physician, who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and whose practice is far in advance of ordinary Practitioners. Dr. S. employs VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian tribes, when this continent was discovered.

Being naturally inclined to CONSUMPTION, Dr. S. spent many years in the investigation of a remedy, which under the old treatment, is always fatal, and at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in his hands, has produced the most surprising results. Combining with this the INHALATION of certain vegetable inks, it brings the treatment almost to perfection. Inhalation is an excellent method, which has been greatly injured by claiming too much for it.

Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary Diseases should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. How many neglect a cough or throat affection; or what is worse, suffer themselves to be drugged by old school Doctors, till no human aid can save them from the grave!

Dr. Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease. Chronic Catarrh cured in every case by a new plan.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.—Dr. Stewart in this class of diseases can truly say, he has been more successful than any Physician in the State. Particular attention given to Leucorrhea, and Discharges from the Ear, and affections of the Eye.

CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable extract.

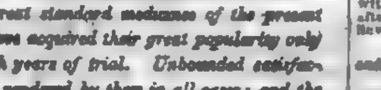
Cases given up by others solicited. He will forfeit $100 for any of the following he cannot cure:

Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (in persons under 25,) Swelled neck, St. Vitus Dance.

A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished Medicine gratis.



DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea proceeding from Cold in the Bowels.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called Everybody's Almanac, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

Attention, Republicans!
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Morphy in Europe.
Agnel's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Missoury's Manual of Chess.
Science and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe.
Staunton's Chess Tournament.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.
CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cleveland Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free Lunch daily from 10½ a. m. to 12 m.
One of KNABE'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been procured, and the services of a fine performer make the Saloon one of the best in the city.

Fever and Ague,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the Chill. But in this effort it fails. Then the Fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great excretory — the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of Fever and Ague. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed. We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

Ayer's Ague Cure,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflictive disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "Ague Cure" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

For Costiveness;
For the Cure of Dyspepsia;
For Jaundice;
For the Cure of Indigestion;
For Headache;
For the Cure of Dysentery;
For a Foul Stomach;
For the Cure of Erysipelas;
For The Piles;
For the Cure of Scrofula;
For all Scrofulous Complaints;
For the Cure of Rheumatism;
For Diseases of the Skin;
For the Cure of Liver Complaint;
For Dropsy;
For the Cure of Tetter, Tumors, and Salt Rheum;
For Worms;
For the Cure of Gout;
For a Dinner Pill;
For the Cure of Neuralgia;
For Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by
☞ For sale by Roberts & Samuel, No. 34 North High St., Columbus; Boyd, Ruckert & Co., Cincinnati; Wm. Franks, Cleveland; W. A. Graham, Zanesville; and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. feb1-1y.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.
DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them, has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose evidence carries weight to the judgment and philosophy, after the conviction weight to the community, men who observe, reflect, and make assurance doubly sure, are now testifying, approving and urging the use of these Scandinavian Preparations. All who trouble to the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,
from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and Ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.
These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts:
That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;
That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,
with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,
and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That

Sick Females,
who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,
however they may have been tried with undermined, that their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,
and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly upon the *poison of disease in the blood*, they

Cause soon to Heal,
and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,
And that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief and, (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) effect a *painless and perfect cure*.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victim of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and to expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1, per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In all cases of complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY
Roberts & Samuel, Columbus.
Aug. J. Schueller, Columbus.
J. Denig & Son, Columbus.
[illegible], Canal Winchester.
Isaac Thompson, Worthington
R. B. Johnson, Reynoldsburg.
[illegible], Clintonville.
[illegible], Westerville.
Henry Miller, Harrisburg.
John Mason, Grove City.
Geo. W. Evans, Dublin.
And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.
[illegible]

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.
Great Northern & Eastern Route,
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati



RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore,
Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago
Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad.
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 2:35 a. m. Will leave passengers at all stations, south of Galion, stop for passengers at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington, Gilead and at stations north of Galion, connecting at Crestline with the 7:10 a. m. mail train for Pittsburgh arriving at Pittsburgh at 5:30 p. m. Also with same road at Crestline, with the 6:30 a. m. Express for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 8:40 p. m. Also at Galion with Toledo road for Toledo, [illegible] at Cleveland at 10:30 a. m.

SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 10:30 a. m. stopping only at Delaware, North Lewisburg, Cardington, Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London, and Olmsted, connecting at Crestline with the 1:05 p. m. Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 p. m.; arriving at Cleveland 2:30 p. m., connecting at 3:20 p. m. with the fast Express on Lake Shore road for New York arriving at Erie at 6:45 p. m., Dunkirk 8:30 p. m., Buffalo 10:30 p. m., New York 1:00 p. m. next day, two hours ahead of any other line, Boston 4:00 p. m., eight hours quicker than any other line.

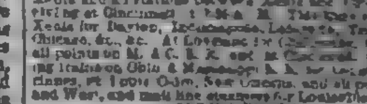
THIRD TRAIN.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at 1:00 p. m. stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7:30 p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 11:15 a. m. at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston, arriving at Erie 1:15 a. m., Dunkirk 2:10 a. m., Buffalo 4:00 a. m.

☞ *Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.*

RETURNING.
Night Express, arrives at Columbus 1:30 a. m.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 8:30 a. m.
Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at 4:35 p. m.

Fare as low as by any other Route.
For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty, Ticket Agent, in the Passenger Depot of the C. C. & C. and L. M. & X. Railroads.
A. H. FLINT,
Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. C. MARSHALL,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.
Columbus, May 12, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.



To the South and West.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11 1859, Four Trains Daily, Sundays excepted, from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling

FIRST TRAIN
(DAILY)
NIGHT EXPRESS—At 2:15 a. m., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at 8:00 a. m. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c., &c. At Loveland for Cincinnati, Hillsboro and all points on M. & C. R. R. and at Cincinnati with morning trains on Ohio & Mississippi R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and all points South and West, and mail line steamers for Louisville.

SECOND TRAIN
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
NO. 1 EXPRESS—At 10:40 A. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Loveland (and on signal at Milford,) and Plainville, arriving at Cincinnati at 1:45 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c., &c.

THIRD TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
NO. 2 EXPRESS—At 2:40 P. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Loveland, Milford, and Plainville arriving at Cincinnati at 7:15 P. M. connecting at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c., &c., and at Cincinnati with the evening train on the [illegible] for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c., &c.

FOURTH TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
MAIL—At 4:00 P. M., stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Selma, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Morrow, Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 10:00 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, &c., &c.

RETURNING.
Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express 4:00 A. M., No. 1 Express 1:00 p. m., No. 2 Express 10:20 p. m., accommodation 5:30 p. m.
☞ For further information and Through Ticket apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.
J. DURAND,
Superintendent, Cincinnati.
P. W. STRADER,
General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY,
Agent, Columbus, O.
Columbus, May 12, 1859.

[illegible] from 1,500 tons to [illegible] the [illegible] which he was to be [illegible] proved voyages.—*London Times.*

The Sickles Case Again—The Husband's Sickles and Wife have resumed their Relations.

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles has made known to his most intimate friends, informing them that he has resumed his marital relations with his wife. The letters were written [illegible] and to-day, and in consequence of the story that months ago he resumed the relation in the most intimate form. The story, which we have excellent authority, is that

Mrs. Sickles, during and since the trial, resided at her outraged husband's own house, situated on Fifteenth avenue, [illegible] from Bloomingdale road, between Eighty- and Ninetieth streets, and overlooking the river. Thomas C. Fields, the Public Administrator of the city, and intimate friend of Sickles, took a house about June 1st, within three-quarters of a mile or so above Sickles' village, and on a private avenue leading from Bloomingdale road. Mr. [illegible] had not been long in his new quarters before his friend Daniel requested the privilege of occupying a room there, which [illegible] granted.

It was, however, soon observed that he was in the habit of leaving the house when lodged, late at night and returning early in the morning. How often he did this it is impossible to say. But at length suspicion was aroused, and fixed in the right direction. A few mornings ago Mr. Field happened to meet with Mr. Emanuel B. Hart, whom you remember as a fast and tearful friend of the husband's side during the trial; whom should they see but Mr. Sickles on his return from his morning walk. They asked him where he had been. His friends de. He fixed up, and gave answer, reporting that it was none of their business [illegible] Fields, "it is my [illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that to the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a publication devoted truly and solely to their interests, uninfluenced by personal ambition or the desire of gain, will be acceptable, I have established in the city of Columbus, O., The People's Press, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the variety of political, miscellaneous and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor to every home.

The People's Press will inculcate Democratic truths and its columns shall be characterized by frankness and honesty; its statements relied on for their undeviating veracity. Nor shall it be used for cliques or factions, but consistently pursue the course for which it is established: honest government, the maintenance of [illegible] contributing all in its power to the perpetuity of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the union of the Democratic Party, and resist everything like schism, or disruption—while it will support every Democratic measure with all the ability it can bring to the duty, (it must know that it is Democratic and not a false light held up to illude, perhaps to betray)—while it will support the present Administration, in all that is deemed consistent with true Democracy, and the best interests of the party, The People's Press presents the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as its first choice for the Presidency in 1860, and uses every effort consistent with duty to the Democratic Party and the country, to secure his nomination and election.

As a Prospectus cannot be expected to enter into minute detail, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. Relying confidently on a remunerative patronage, I respectfully offer the following

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year $2 00
A discount of ten per cent on clubs of ten; 12½ per cent on clubs of twenty; 15 per cent on clubs of thirty, and 20 per cent on clubs of fifty and upwards sent to a single address. J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.
Columbus, March 23, 1859.

N. B.—Our friends of the press will confer an obligation which will not only be appreciated but reciprocated, giving this Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
Received for six months at One Dollar in advance.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
Will be sent for the campaign, to subscribers, at Fifty Cents for the single copy.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS
May be formed for the Press at the following rates:

Five Copies	$2 00
Ten	3 00
Twenty	5 00
Fifty	[illegible]
One hundred copies	[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859. NUMBER 11.

PEOPLES PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL, Editor.

TERMS — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion	$1,00
Each additional insertion	[illegible]
One square 3 months	[illegible]
" " 6 "	[illegible]
" " 12 "	[illegible]
One fourth of a column per year	[illegible]
" half " " "	[illegible]
" column " "	100,00

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements headed and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year $10,00

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850,—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the People of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in the maintainance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 6th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyances of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, [illegible] a fugitive slave from the South the highest office in one [illegible] and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the permanent interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

Naturalization.

The letter of Gov. WISE, which we gave to our readers last week, takes the American ground of the controversy, and it seems to us, the only ground upon which an American statesman can stand. He shows that the naturalized American citizen can owe no allegiance to his native government—that he can owe no military service, which is purely political, and that he is not more amenable to the municipal laws of foreign governments than a native American, and that in consideration of his oath of allegiance, the full protection of this government is due him. He says that Gen. CASS has adopted the old Federal Whig doctrine advanced by Mr. EVERETT, on the authority of Wheaton, and that it is Anti-Democratic. He dissents in toto, and we think very properly.

Our own views have been expressed very fully on the subject, and it is not necessary to repeat them. We were surprised that a Democratic Administration did not avail itself of this opportunity to declare a different policy, and distinctly assert the determination to resent any attempt to force an American citizen who had renounced all allegiance, into the service of a foreign country under the pretext that he owed such service. To have done so, would have been a most popular move, and secured for the Administration the regard of numbers of naturalized citizens who have reason to apprehend that there is a want of disposition on its part to guard and protect their rights to which the government is pledged in requiring the oath of allegiance.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED VICTIM.—It is supposed that G. W. MOORE, who resided in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., was one of the victims of the late disaster near South Bend, on the Michigan Southern railroad. He left Rock Island for the east in time to connect with the train of the night, and has not been heard of since. In the list of the unknown is a very perfect description of him.

☞ The dividend of 5 per cent., declared by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, will be payable on the 1st of August.

Millerism.

The *State Journal* ought to know something of *Millerism*. It was erewhile under MILLER auspices, which was considered a good arrangement—the MILLERS grinding the organs of the two parties at the capital of the great State of Ohio! But the *State Journal* was not making money fast enough to satisfy the Brothers MILLER who were joint proprietors, and it did not look well for the *Statesman* under TOM, to be disputing the ward of the *Journal* under JOHN and HARRY and the latter turned their attention to something else. In the necessary intercourse with the MILLERS the *State Journal* should be supposed to know something about Millerism. We will take it for granted. That paper thinks the Millerites (that is TOM's portion of them) will throw JOHNNY PHILLIPS overboard because he acquiesced in giving to Franklin county one of the very best Commissioners it could possible have, in THOMAS SPARROW. It says:

"The Coxites are furious, and the Millerites, who have done so much for both Phillips and Cox, are in a quandary which of the two to throw overboard. They can't with any degree of consistency adhere to both. Phillips will probably be the victim, for his concurrence in the appointment of Mr. Sparrow has satisfied them that he cannot be relied upon in an emergency. They will probably try to defeat his renomination in Convention. If he should be nominated in spite of them, we imagine he will get but little aid and comfort from them."

It is thus that Coxism and Millerism enter into the affairs of the whole county. Cox and TOM MILLER both hate Mr. SPARROW with a most evident and unmitigated hate. They have done what they could to injure him, and therefore hate him. He stands aloof from them and treats them and their schemes with contempt and they hate him. He is a just and true man and they hate him. Cox lied to him, pretending to be his friend, when he was teasing BUCHANAN to appoint TOM MILLER in his place! Therefore Cox will never forgive him for detecting the rascality of the unscrupulous little trickster!

The Millerites will not attempt to throw either Cox or PHILLIPS overboard. Our morning cotemporary is in error. Cox is "one of 'em," and is a necessary partner in all their schemes. He belongs to them body and breeches, for soul he has none. But while they cannot spare Cox, who is their lead dog, they will not openly break with PHILLIPS. They would like to resent this contumely on his part, this departure from the traces, but they can't do without his popularity. They can't defeat his nomination; for it will be doubtless made, however much they would like to defeat it. But they will never forget or forgive. JOHNNY PHILLIPS in making an inventory of his effects may include among the items TOM MILLER's legacy of implacable hostility and determined vengeance. His name will be scratched; and hereafter if he can hope for success, TOM MILLER will be found playing a similar game to PHILLIPS that he did to DR. MOLLEER, whose nomination he and his clique opposed, and then opposed him after he was nominated. Yet this is the leader of the Democratic party of Franklin!

There will be nothing overt in the Millerite opposition to PHILLIPS—but there will be lots of underhanded opposition. Mr. PHILLIPS may congratulate himself that this show of independence on his part of the *Miller influence*, will relieve him of the suspicion that some entertained that he was too much under their control and dominance, which was seriously damaging his prestige. He can laugh to scorn TOM's present vengeance.—[Fact.

Leasing the Public Works.

The time is rapidly approaching when the Public Works of Ohio are to be put up at auction on the steps of the Capitol and knocked down to the highest bidder, *provided* a previous contract shall have been entered into, that the bid shall be *bona fide*, and its terms punctually adhered to. That there are parties ready to undertake to discharge the obligations now devolving upon the State, and pay the State a *bonus* for the privilege, we shall not undertake to assert, but the *Statesman* was engaged last Spring in reading prominent Democrats out of the party, because they were unwilling to throw away this important State interest, or let TOM MILLER & Co. have them for a song. Whether the terms are such as will satisfy the grasping avarice of the unselfish and public spirited Democrats who manage the *Statesman*, we are not apprised. Nor do we know that they will have competition. The Legislature wisely provided the *minimum* at which they would be let, and make the Board of Public Works the umpire as to the nature and sufficiency of the security. The last notice the *Statesman* took of the subject was to quarrel with the Board about the kind of security demanded, and threatening to make them take such as TOM MILLER & Co. were ready to offer.

There is a fortune in the Public Works, if parties with sufficient capital choose to make the investment. There is some risk, and that is what the *Statesman* follows hate. They would grab all, if they could so manage it, without risk. If private enterprise and attention can carry on the Public Works and make all necessary repairs so much more cheaply than the Board of Public Works, there is a fortune to those who may choose to undertake their management.

We hope that the subject may not be permitted to pass entirely out of the public mind, although we as sincerely wish that no disposition may be made of them.—[Fact.

SCREWED DOWN A LITTLE.—Ichabod Corwin, Esq., who was spoken of by certain country Republican papers for Lieut. Governor, has at last concluded to run for Prosecuting Attorney of Champaign County. If he is elected, we hope he will confine himself to his own business, and not get up any more run-away nigger scrapes, to involve the people of this County and Champaign in another difficulty with the United States authorities, by which they were made to pay over a thousand dollars taxes for expenses. He, in common with a few Republican politicians of Clark county, was the gentleman who participated so actively in those rescue cases.—*Ohio Press.*

One of the present editors of the *Statesman* wanes deep in the mud as Ich. CORWIN, and contended that the "Clark County rescuers" were right. When he exhorts so justly against the Oberlin rescuers, we cannot help thinking that circumstances do alter cases, and the *Austrian* editor of the *Statesman* is a nice discriminator to distinguish *between* one set of rescuers and another.—[Fact.

The Legislature of the Sandwich Islands at its late session appropriated $5,000 towards the establishment of a hospital for the sick natives in Honolulu, and the King, yielding to the urgent request of his wife, started around town with a subscription book to try to add to this fund. A letter says:

"It was a novel sight, a king begging for his subjects, but Kamehameha did it in a kingly way, and the result was a noble subscription. Foreign residents principally were those asked to subscribe, and they did so liberally, as Honolulians always do for 'sweet charity's sake.' The King's subscription had amounted to about $13,000 the last I heard of it—and this in Honolulu alone. The other Islands are yet to be visited by the king, when a large addition may be expected to this already respectable fund. The result will be that a hospital for sick natives will be established on each island of the group."

War and Speculation.

When the war in Italy broke out, speculation was very rife, especially in breadstuffs and provisions. The short-sighted and thoughtless, like the farmer who was frightened by the frost and feared there would be a famine, assumed at once, that, in view of such immense armies being in the field, there would be a great, if not unparalleled rise in such articles as would be necessary for army supplies. The more mature and experienced merchant knew this to be a fallacy, and that the consumption would not enhance the demand, unless the war became general, so as to involve all Europe, and should be protracted to such duration, as materially to affect the productions of the nations involved. Besides, the immediate necessities of their armies are always provided for by prudent governments; nor is the consumption greater in time of war than of peace. True, it is deemed necessary to destroy supplies sometimes to embarrass the enemy, or to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands; but then storm, conflagration, or accident in time of peace, may dispose of quite as large a surplus of the raw material. Soldiers in time of war consume no more than in time of peace; in fact, if anything, they eat less; and the commissaries may be expensive in the way of transportation, but will have very little or no influence upon the prices of grain and provisions. Many inexpert and ill-informed traders have doubtless already experienced some knowledge of these things, very much to their surprise, in the short time since the gauntlet was thrown down by FRANCIS JOSEPH. They have discovered that some preparation was made for the feeding of armies, as well as their fighting; and that nothing short of a protracted and general war, the laying waste of fields, the devastation of whole provinces in the agricultural districts, or short crops from natural causes, could affect the prices of breadstuffs and provisions here.

The abundance which swells the garner with an overflowing harvest must bring down prices, and it will be useless to expect the inflated rates that apprehensions of a short crop, or the general rush of ill-judging speculators caused a few weeks back; which no doubt left many high and dry, if they succeeded in venturing far enough out of the proper channel of trade, and were reckless of the experience of thousands of others who stranded in the same way.

It is always best to sell with a rising market. The prudent speculator does not wait for the highest point the market may reach, but is satisfied with the profit that remunerates all risk and affords a reasonable surplus. None but a reckless trader will wait for the turning-time of the market, frequently leaving him among the wrecks with which the sea of speculation is strewn.

WHEN HOMICIDE BY A POLICEMAN IS JUSTIFIABLE.—The case of policeman SAMUEL M. CUNNINGHAM, in Philadelphia, has just been decided by Judge ALLISON. The rulings of the Court in this case are important. CUNNINGHAM, a member of the police force of Philadelphia, was detailed on the 18th of April last to arrest one JAMES MCGRORY, the keeper of a cigar store on Seventh street. McGrory refused to submit to the arrest, picked up a knife, and [illegible] by CUNNINGHAM, who called upon him to surrender and on his failure to do so drew his revolver, fired, and killed him. Having been arrested on a charge of murder CUNNINGHAM's trial took place last week. Judge ALLISON charged the jury that, if they believed the prisoner had, under the circumstances, a well grounded apprehension that the next step taken by the deceased would be fatal to himself, the law gave him the right to take life.

The rights of a policeman, under such circumstances were further defined by the Court as follows:

"If as an officer, charged with the duty of arresting McGrory, he attempted to make that arrest, and McGrory endeavored to escape by the back passage, he was right in attempting to head him off. That would not only be justifiable, but it was his duty. It is the duty of an officer to face danger, and he is not bound to retreat when in performance of his duty. According to the duty taken up himself he was bound to endeavor to make that arrest, and he was bound to endeavor to make the arrest, and he was bound to go forward and not retreat, and if it became necessary for him to use his pistol in the defence of his life, while in the discharge of that duty, it would be justifiable."

Under these instructions, CUNNINGHAM was acquitted.

SATISFACTORY.—The Stark County *Democrat* is almost as condescending as the *Statesman*. It says:

"The letter of Judge Douglas will be found on the first page. It has been commented upon, by some papers, with great severity. We have our own opinion about it. As every man has the right to think as he pleases, we will allow our readers perfectly free to judge for themselves."

Now, the *Statesman's* opinion was that "no Democrat *need* take exceptions" to anything in it; which advice the Stark County *Democrat* possibly takes, and refrains from oppressing its readers with its "own opinion," leaving them "perfectly free to judge for themselves," a privilege of which we have no doubt they are very glad to have an opportunity of availing themselves! We would suggest that they might have enjoyed the privilege, even had Mr. BEEN concluded to be more communicative.—[Fact.

PROPER SPIRIT.—We like the spirited retort of the editor of the Huntingdon, (Pennsylvania) *Globe*, to a dastardly taunt of one who had not a tithe of his manliness, and who like some others that we wot of, no doubt would crawl and fawn to be restored to office, even by the hands that had withdrawn it. But of such is not the editor of the *Globe*, who speaks like a man:

The Huntingdon *Globe*, edited by a dismissed Postmaster.—*Hollidaysburgh Standard*.

That's so, Bro. Trough. Dismissed through the influence of Brawley, Plumer, Porter, Judge Black and Buchanan; because we would not yield to their dictation and oppose the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works. Yes, sir, dismissed because we would not shut our eyes to the fact that the tax-payers of the State were yearly plundered to the amount of thousands of dollars, to fatten a set of corrupt politicians. Yes, sir, dismissed because we would not be used by the corrupt men who are now the leaders of the Buchanan faction. It is about as well that we were dismissed *then*, as it is very certain we would have been dismissed *since*, for refusing to desert Democratic principles, and be led by the nose any direction your masters may see fit to lead you. How humiliating the position of a *white* man when compelled to follow leaders *right* or *wrong*.

BIBLE SHOTS.—A barrel of best rifle brand whisky was brought to town last week, by Tom Murphey, which has already caused him to get a sound beating by a woman, and to drive his wife out of doors, besides numerous other little disturbances.—*Xenia News*.

That was a bad barrel, and no mistake. He should have been more careful in the selection. That must have been pure *tanglefoot*.

☞ CHARLES W. BLAIR, Esq., formerly of this State, will make his home in future at Fort Scott, Kansas, where he will practice his profession.

Excursion of the Sons of Malta.

Tuesday the Sons of Malta of the Valetta Lodge of this city, according to previous arrangement, proceeded to Circleville to install the officers of the Scioto Lodge of that place, and inaugurate the Lodge. Despite the intensely hot weather, there was no remissness on the part of "the Sons," and they turned out in numbers, on their errand of adding another branch to the wide-spreading institution. Stage, carriage and buggy were put under contribution, and a large party chartered the canal packet "J. B. Bortle," of whose superior accommodations we shall speak in another place.

The following gentlemen of Circleville had applied for and obtained a charter for a separate Lodge, and the occasion was the installation of the same—Messrs. A. F. Newman, Ira Rush, Harley H. Sage, Romulus Rogers, Daniel McPherson, Jacob Gastner, Henry B. Reed, C. S. Mason, Chester Olds and Alonzo Wentworth—many of which names will be recognized by our readers.

The Valetta Lodge No. 3 of Columbus was represented by its officers, and about one hundred and twenty-five members. Newark, Zanesville and Chillicothe had representatives, and there was a large deputation from Lancaster, McVeigh, G. C., being of the number.

Being of those who proposed to navigate the "raging canawl," we entered our names upon the boat list.

The ride on the canal was more agreeable than had been anticipated—the effects of the sun being less fierce, and the extreme neatness of everything around giving the "Bortle," an air of comfort not always met on canal packets. The approach was announced by a paper balloon, which was sent up by that master of pyrotechny and invocation, CHARLEY WAGNER, who let off a number of rockets and roman candles, the boat entering Circleville with flying colors, and drums beating. The bridges were thronged with boys and children of a larger growth, and the boys and girls anticipating the arrival of the boat and doubtless hearing the martial music, to which the American is prone, had proceeded some distance up the canal, and kept pace with the boat to the landing place.

The rockets of Mr. WAGNER were very brilliant, and the balloons he sent off went gracefully over the town.

On reaching the landing a procession was formed, and with music and banners moved to the Hall, in the rear of the "National." The streets, though not lighted, had the advantage of a bright moon and cloudless sky, and had a goodly amount of interested spectators of both sexes. The shadow prevented a fair view of the "ladies fair of Circleville," but we could see that they were there.

The occasion was one of labor and not of amusement. There was no time to appropriate to those little conventionalities that are very pleasant, and give zest to the monotony of every-day life. When it is announced that the lodge instituted last night had forty-four working members, at the close of the ceremonies, with several others offering, some idea may be formed by those in the secret of the business transacted.

It was a source of deep regret that the crowds of persons on the streets, who [illegible] of the morning, were doomed to disappointment. The amount of business to be transacted, the excessive oppressiveness of the weather, and the lateness of the hour precluded a midnight parade, which was very anxiously expected.

The ceremonies of installation, being ended, the canal packet J. B. Bortle afforded a comfortable night's sleep to its passengers, and a most sumptuous breakfast.

This morning, the meeting of the Sons of Malta held on board the J. B. Bortle, Mr. John Geary of the EAST was called to the chair, and CHARLES A. WAGNER was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Judge W. R. RANKIN it was unanimously

Resolved, That the care, kindness and unceasing attention to the wants, comforts and conveniences, of "the Brothers," by Capt. M. A. FAIRCHILD, on this excursion, are entitled to their thanks, and they take the greatest pleasure in recommending the Canal Packet "J. B. Bortle," under his management, to the confidence of the public, as having very superior accommodations, and affording a most agreeable and convenient mode of traveling.

On motion it was resolved to request the publication of this resolution in the Columbus newspapers.

We congratulate the Sons of Malta on their having executed their purpose so successfully and agreeably, and expect the Scioto Lodge will take rank among the most useful institutions of the country.

A few West-End beauties, of Cincinnati, have left for "Indiana Springs," Indiana, hoping to divert the aristocracy to a Hoosier Watering Place. The Ohio White Sulphur Springs, we believe, will not lose their prestige by the absence of a few gazelle-eyed beauties.—*Cincinnati Press*.

But what absurd taste in those "gazelle-eyed beauties" to go off in search of some nook in Hoosierdom, when there's the Ohio White Sulphur, with its variety of fountains, its deep shades, its shining river, its pagodas and cottages, its green hills and grassy glades, its glorious dinners, most delectable suppers, and breakfasts that do not summon the sluggard in vain. No, the Ohio White Sulphur Springs will not lose their prestige, but the West-Enders of Cincinnati show themselves of rather questionable taste. There is not a watering place in Indiana, or any other State, comparable to the Ohio White Sulphur; and then for accommodations, comforts, luxuries, nobody could want them superior, and wouldn't get them if they did.

☞ Mr. James Williams, of New Jasper township, reports to us that John Harris cut one-half an acre of average wheat with a cradle in thirty minutes—and did it well—on the Fourth of July. Who can beat that?—*Xenia News*.

We shan't try—especially during the present "heated term."

☞ The political and social circles at Albany, N. Y., were greatly stirred by a matrimonial affair—PETER CAGGER, the well-known politician and lawyer, was married yesterday to the sister of WM. CASSIDY, the equally well known editor of the *Atlas and Argus*.

☞ We are astonished at the great concern for the negro manifested by the *State Journal*. Why not at once confess to the support of the doctrine of equality. It might just as well, for it amounts to nothing else.

SONS OF MALTA.—We are informed that a lodge of this noble order will shortly be instituted in our town. Success to it, say we.—*Hillsboro Gazette*.

That's right, welcome it. The poor need have no apprehension of winter, where the "Sons" have planted their banner.

CONVENTION OF DENTISTS.—The National Convention of Dentists will be held this year at Niagara Falls, commencing on the 2d proximo.

A farmer up at Appleton, Wis., writes that he has a field of wheat which can beat Morphy blind on chess—*Exchange*.

Yes, but *cheat in'* is expressly forbidden.

Description of the Late Battle by an Eye Witness.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The New York *Times* publishes a letter from the battle field of Solferino, giving accurate details.

The battle commenced at a little before five o'clock in the morning, not far from sunrise. Just back of Castiglione rises a high range of hills which project a mile or thereabouts into the plain, and then breaks off towards the left into a wide expanse of smaller hills, and so on into the roaming surface, which makes that portion of the plain. The Austrians had taken their position upon these hills, planting cannon upon those nearest to Castiglione, which they would approach, all the French army was in full force and around that little village, and had stationed their immense army all over the surrounding plain. As nearly as we can now learn, the Emperor Francis Joseph had collected here not less than 225,000 troops, and commanded them in person; his evident purpose was to make a stand here and risk the fortunes of the war upon the hazards of the day. Napoleon promptly accepted the challenge, and commenced the battle as soon as it was light this morning, by placing cannon upon the hills still nearer the Castiglione than those held by the Austrians, and opening fire upon them on the heights beyond. He took his own stand upon the highest of these, a steep, sharp backed ridge, which commands a magnificent view of the entire circuit of the plain, and from that point directed the entire movements of his army during the early portion of the day. The French very soon drove the enemy out of the posts they held nearest to the town, and followed them into the small villages of the plain below. The first of these was Solferino, where they had a sharp and protracted engagement. The Austrians disputed every inch of the ground, and fought here as they did throughout the day with the utmost desperation. They were three times driven out of the town before they would stay out. The people of the village moreover took part against the French, upon whom they fired from their windows, and the French were compelled, in self defense, to burn the town. When they found it impossible to hold their ground any longer, they fell back slowly and steadily until they reached the village of Volta, directly south-east from Castiglione, and it is only about a mile from the river Mincio, from which, however, it is separated by a range of hills. Upon these hills in the rear of the town, and overlooking it on the south and south-east sides the Austrians had planted very formidable batteries. When I arrived upon the field and went along to the height where the Emperor had stood at the opening of the engagement, but which we had left an hour before to follow the victorious troops, these batteries were blazing away upon the French who were stationed on the plain below. The general result was soon made evident by the slackening of the Austrian fire, and by the falling back of their smoke, and a corresponding [illegible] from the French artillery. The commanding at that point lasted for over an hour, but in precisely what direction Austrians retreated it was not possible from the position I occupied to see. Part of the Austrian force probably crossed the Mincio river, which flows southward from the lower end of Lake Garda, and empties into the Po, but the battle continued to rage all over the region northwest of it, [illegible] the towns of Cavriana, Solferino and Volta, and at one point after another a sharp commanding would arise and continue for half or three quarters of an hour, and after each succeeded engagement of this kind the result became apparent in the retreat of the Austrians and the advance of the French troops. During all the early part of the day the sky had been clear and weather hot, but clouds began to gather about noon, and at five o'clock, while the cannonade was at its height, a tremendous thunder storm rolled up from the northwest. The storm lasted for about an hour, and the cannonading, so far as we could distinguish, was suspended. Then the rain ceased, the clouds blew away, and the sun shone out again and the air was cool and perfectly delightful. Though the [illegible] part in it, the fight had meantime gone on, and when I again reached my post of observation, from which the storm had expelled us, the commanding continued again on the extreme left of the entire field, and on the very borders of the lake northeast from Castiglione and west of Peschiera. The Piedmontese troops, under the king, who commands them in person, had been posted there and received the Austrians as they came around. From about seven o'clock until after nightfall an incessant and most terrible combat was here kept up. The batteries of the two armies were apparently about half a mile apart, and the cannon they were both served with nearly equal and effective vigor, but the Austrians gradually slackened their fire and took up new positions, while the Sardinians poured a rapid and uninterrupted shower of balls upon them, suspending only for a few minutes at a time, and then renewed it again with redoubled fury. The wind had now gone down, the air was still, and the sound of musketry as well as of cannon was distinctly heard—sometimes only a single shot would be heard, then two or three at once and sometimes half a dozen would break forth in instant succession. It was beginning to be dark when I turned to descend the hill, and all the way down I still heard the roar of the cannon and the clattering of the guns of the infantry. The Austrians have sustained an overwhelming defeat, and it seems to me not unlikely that the Emperor may now be induced, by the representations of the Neutral Powers, to accept the peace which Napoleon will be very likely to tender him. I am afraid to venture upon any conjecture as to the number killed and wounded in this battle, but from the nature of the case it must be enormous. I am confident that not less than ten thousand wounded have been brought into this village alone during the day, to say nothing of those that were left on the field or taken to other places.

California Items.

A San Francisco correspondent, under date of June 20, reports that Martin Gallagher, late of New York, a low rowdy politician, had been stabbed in a street quarrel by Thomas Roche, from the effects of which Gallagher subsequently died. Roche was arrested.

A quarrel occurred in Sacramento on the 16th of June, between the Hon. James C. McKibben (late Member of Congress) and the Hon. James W. Coffroth, late of the California Legislature. A meeting for a duel had been arranged for the following day, the weapons pistols, at ten paces. McKibben was on the ground, but Coffroth, in consequence of being arrested, did not appear. Subsequently McKibben was arrested and declined giving bail to keep the peace. Coffroth was the challenger, and his friends would not allow him to withdraw his challenge, and so the matter stood.

It was reported at Sacramento that Ex-Senator Gwin[?] Griffith had sent a belligerent note to J. W. McCorkle, Ex-Member of Congress. Griffith is friend and backer of Coffroth; while McCorkle is on the other side.

At Sacramento, Col. Richard Snowden and Col. E. C. Whiting had a fight. Whiting got a bloody nose, Snowden not much hurt. [illegible]

The Anti-Lecompton [illegible] are very confident of carrying the State. An attempt to effect a fusion with the Republican party, especially on the Congressional ticket, failed.

A man named Kirby was instantly killed in the Ordnance Department, Benicia, on the evening of June 15, by the premature explosion of a blast. A great number of persons were on the ground at the time. No others were injured.

A young man named Francis McKinley, aged about 19 years, the son of Wm. McKinley, an old and respected citizen, was instantly killed by the premature discharge of his gun. The whole charge entered the brain, and carried away part of the skull.

Two men, named Tom Connors and Mike Cassels, were instantly killed on the 15th near Weaverville, by the caving in of a bank in a mining claim.

Governor Weller has drawn up himself some severe strictures by respiting Henry Wagner, a German, a condemned murderer, until the 8th day of July, in order to allow friends of the condemned to file testimony which they think will reduce his crime to the grade of murder in the second degree. It was suspected that the Governor was actuated by a desire to curry favor with the German element with a view to securing its services in the approaching nominating convention.

Arrangements were making at San Francisco and at Sacramento for the reception of Horace Greeley upon his arrival, and to welcome him to the State on behalf of the Press.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. Seamon, former Superintendent of Public Printing, now under indictment for malfeasance in office, has returned to this city.

A special dispatch from New Orleans, published in the Charleston *Courier*, of the 9th, says that Gen. Woll has defeated the liberal forces under Gen. Zuloaga, at Guanajuato, and proclaimed Santa Anna dictator. This affair has caused great confusion at San Louis Potosi. Ex-Governor Barreza had attempted a revolution in the province of Campeachy, which was followed by similar demonstrations in the other provinces.

The Government was making vigorous efforts to suppress the [illegible].

The State Department has recently had under consideration the subject of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, in connection with their privileges in Washington Territory, and it is understood that its action thereon is to the effect that their possessory rights ceased by the limitation of their charters on the 30th of May last as well as under the Oregon treaty.

It will be recollected that these companies some years ago offered to sell their rights to the United States for $1,000,000, and subsequently expressed their readiness to be satisfied with $650,000, for their possessions. The Catholic Missions at Vancouver, and other claims are involved in this decision, which now falling under the administration of the Interior department, is likely to present some important features if not controversy, concerning the titles to valuable lands.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Bank statement for the past week shows the following result: Decrease in loans $775,000; decrease of nett deposits $1,140,000, increase of specie $55,000, increase of circulation $183,000.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamship Star of the West has arrived, with the California mails of the 20th ult.

She brings nearly a million and three quarters in gold.

Among the principal consignees are the following: American Exchange Bank $166,000; Wells Fargo & Co., $344,000; Freeman & Co., [illegible]

The Star of the West left Aspinwall on the 3d, and Key West on the 8th inst.

The U. S. frigate Roanoke was at Aspinwall, all well. The steamship North Star was also in port awaiting the arrival of the steamer Orizaba.

The California advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the Tehuantepec steamer at New Orleans.

The trial of Wm. Williams, at Panama, for the murder of Capt. Junius Otis, of Boston, has resulted in a verdict of homicide in the first degree.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Advices from Peru mention another revolution under the lead of Zeballos Castillo Echique and others.

The revolution in Equador, under General Moreno, has become quite threatening. The regular troops are going over to the insurgents, and the defeat of the government was considered certain. Guayaquil was still blockaded by the Peruvian fleet.

The United States frigates Merrimac and Saranac were at Callao.

The Medical survey held in the case of Commander John C. Long, flag officer of the Pacific squadron, has resulted in his being condemned. He will return home immediately, and will probably be a passenger on the United States frigate Saranac to Panama.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The late Congress appropriated only $15,000 as a preliminary to the making of the next census, for the preparation of blank forms, instructions to marshals, &c; ample time will be allowed for the selection of reliable deputies, and such arrangements will be made by the Secretary of the Interior as will secure the prosecution of the work with more perfectness than heretofore.

Many applications have been made for employment as clerks, but the census bureau will not be organized until next year, when the [illegible].

There is authority for the assertion that however desirable the acquisition of Lower California may be to the Administration, no such proposition is now pending between the governments of the United States and Mexico, as has been stated.

Secretary Floyd's health is slightly improved. He will return to Washington to accompany the President to Bedford Springs on Monday.

The President has recognized Frederick Kuhne as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Cassel at New York.

The Mexican Minister is ill.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says, the Nebraska delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention were admitted to-day, with the privilege of speaking, making motions and questions, connected with their mission.

A petition from the New England Emigrants' Aid Society, asking indemnity for the destruction of the Free State Hotel at Lawrence, was referred.

The Nebraska delegates presented a memorial praying the Convention to take measures to extend the northern boundary of Kansas to the Nebraska River.—Referred to Special Committee.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—A shocking murder occurred in South Baltimore last night. Two rowdies, named Thos. Eaton and Geo. Burke, demanded of Wm. H. Taylor, a peaceable citizen, that he should go into a tavern and treat them. Mr. Taylor refusing, was seized by Eaton and knocked down; when Burke put a pistol to the back of the prostrate man's head and blew out his brains. The murderer escaped, but Eaton was arrested.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The Omaha *Nebraskian*, is giving an account of depredations recently committed by the Pawnee Indians, says $15,000 worth of property had been stolen from the settlers.

Gen. Black is in the field at the head of 250 men and 75 dragoons. The Indian number 2,500.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The Leavenworth Express has arrived from Denver city, in an unprecedented trip of six days, with several passengers and $5,500 in gold dust.

ROME, N. Y., July 13.—The woodshed on the Watertown, and Rome R. R., at this place, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $6,000—on which there is no insurance.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Dates from Elpaso to the 28th of June, state that the Apache Indians had stopped and robbed the overland mail coach near Tucson. They had also robbed the Patagonia mining Co., of several thousand dollars worth of property besides committed a murder at Copper mines, and other depredations.—A detachment of troops was ordered out by Col. Bonneville, but he had not men enough at his disposal to make an effective campaign. He recommends the establishments of four new military posts in Arizona.

There was much consternation at Sonora at the rise of the two Opata and Yaque Indians who are defeating the Mexican troops and advancing on the settlements.

A bitter contest is anticipated in New Mexico between Mr. Otero and Judge Watts for the congressional delegateship.

Since the capture of Lagulas by Pesquiera there has been shipped to San Francisco from Mazatlan, Guaymas and Manzanillo silver to the amount of $1,100,000.

Half as much more has probably been smuggled away by the British war vessels on the coast.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The *Constitution* this morning contains a copy of a dispatch from the State Department, recently sent to our minister at Berlin, on the subject of naturalization. The case is that of a naturalized citizen of the United States, who is a native of Hanover, and who, when he left his native country was neither in the actual service of the Hanoverian army, nor had been drafted to serve in it; but who was, upon his return to Hanover, deprived of his liberty and compelled to perform military service. The President and cabinet concur in the views expressed, taking the ground that the moment a foreigner becomes naturalized his allegiance to his native country has ceased, and he is no more responsible for anything he may say or do or omit to say or do after. Assuming his new character then, if he had been born in the United States should he return to his native country he returns as an American citizen. In order to punish his original government to punish him for an offense, this must have been committed whilst he was a subject and owed allegiance to that government. The offense must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that he might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. Our minister is instructed to demand the release of the naturalized citizen in question.

Foreign Items.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, under date June 21st, says:

Very brief accounts have reached Paris of the frightful massacre at Perugia. It was, it appears, Cardinal Antonelli who gave orders to the so-called Swiss to take the town. The Pope, according to official dispatches, is deeply afflicted at what has taken place, and expressed himself in that sense to the French Embassy at Rome. A commission was to be appointed to investigate this cruel act committed under the government of the head of a Christian Church. The affair of Perugia strongly proves the necessity of reforms in the States of the Church. It is with a government of cardinals alone that such infamous cruelties could be committed as the murder of women and children.

MR. COBDEN'S ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Cobden arrived at Liverpool. Letters for Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell are on board the steamer. He was conducted to the Adelphi Hotel, where a deputation from Rochdale, for which borough he has been returned, waited on him, and addresses were presented from the Reformers of Liverpool. Mr. Cobden replied, and said he had found a most cordial appreciation of the free trade principle in the United States. There was a cordial feeling towards Great Britain. With respect to war, he would be believed England was as well able to maintain a neutral position as the United States.

The American sympathy was in favor of the Italians. Mr. Cobden declined to say anything of his appointment to the Board of Trade till he had first acknowledged Lord Palmerston's letter, offering him the post. Referring to fiscal and customs reform, he was in favor of their complete abolition and of substitution at no distant day of a direct tax on property and a moderate tax on labor, which he thought would make the country far more prosperous. Replying to a deputation from the Peace Society, he expressed his firm adhesion to the principle of peace.—*Cork Constitution*.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE TRADE OF FRANCE.

There is, however, a reverse to this medal, and it is so to be seen in the decrease of trade. Although the embarkation of so many troops and of such enormous quantities of material and provisions has proved a source of great profit to some, yet I am assured that the general commerce of Marseilles has suffered considerably during the last week or two. There have been fewer English ships arrive than for a long time past, and the publication of the Custom house returns for the month of May fully confirms the allegation of a falling off. As they have been anxiously scanned here I may be permitted to refer to them. The tables show for the month of May, 1859, as compared with those of the month of May, 1858, a very unfavorable standard of comparison, a decrease in the importation of coffee from from 7,713 tons to 4,923 tons, [illegible] from 24,641 tons to 10,472 tons, of [illegible] from 449 tons to 430 tons, of grease from [illegible] to 191 tons; of oils, from 3,991 tons to 3,382 tons (the last two being great staples of manufacture in Marseilles;) of wool, from 3,317 tons to 2,041 tons, of [illegible] from [illegible] tons to 362 tons; of pig iron, from 17,784 tons to 3,706 tons of [illegible], from 1,269 tons to 1,318 tons; of pepper, from 667 tons to [illegible] tons; of cocoa, from 480 tons to [illegible] tons, [illegible] paid on unenumerated articles, from £178,173 to £76,769. There has been an increase in the importations of lead, copper, and other materials for war.

If we turn to the tables of exportations we shall find no less striking evidence of the depression occasioned on trade by the war. Articles of dress—*modes*—which may be said to be the staple manufacture of Paris—fell off, as represented by the declared value from £[illegible] 598 in May, 1858, to £14,984 in [illegible] machinery, from £[illegible] to £[illegible]; refined sugar, from 6,[illegible] tons to 4,417 tons; cotton fabrics, from [illegible] tons to 547 tons; [illegible] from 1,[illegible] tons to 828 tons. There was [illegible] decrease in the exportation of [illegible] and spirits, [illegible] new vintages.—*London Times*.

The Sickles Case Again.—The Honorable Daniel Sickles and Wife have resumed their Marital Relations.

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles has sent letters to his most intimate friends, informing them that he has resumed his marital relations with his wife. The letters were written yesterday and to-day, and in consequence of the discovery that months ago he resumed the relations in the most intimate form. His story, for which we have excellent authority, is these:

Mrs. Sickles, during and since the trial, has resided at her outraged husband's country house, situated on Private street, leading from Bloomingdale road, between Eighty-fifth and Ninetieth streets, and overlooking the river. Thomas C. Fields, the Public Administrator of the city, and intimate friend of Mr. Sickles, took a house about June 1st, which is three-quarters of a mile or so above Mr. Sickles' villa, and on a private avenue leading from Bloomingdale road. Mr. Field had not been long in his new quarters before his friend Daniel requested the privilege of occupying a room there, which request was granted.

It was, however, soon observed that Mr. S. was in the habit of leaving the house where he lodged, late at night and returning early in the morning. How often he did this it is impossible to say. But at length suspicion was aroused, and fixed in the right direction. A few mornings ago Mr. Field happened to be with Mr. Emanuel B Hart, whom you remember as a fast and tearful friend of the homicide during the trial; whom should they meet but Mr. Sickles on his return from his morning walk. They asked him where he had been, as friends do. He owned up, and gave answer importing that it was none of their business.

"But," said Mr. Fields, "it is my business, if you have been having clandestine intercourse with a dishonored wife, and living in my house the while, because it sets your morals [illegible]." The upshot of the matter was, Mr. Sickles informed his friends that [illegible] to be done openly henceforth which had been hitherto done clandestinely. It is well understood that Mr. S. could never have made out a case justifying a divorce, on the ground of his wife's adultery. But this news will surprise some persons.—*Cin. Commercial*.

☞ Alluding to the late balloon voyage from St. Louis eastward, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "A short time ago, M. Gervrai, a Parisian, traveled in an aerial machine, part balloon and part flying machine, to Algiers and back, fifteen hundred miles from the starting point, in eighteen hours, or eighty-three miles an hour. These facts would indicate that the power of controlling the direction of the aerial machine is being acquired by balloonists, and that we may yet find a much greater increase to our powers of locomotion than is afforded by the railroad."

☞ Geo. W. Arnold, of Clarion county, Pa., was robbed on board the steamer Forrester while en route from Buffalo to Cleveland, on Monday night, of about $160 and a gold watch worth $150. Arnold was sleeping on the floor of the ladies' cabin, with his pantaloons containing the property under his head, at the time the robbery was committed. On the arrival of the boat at Cleveland, six persons suspected of the theft were arrested and lodged in jail. None of the property was recovered.

☞ The Philadelphia P. O. Department has established over 300 iron P. O. boxes attached to the lamp posts of the city, into which letters destined for the Post-Office are dropped. The lid will always close by its own weight to keep wet out, and by a casting inside the iron tube, the letter, when once dropped in, cannot be seen or extracted until the box is opened by the proper key. There are four collections a day, and one on Sunday.

☞ The Archbishop of Paris (Cardinal Morlot) has refused to attend the Te Deum in honor of the battle of Solferino. He protests that I cannot join in thanksgiving for the murder of fifteen thousand human beings, nor raise a hymn of joy founded upon the pain and misery of others; but I will sing a De Profundis and Requiem for the souls of the departed."

RAPID TRAVELING.—On Saturday we received by way of the Post-Office a Jacksonville paper of March 19, and the day after [illegible] a Pennsylvania paper, reached us after a long journey of more than a month. Its date is June 8. Its items were hardly as fresh as they were three or four weeks ago.

☞ The site of Iranistan, Barnum's country villa, at Bridgeport, Conn., has been sold to Elias Howe, Jr., the sewing machine [illegible].

PEOPLES PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL - - - Editor.
TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of [illegible]
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

A Campaign Paper.

We call attention to the subjoined Prospectus which our friends can cut from the paper and use. It is the cheapest campaign paper in the State, and will be found particularly advantageous for general circulation. Four copies will be furnished for one dollar, and numbers supplied from the present time to the election—each subscriber being furnished with the full returns.

We hope that orders may reach us as fast as possible; as we intend to make the Campaign Press do yeoman service in the canvass. Let it go to every domicil, where its sound, unswerving, reliable Democracy will bring cheer to the household. Its motto is "Equal rights to all—exclusive privileges to none."

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.

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to reach all classes, and entitle it to

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☞ Our friends of the press in this State will please give this a few insertions or call attention to the fact.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL.
July 21st, 1859.

Democratic Meetings.

At the recent meeting of the State Central Committee in this city, the following appointments were made, commencing the canvass in the North West and the Southern counties at the same time.

Hon. Geo. E. Pugh and Gen. Joseph H. Geiger will address the people as follows:

Batavia, Clermont Co., Monday, August 15.
Georgetown, Brown Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16.
West Union, Adams Co., Wednesday, Aug. 17.
Hillsboro, Highland Co., Thursday, Aug. 18.
Washington, Fayette Co., Friday, Aug. 19.
Wilmington, Clinton Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.

Wm. H. Safford, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Major D. W. Stambaugh of Tuscarawas County, will address the people as follows:

Bryan, Williams Co., Monday, Aug. 15.
Defiance, Defiance Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16.
Paulding, Paulding Co., Wednesday, Aug. 17.
Napoleon, Henry Co., Thursday, Aug. 18.
Ottokee, Fulton Co., Friday, Aug. 19.
Perrysburgh, Wood Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.
By Order of the State Central Committee.

The Presidency and the State Canvass.

The Bucyrus "Forum" of last week says:

THE PRESIDENCY is just now troubling some of our Democratic cotemporaries in Ohio unnecessarily. The staunch Democracy of the Union will attend to all that in due time, through judiciously selected delegates. In the meantime let our friends devote all their energies to redeem from the grasp of the enemy our noble Ohio. There are some counties too in our State which may be benefited by the policy thus suggested. Let Presidential scheming sleep and attend for a few months to home affairs. Battle to redeem the State and let Presidential aspirants seek intriguing tools elsewhere than in Ohio. We have no candidate as yet for the next presidency, and shall have no other than the Charleston nominee. Being no man's man we speak thus.

The Hillsborough "Gazette," of about the same date, says:

We notice that several of our Democratic cotemporaries are zealously engaged discussing matters relative to the Presidential campaign of 1860, and urging the claims of their favorite candidates to a nomination by the Charleston Convention; and in doing this they seem to have entirely forgotten, or purposely ignored, as a thing of minor importance, our State ticket—This should not be. The presidential campaign is yet a long way off, and it will be time enough to agitate it after our State election is over. To do so now only lessens our chances of success in the State canvass. The best way, in our opinion, to advance the claims of your choice for President, is to first help carry the State for the Democracy. That accomplished, you will have added much to the prospects of success of your favorite candidate, should he be the nominee.—As it is, nothing is to be gained by discussing the issues which may likely be brought into the Presidential canvass, to the almost entire neglect of our local election,—but, on the other hand, everything may be lost. Let the success of our State ticket, then, be the all engrossing subject. Let us work for it, write for it, and talk for it. Let us open upon the enemy—charge along their lines; nor cease our fire until the conflict is over and a glorious victory won.

There is a remarkable coincidence that this thought should have occurred to two different Democratic editors at the same instant. The "Statesman" in noticing the letter of Mr. Douglas, expressed some such idea, and the seed then thrown out seems to be sprouting freely.—Our Democratic brethren of the Ohio press, are free to act as they please. We are are a careful reader of their papers, and are surprised that they should be charged with remissness in conducting the State canvass. We have not seen one which has not given it marked attention.—While the active campaign is not to commence until August, the press, without exception that we have seen, have exhibited unusual energy in commending the Democratic ticket to the consideration of the people, and pointing a lance at every unclosed rivet of their adversaries.

We cannot perceive the force of the argument that it would be advantageous to the Democracy of Ohio to let the Presidential question sleep.—It is an indifferent cause that fears daylight; and a candidate is not worth supporting whose name must not be mentioned, or at most be only muttered in mysterious whispers. We say this is the time when the Democratic papers of Ohio should speak out boldly, and not by their silence permit unscrupulous politicians to desecrate with impunity their platform by false construction, or misrepresent their favorite statesman, by imputing to him motives and principles that are foreign to his nature, and which he does not entertain.

While we urge and implore them to do all in their power, to omit nothing that will advance the cause of Democracy, and the election of their State ticket, yet we warn them that there is danger in silence as to their Presidential preferences. He may be a most excellent Democrat who is willing to announce that he will "go it blind" for the Charleston nominee—he may be of strong faith, and to him it may matter little what platform may be adopted, or what person designated as the champion of that platform, but, from unmistakable indications, there are schemes on foot which the Democracy of Ohio cannot consistently endorse, and which had better be nipped in the bud, than be permitted to gain strength by seeming acquiescence and silence. The persistent attacks upon Senator Douglas by the Government organ at Washington, its misconstruction of the Democratic platform, its presentation of false issues, its misrepresentation of the principles of Mr. Douglas its abandonment of the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, are sufficient to cause each Democratic press in Ohio to speak out and defend the right. Who is to be injured? What Democratic candidate for a State office is to suffer loss if not defeat, by an expression by the Democratic newspapers of their preference for the Presidency? But us not like craven cowards tremble at the thought that our preference may be known. The Democratic candidate should be a consistent representative of principles.—He should inspire confidence by his past life. He should be one who could bring strength to the Democratic ticket everywhere. He should be a man like Stephen A. Douglas, whose record is patent, that he will not misinterpret Democracy or misconstrue the platform; upright and steadfast in his political principles, unswayed by pestiferous influences, unswerved by flattery, straightforward, earnest, determined and frank. It is not indispensable, in manifesting our preference, that others should be disparaged; but it is indispensable that the platform be adhered to. We may differ honestly about men, but about principles there can be and should be no mistake. We are not willing to take our chances and proclaim in advance that the nominee of the Charleston Convention is good enough for us. We want to know the man, and the platform on which he stands, and if he is likely to stand squarely on that platform. If the Administration had bought up no paper and established no paper to be used for a certain anti-democratic purpose; if its purpose had been concealed from all, as it seems to have been from those who wont see, the recommendation of silence might not be so objectionable. But to be silent is to acquiesce; and to tamely and ignominiously submit, is to be gifted with more pusillanimity than is characteristic of the Democratic party.

What is to prevent a blending of our national interests with those of the State, in the canvass? Are they so separate and distinct that they are not to be named in the same breath?—Will none of the national issues be introduced in the State canvass? Pudge! The canvass will principally turn upon national issues.—State issues will be a mere drop in the bucket. The Presidency will be the theme, and the steps by which it is to be attained, be the ladder by which the State offices are to be reached. Just at this time it is inconvenient for the Ohio "Statesman" to take sides with the Administration, or announce its determination to support Mr. Douglas, but because that paper should be in a quandary, it is no reason other papers, not so situated, should put their fingers on their lips. The Democratic party in Ohio do not expect to succeed by a ruse or trick; or by hood-winking and abusing the confidence of the people. They expect to succeed by boldly proclaiming their principles, and defending them in the presence of the people. They do not expect to have one set for one section, and another set for another section. Bush-fighting may do for guerrillas, but they will take the open plain, and meet the adversary like men, not with the feline stealthiness, that lurks in some covert to spring upon its prey unawares.

How an expression by the press on topics connected with the Presidency is to "lessen the chances of success in the State canvass," we are at a loss to perceive. Will our good friends of the Bucyrus "Forum" and Hillsborough "Gazette" enlighten us on that point? or will the "Statesman," which is father to the thought, descend to an explanation? We most sincerely and earnestly wish the success of the State ticket; nor would we throw a straw in its way to impede its triumphal progress. We are prepared to labor as untiringly as any Democrat in the State for its success, but always honestly, honorably, and with the approbation of our own conscience. We expect to do as good service as any, but shall never disgrace our party by pernicious counsels or by conniving at fraud upon the people. Our flag for the Presidency in 1860 is unfurled—Stephen A. Douglas—and upon the Cincinnati platform without moving a plank. Let those who are timid pursue their own way as they may judge best. Our party adopted the platform on which Mr. Douglas stands, and as an earnest supporter of that platform, we are proud to uphold the name of its great champion.

Judge Ranney and the Power of Congress in the Territories.

The Republican papers are busily engaged in examining the political record of the Democratic candidate for Governor, and are very much shocked to find that in 1848 he was adverse to the Fugitive Slave law, against which they are hypocritically beating now. It has been represented by them, that he took part in a meeting in Mahoning county, in opposition to the law at the time of its passage, strongly denouncing it. They likewise refer to the letter written by him, when a candidate for Congress, in 1848, to S. F. HOFFMAN, in which he used the following language:

"I am in favor of maintaining the freedom of the territories of New Mexico and California in their whole extent, and utterly opposed to authorizing slavery or involuntary servitude of any kind within them, or to any compromise which shall doom any part of them to the curse of human bondage. * * * * * * *

It is conceded that these territories are now free. They must remain so until changed by positive law of the sovereign power. No question is better settled in this country than that slavery exists in a country by virtue of the local law. It is clear that it can no more exist in a territory without such law, than a man can breathe without air. Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, in my opinion, possess the power to establish it. It can only be done by the people when admitted as a State under the general principles of the Constitution. I have no doubt of the power of Congress to erect Territorial Governments, and to provide for the prohibition of slavery within the territories, and I am in favor of and would support such prohibition."

The first charge was met by a point blank denial by the Cleveland "Democrat," which, while admitting that Judge RANNEY was present at the meeting by accident, represented that he spoke but a few moments in opposition to the incendiary resolutions offered on the occasion, and advising moderation and obedience to the law. We re-published the article relying upon its accuracy, which has since been denied by the Republican papers. As the two candidates for Governor will shortly commence the campaign in company, we shall soon know from Judge RANNEY himself, how far he was involved in the proceedings as reported. His connection with the meeting may have been greatly exaggerated, or it may have been as represented by the Cleveland "Democrat," that he counseled forbearance and moderation.

With regard to the letter to Mr. HOFFMAN, the extracts from which, as given by Republican papers, we publish in this article, we may consistently say a word or two. He might have entertained the sentiments expressed as to freedom in New Mexico and California, without a shadow of inconsistency with his present position. It is only the latter clause regarding the power of Congress "to provide for the prohibition of slavery within the territories" that seems in antagonism to the Democratic platform. This letter was written prior to the compromises of 1850, and consequently anterior to the Kansas-Nebraska act in conformity to those compromises, which furnish the substratum of the Democratic creed. It was settled by those compromises and by the Kansas-Nebraska act, that Congress should not exercise this power; but that the settlement of the slavery question should be left to the people of the territories, themselves.

What is said about freedom existing in New Mexico and California, when annexed to the United States, is true. But the principle will not be assailed by the Republicans, when applied to the Louisiana purchase. The excitement growing out of the contention of North and South for the establishment of this very principle, that the law of the former government should attach to the ceded domain, resulted in and produced the compromises of 1850, and relieved Congress from its further consideration.

Before those compromises were established, the Democratic party were very much divided upon the question—the opinions of individuals depending in a great measure upon their location. There were other questions of difference between the parties which were at that time unsettled, and claimed the attention of politicians. That of the negro had not been made paramount to all others. That Judge RANNEY'S views and opinions may have undergone modification since the compromises were effected, does not detract from his firmness of purpose, his attachment to freedom or his integrity as a statesman. It is the settled policy of the government that the whole subject should be referred to the people themselves; which, in 1848, he recognized as belonging to them to determine, when they should come to form a State Constitution, but which in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and in the Cincinnati Platform was left with the people of the territories through their respective legislatures, and the Courts, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Judge RANNEY, then, in maintaining the Democratic platform, is not inconsistent; but he would be as inconsistent as the Republicans, if he were to resist the settled policy of the country, as contended for and sustained by the Democratic party.

The Colored People.

On the evening of the Fourth, as we are informed, a few of our colored people, with their wives and sweethearts, sought admittance to the Promenade Concert, and were refused, whereat they are highly indignant. The wiser and better mannered portion stayed away, well knowing that any attempt, on their part, to mingle in a purely social assemblage of this kind, would be felt and treated by those who got it up for their own entertainment, as an impertinent intrusion.

Independently of all theoretical questions of individual right and equality, the white people of Xenia choose to recognize, in their social capacity, the practical fact of the distinction which Nature has fixed between the two antipodal races. Our colored people ought, by this time, to know—they have surely had hints enough—that they are never invited to any of our social parties, either private or public, simply because their presence is not desired; and that, if they persist in intruding on such occasions, they may expect a rebuff—possibly, sometime, with such an emphatic significance as will effectually check all similar impertinences in the future.—[Xenia News.

Now, this will not be very acceptable news to the Giddings and Spaldings and Bushnells and [illegible] of the Reserve. They would simply regard it as an outrage upon human nature—upon decency, upon good breeding, upon the rights of the negro. Nor are they as fastidious as the more reserved inhabitants of Greene, who think there is yet some social disparity between the two races. And here is the paradox—one in which the friends and sympathizers of Tom Corwin find themselves involved. Tom, himself, is ashamed of the party with which he is acting. He takes every occasion to refer to his own swart complexion as indicative of the affinity between the negro and himself—a joke of which he never wearies, and the applicability of which his political allies receive with apparent satisfaction.

There are a great many patriotic and well-disposed people, who act against the Democracy, but claim to believe with them that the two races should, for their mutual advantage, be kept separate and distinct. They take every occasion to assert that while they oppose the extension of slavery, they are adverse to the equality of the negro with the white, as frankly admitted upon the Reserve.

This demonstration at Xenia is illustrative of the feeling. The "News" is a strong conservative Republican paper, and we imagine is a fair reflector of public sentiment in its meridian. It seems to be unwilling, while "theoretical questions of individual right and equality" are indulged in, to recognize the same right and equality in socialities, and gives a fair warning of what may be the consequences of future attempts to assert this "right and equality."

We are surprised at the practical proscription by the people of Xenia, or at least that portion of them who act in full communion with the people of the Reserve.

They should show less stringency and more forbearance toward their colored brethren, for whose political equality they are daily laboring in their full fellowship with the fanatics who are above all distinctions of color and race, and who would not consider the participation in their Fourth of July or any public demonstration, by the colored people, "an impertinent intrusion."

The "News" admits that the classes of Northern enthusiasts and theories about equal rights, is all wrong, for it asserts "the practical fact of the distinction which Nature has fixed between the two antipodal races." (There is some difference in the formation of the foot, it must be acknowledged, but that is not the fault of the negro.)

We have heard Mr. CORWIN impressively and eloquently appeal to the voters of Ohio, to ponder well, how they exercise this dearest privilege of freemen—the basis of their freedom, the foundation-stone of their government; and exhort them not to cast their suffrage lightly and without mature reflection. He has disclaimed the theory of the mad fanatics, whose whole tendencies go to the equalization of the races politically, and as a consequence, immediate and of necessity, socially; and yet he acts with them. The people of Xenia, and that region, naturally admire and respect him, and are very much guided by his example; and they too swell the columns of the grand army, just now led off by such men as GIDDINGS, WADE, and those who invite the negro to a full participation in the practical workings of the government. They are opposed to the Democratic party, and doubtless find many points of difference; but none so broad and deep as their essential distinction which they assert to exist between themselves and their co-laborers. They apologise for being found in the same love-feast with their fanatic friends, but there they are. They pretend to expect to improve the rising with their leaven. But all former efforts have proved abortive. The Republican party have gone on and on, until they rule with their own expansion, and conservatism has been blotted from their vocabulary. Within one year the stride they have made could not have been anticipated six months ago. As well might the frail vessel that is hurried down the rapids of Niagara attempt to arrest the mighty cataract, as for Mr. Corwin, or his friends and admirers, and followers if you will, while co-operating with the Republican party of Ohio, endeavor to stop its wild and wicked and fanatical career.

We admire Mr. CORWIN—his genius, his attainments, his eloquence, his goodness of heart, but we cannot refrain from an expression of discontent, of reproach rather, that he should act with a party with which, according to his own showing, he has so little affinity, and which does not sympathise with him.

☞ The *Statesman* talks of some one performing the part of Judas "in the heat of the struggle"—a very inconvenient period, a part which that concern takes care to perform before the struggle when, it can safely bestow the thirty pieces.

☞ The *Statesman* may call names "like a very drab," but it cannot conceal its ignorance. It calls a gentleman a skunk and talks of the skunk's "jackal bay." Well posted in natural history!

There is a paper in this city called the *Fact*. [illegible]

The people of "this city" are well aware of it, as its readers greatly exceed those of the *Statesman* in number.

The Galled Jade Winces.

[From the Fact.]

The *Statesman* squeals this morning. Somebody is twisting its tail. It is down upon the "Democratic county officials," Messrs. Champion, COLE and ALBERRY for the appointment of THOMAS SPARROW, Esq., as Commissioner. It says:

"This act of our Democratic county officials has furnished the morning and evening organs of the Republican party, with material for original articles, almost daily ever since the thing happened."

There, now, gentlemen, see what you have done! You have not consulted "the Democracy of Franklin county," which means "us," and the *Post-Office clique*. While we politely inform the *Statesman* that it does not regard the truth in speaking of this paper as the "evening organ of the Republican party," we admit that the appointment of Mr. SPARROW gave us the liveliest satisfaction. We know him to be intelligent, industrious and incorruptible, and beyond the influence of the "Tom Miller clique," whose usurpations have wearied the patience of the people of this county. We expressed our approbation of this appointment, and it gave us pleasure to do so, and it is equally pleasing to know that there could not have been a more popular appointment made by the "Democratic county officials," notwithstanding the mean and contemptible insinuations of the *Statesman*.

When the affairs of the Treasury relating to the stupendous defalcation were to be examined, and other pressing business precluded Mr. DENNISON from acting, Gov. CHASE, had confidence in the integrity and capacity of Mr. SPARROW, and assigned to him the task, which he performed with industry, care and to the satisfaction of all, except those *moussing* politicians who desired to deceive the people by subterfuge and false allegations. Mr. SPARROW'S report was much more intelligible than that of the subsequent committee, invested with full power to send for persons and papers, (which authority he had not,) and quite as satisfactory, although it did not swell into an enormous volume. It was not relished by the *Miller clique* because the basis of the campaign had been arranged by them, through Cox, their representative, upon a deception, that all the money had been abstracted by the successor of BRESLIN, except that portion which the latter had accounted for as deposited in broken banks, some by Gov. CHASE'S advice. Mr. SPARROW, to meet the impatient expectation of the public, fulfilled his duty without delay; and, without attempting to give a party tint to his investigations. He said what has been endorsed by the subsequent commission, that the bulk of the defalcation transpired in Breslin's term, and that GIBSON had endeavored to conceal the frauds by falsehood, and had "disregarded truth and his sworn official duty."

This is about all that the Edgerton-Morgan-and-Kesselle report afterwards disclosed, except that the latter was more copious in details and more confused in arrangement, and besides, it weakened its own force by attempting to involve others in the original defalcation by an exhibit which merely showed that the finances of this great State had been very loosely kept, and the people's confidence very badly abused.

But this is foreign to our purpose. Mr. SPARROW did his duty—he did not fall short of, or go beyond it. He did not bend to the pressure of unprincipled and tricky politicians, and that was an unpardonable offence in their estimation.

Our present business is with the *Statesman's* tortured version of "the appointment of THOMAS SPARROW." It says:

"The motive which governed the county officers in appointing Mr. Sparrow is unknown to us, and therefore we are unable to speak with certainty in reference to it. All will grant that he is qualified to discharge the duties of Commissioner, but we apprehend he is not the only man in the county who is capable."

The qualifications of Mr. SPARROW are thus reluctantly admitted; and although "not the only man in the county who is capable," we might readily conceive that the fact of his being "qualified" was sufficient "motive" on the part of the "Democratic county officials," knowing the respectability, and integrity of the gentleman, to make the appointment. It has not been denied, that we have seen, that there are other capable men, but that fact did not disqualify Mr. SPARROW. But here is the "rub." The *Statesman* says:

"Bolting the ticket is not considered a passport to party favor. He has not felt himself bound to sustain the organization or vote the ticket, for several years past, and his report on the Treasury Defalcation has met the universal condemnation of the party, not only in this county, but throughout the entire State."

Mr. SPARROW would not vote for COX for Congress, because he had good cause to know that he was not reliable. Cox had pretended to be his friend and advised him that he would not be removed as Postmaster, when he had urged the President and obtained his promise to remove him and appoint TOM MILLER. Does anybody blame him for *bolting* Cox? Nay, he did not *bolt* him, for he could not swallow the little trickster.

As to the condemnation of his report by the party, it amounted to this. Cox and MILLER had insisted that the idea should be sedulously inculcated that GIBSON was the defaulter; and the report stood in the way of enforcing the charge, which was to a great extent untrue, as the bulk of defalcation transpired during BRESLIN'S term, whatever band GIBSON may have had in the use of part of the money. These little politicians were frustrated in their knavish scheme by the integrity of Mr. SPARROW. They desired to abuse the public mind by falsehood. Mr. SPARROW said it had been abstracted before Mr. GIBSON'S term of office; and that GIBSON thought not responsible for the defalcation of half a million or more, was untrustworthy, because he had forfeited his official oath.

But, says the *Statesman*: "the Democracy of the county have not had anything to do with the appointment and are in no wise responsible for it. It is the act of the Auditor, Probate Judge and Recorder.

The *Statesman* further adds:

"A little careful consideration and reflection on the part of the county officers, would have induced them to have acted differently, and thus saved themselves and their Democratic friends from the mortifying effects of an act which cannot be regarded otherwise than a blunder.

The Auditor, Probate Judge and Recorder are sworn to discharge their duty, and have faithfully discharged it. The "little careful consideration and reflection" mean a consultation with the *Miller clique* and nothing else, for they have constituted themselves "the Democracy of Franklin County." We are confident the appointment was made by the proper officers after due deliberation and in the faithful discharge of their duty. One more acceptable to the people of Franklin could not have been made. If the *Miller clique* are "mortified" by such a "blunder," it is not the last mortification to which they will be subjected until the people of Franklin County shake off this "old man of the Sea."

In the heat of the struggle he performs the part of Judas, and when the fight is over his jackal bay is heard.—*Statesman*.

You had better take care or he may perform the part of Peter, who left a certain odious character minus an ear.

You can see Marshall holding up his hand to see which way the wind blows.—*Statesman*.

The case is different with the scrub of the *Statesman*, who holds up his [illegible]

—We learn by the Toledo *Blade* that a brute calling himself Philip Gardner, of Cleveland, has been arrested at Sylvania, charged with outraging the person of a little girl, aged 12, by the name of Emma Bagge. She was in a field gathering blackberries.

The First Ward Election.

The *Statesman* is crest-fallen, dumfounded, out of condition, evidently "squelched." The election in the First Ward did not go to suit the *Millerites*. Millerism is on the decline. Its tricks cannot hold out forever. For one the Post-Office swag the multitude, who are not to be gulled any longer by promises of appointments and places. The First Ward is but one of the symptoms. Let it be borne in mind that whatever TOM MILLER touches turns to [illegible]. The people will not be governed and driven by an unscrupulous clique with MILLER and Cox at their head. The ticket that MILLER will get up for the county will be beaten. Mark that!

Yesterday, in the First Ward, the election, as we anticipated, resulted in favor of G. W. OGDEN by a majority of 64 over HONORIUS CRARY. We thought Mr. CRARY was entitled to his seat after the April election, but the proposition came from his counsel to leave the matter with the people; and although in the meantime the city was subjected to expense and the parties to trouble, the matter was left to the people who decided that they preferred another. The Ward is Republican by from thirty to fifty votes. A good deal of sympathy was felt for Mr. CRARY and he obtained votes because of the decision of the Council, which under other circumstances he would not have obtained. It was injudiciously used, and made to his advantage. The "Ted Hall" party is totally "played out" in the First Ward. Their identification with Millerism is well understood, and the generous, Hibernian phalanx so confiding heretofore, will have their eyes opened to the influences which have misled them.

True there are Democrats, who hold to the true principles of the Democratic party, who will not touch any thing which TOM MILLER recommends because however coated it may be, there is corruption beneath.

The election was conducted very orderly and no votes were allowed without rigid scrutiny. It is believed that not a spurious vote was received. Very few ill may were offered. The number of votes polled was 500 against 611 in April. It is possible that several Democrats abstained from voting, which would make up one third of the seeming disparity. Very great exertions were made by the friends of CRARY; but in vain. We have already shown why.

The *Statesman* yesterday claimed CRARY'S election. It said:

"We understand that the Tousey clique are making desperate efforts to defeat Mr. Crary but they will doubtless fail."

He was clearly elected before by the legal voters of the Ward, and if there is a sharp look out kept by Democrats for frauds to-day, he will be elected again. Let the judgment of the people be re-affirmed with redoubled emphasis."

"A sharp look out" was "kept," and he was not elected, despite the *Statesman's* prophecy. Even the *Statesman* confesses that

"There was very few illegal votes polled, notwithstanding a vain effort made by the Penitentiary folks to "run in" men from other wards, or who had not been in the city a week."

Let the *Statesman* point out one illegal vote polled, if it can. Its ungrammatical defiance of truth, is not unexpected; let it make its charge explicit. Who tried to run in illegal votes?

The *Statesman* this morning says of the election:

"This result was not altogether unexpected for the unequal odds against which the Democracy had to contend, makes it almost impossible on a test vote, as that of yesterday was, to carry the precinct. The Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, and Gas Company, are the institutions that defeat the Democracy there as they have done since under the control of the Republicans."

Contrast this with the extract we give from the *Statesman* of yesterday, which claimed that CRARY would be elected, but says now its defeat was not unexpected! What confidence can be reposed in the statements of such an arrant liar with such peculiar brevity of memory?

The cause of defeat is set down to the Penitentiary, the Lunatic Asylum and Gas Company. Why, those institutions were all there when the *Statesman* claimed a triumph. We heard nothing of the convicts or lunatics voting, and the force in the Gas Works was not increased for the occasion. The Republican majority in the ward, which is small, and anti-Millerism will defeat Millerism in that ward at any time.

Of the 500 votes polled, CRARY had 218, and OGDEN had 282 giving the latter a majority of 64. The Republican majority in the ward does not exceed fifty, but anti-Millerism did the rest. We want other candidates in time.

The Statesman's Tactics.

The tactics of the *Statesman* must be admired, in setting down the First Ward as having been always Republican, which is well-known to be false, but under the MILLER regime it bids fair to be so henceforth. The *Statesman* will tell any kind of a lie to shelter itself. The people have not forgotten that two years ago, at the general election, the Ward was carried by 18 majority for H. B. PAYNE, when hostility to TOM MILLER cost the Democrats some twenty or thirty Irish votes! Other instances might be cited of the First Ward being Democratic, only it is unnecessary. In 1858 Cox was beaten by CASE in that Ward *one hundred and eleven votes*, but Cox was not considered the Democratic party, but regarded as TOM MILLER'S creature. The CITY FACT exposed the way in which he had sold himself and the *Statesman* to get government patronage and the Post-Office for TOM MILLER. The ill treatment of Col. MEDARY which subsequently transpired would have increased the majority against Cox another hundred in the Ward, but very few believed that such an outrage would be perpetrated until it had actually transpired. Good, sound, honest, reliable Democrats would not go Cox. Like Mr. SPARROW, they *bolted* him, but that did not make the Ward a Republican Ward. In 1855 the majority of MEDILL over CHASE in the First Ward, was 64—just what the majority of OGDEN now is over CRARY—yet the *Statesman* says the Ward was always Republican. When the Ward went for PAYNE, in 1857, the Lunatic Asylum, Penitentiary and Gas Works were in the Ward, and Mr. CHASE was Governor; but *Millerism* had not shown so bold and impudent a front as it assumes now. Perhaps the recollection of defeat for Sheriff, falling *far behind* the party ticket, had not then quite faded from TOM MILLER'S memory. Nor had the illustrious exhibitions of MILLER and Cox as Postmaster and Congressman filled the Ward with such wondrous admiration for their sagacity as statesmen and disinterestedness as patriots.

We rather think the MILLER dynasty is about playing itself out; and from the estimation in which the *Statesman* is held here at home, that feeble instrument of unscrupulous demagoguery is rapidly playing itself out, too. A mere engine, to assail members of the party who will not bow to MILLER and COX supremacy, and acknowledge MANYPENNY'S infallibility, it is losing all consideration and respect, as well as subscribers, who at best, in the city of Columbus, are few and far between, and although known to the "small by degrees" are constantly growing "beautifully less." Feeding on ill-gained government patronage, it has no sympathy in common with the people of Columbus. A mere leech on the Democratic party—dependent solely upon its position as government organ—there is precious little respect entertained for it out of the very narrow and limited circle whose machinations and intentions it in part represents.—[Fact.

The Falsehoods of the Statesman.

The ridiculous personal abuse of Mr. MARSHALL by the *Statesman*, this morning, shows the utter recklessness of the Central organ, and the absurdities and falsehoods to which it is driven in the blind folly of impotent rage. For several months past, it has, on repeated occasions, applied all manner of epithets to Mr. MARSHALL, calling him "imbecile," "stupid," "blockhead," "fool"—in fine, exhausting the vocabulary of slang picked up before the mast, or at Billingsgate, or in the purlieus of some low sailors' boarding house. We might imagine the editor of the *Statesman* to have dwelt long among the demi-savages of the frontier, where the debasing influences of whisky and vile association have done their worst in corrupting and destroying the entire elevation of character of the untutored man—where language suited to polite ears is rarely heard, and the tongue becomes familiar with low and vulgar phraseology.

We have before informed the *Statesman* that Mr. MARSHALL does not edit this paper. The name of the editor is announced in its columns. It stands as responsible for what appears in the FACT, as the name of GEORGE W. MANYPENNY for what may appear in the *Statesman*.

If satisfaction were demanded for the contemptible and paltry falsehoods, which are current in the *Statesman*, and the vulgar epithets which it so lavishly employs, would MANYPENNY skulk behind the mean subterfuge that he didn't write the article, but that it was written by one of his coalition? While we are for a large liberty to the press, there should be responsibility somewhere, and when an editor's name is announced, he is, and should be responsible for what appears in his paper. MANYPENNY may not write all that appears in the *Statesman*, but if by accident an able article should appear in its columns he would get the credit of it. But that is not likely to happen often.

The article in this morning's *Statesman* referring to Mr. MARSHALL as editor of the FACT is so replete with bald and [illegible] shows a reckless malignity that passes for nothing—is so palpably and glaringly a mean, dirty concatenation of *lies*, that it hardly merits wasting a breath or thought upon it. Mr MARSHALL has his own paper to edit—is responsible for what appears therein, as the editor of the *Statesman* will find whenever he calls upon him, but we take the liberty to represent the responsibility of the FACT, and so distinctly assert that in the thirty or forty lines in the *Statesman's* article in reference to this paper, involving several charges, there is not one particle of truth from beginning to end, nor even the remotest shadow of the truth.—[City Fact.

The Statesman's Efforts to be Harmonious.

The charge made in the *Statesman* of Saturday against Mr. SPARROW, to exculpate itself for its undiguished hostility to that gentleman, that for several years he had disregarded the Democratic organization, caused quite a sensation among the Democrats of the city, who knew the charge to be untrue. A Democrat who had stood at the polls for seven years with Mr. SPARROW, assured us that he had never faltered in that time; but when Cox was a candidate for re-election he declined aiding his accustomed assistance at the Ward polls, because he did not, himself, intend to vote for Cox and would not advise others to do so. He had lost all confidence in Cox, who had meanly deceived him, and was unwilling to endorse the anti-vouvil candidate by his suffrage.

Mr. SPARROW would not, in conformity with the wishes of MILLER and Cox, take the ground that Mr. BRESLIN was [illegible] with the treasury of the State when he believed it to be false, and this is [illegible] by the *Statesman* disregarding the party organization.

Like other Democrats, Mr. SPARROW is unwilling to be dictated to by unscrupulous and selfish knaves who undertake to conduct and control the Democratic party of Franklin county, for which he is set down by the *Statesman*, (which is all the time prating about harmony) as a disorganizer.

If the Democratic party can long survive such generalship as is evinced by the *Statesman* in reading out of the party such old, long-tried and respected Democrats as THOMAS SPARROW, and to cover its assault, misrepresents him grossly and wantonly, it is indeed immortal.

A MODEST REQUEST.—Won't the editor of the *Statesman* please deny the charge that he was in favor of withdrawing the name of Judge Whitman from the Democratic State Ticket and substituting that of Judge Swan therefor? Several days since, it will be remembered, we stated that we had good Democratic authority for saying that he was in favor of such a change; but instead of denying the charge, that brilliant military and political strategist contented himself with calling us all manner of hard names and broadly asserting that we had "no authority, responsible or otherwise," for the statement. Now, if Mr. Manypenny was not guilty, why did he not say so in so many words, and demand our authority for the charge, so that he and ourselves could be placed fairly before the public, instead of making himself more contemptible by dodging the issue and indulging in low, abusive language without cause?

The truth is, the "Colonel" has placed himself in a very awkward and reprehensible position; and to escape therefrom he has adopted the tactics of a certain fish which emits a dirty and offensive substance that discolors the water and hides it from its pursuers. Such a course may possibly save him from the condemnation of his leaders, but it will not satisfy the public. For the purpose, therefore, of doing himself a substantial favor, we again ask him to deny the charge. Won't he please deny it?—"just this once." Do, now—good boy!—*Zanesville Courier*.

Whenever MANYPENNY is cornered, he maintains a "dignified silence" or pours out a torrent of epithets whose flow causes astonishment that one poor head could contain them all.

The *Zanesville Courier*, it will be remembered charged, on the authority of a well-known Democratic correspondent, that MANYPENNY during a visit to Zanesville, or passing through the town, made arrangements for swapping off Judge WHITMAN for Judge SWAN. The "Colonel" attempted to exculpate himself out of the scrape, and although detected himself in furthering the proposition, cried out to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* "the shame! you are very wrong to entertain any such preposterous idea!" Instead of denying the charge of the *Courier* (the Zanesville Democratic paper is also down on MANYPENNY) the editor of the *Statesman* threatens to make Mr. BENNETT remember (a threat which he has no idea of making good) if he should endorse the articles which are set down as written by MANYPENNY? Is not the editor of the *Statesman* responsible for what appears in his paper, and if he desires to hold Mr. BENNETT responsible for what appears in the *Courier*, can he not do so or cause him to disclaim?

PAPERS IN OHIO FOR STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Cincinnati—*Enquirer*.
Cleveland—*Plaindealer*.
Columbus—*People's Press*.
Toledo—*Herald*.
Allen County—*National*.
Delaware—*Standard*.
Clermont—*Sun*.
McArthur—*Democrat*.
Van Wert—*Constitution*.
Sandusky—*Democrat*.
Logan—*Gazette*.
Monroe—*Spirit of Democracy*.

We shall continue our list from time to time, as we receive unmistakable evidence of preference.

Judge Gholson among his Friends.

Judge SPALDING holds this language, in speaking of the SWAN imbroglio.

He was dropped for the reason that he, as a Judicial Officer, recognized the Fugitive Slave Enactment of 1850 to be of binding force in Ohio; and the other two Judges, who were with him in opinion, will be dropped, in the same way, so soon as they are reached in the order of time. We do not recognize men to be Republicans, here, in northern Ohio who will, for a moment, sustain that miserable enactment.

The Ashtabula *Sentinel*, of which J. R. GIDDINGS is corresponding editor, says:

The writer of this article was a delegate; he conversed with delegates from almost all parts of the State, and heard no other objection to Judge Swan than his decision in the case alluded to. Indeed most of them appeared surprised and mortified that his name should be pressed upon the convention after making that decision.

And further, the same paper, and we believe GIDDINGS himself, a delegate, says of Judge GHOLSON:

It was because Judge Gholson believed his slaves had been endowed by their Creator with the right to liberty that he emancipated them and came to Ohio with them.

And yet the Memphis *Avalanche* and other southern papers, charge that instead of manumitting his slaves, he put them on the block and sold them at auction. This had better be examined into by those who consider it an unpardonable sin to "TRADE IN HUMAN FLESH;" and who would not regard a life-time of atonement sufficient expiation for so hideous a crime!

The *Sentinel* and Mr. GIDDINGS further add [illegible]

"His friends asked his nomination because he was devoted to the very doctrines which Judge Swan discarded. In avowing these principles, he proclaims his intention to support them. He is pledged to them. He has the example of Judge Swan's rejection before him. As he takes the oath of office he reads the resolution of the convention that nominated him, declaring the fugitive act not merely unconstitutional, but proclaiming it subversive of the rights of the States, the liberties of the people, and abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world."

We really think that comment is unnecessary; and that Judge GHOLSON will indeed be a favored mortal; if he can satisfy these friends as well as those who entertain different views.

☞ James Birney Marshall, the nephew of his uncle, who had a brother in Congress, and who graduated at an Ohio College, now editor of the Columbus "Press," has a fashion of publishing garbled extracts from this paper.—If he can make any capital for the cause he has espoused, that of making Douglas President, by such a course, why let him rip. When Stephen A. Douglas invested his money to establish a paper for such small potatoes as Jeems to conduct he made a huge blunder. That's all.—[Circleville Herald.

Mr. Bremigam, it is very easy for you to say that we have "garbled extracts" from your paper; it is very easy for you to play the blackguard and betray your folly; it is very easy for you to make an insinuation which to you made little difference, whether true or false; but it would be a difficult task to show that we have "garbled extracts;" it would be difficult to make any capital out of you, if ground into guano and converted to its purposes; and, above all, it would be difficult for you to be anything else but an unmitigated jackass, whose "ears" betray the animal.—We garbled no extracts. We quoted correctly from the *Herald*; not that it was of the least importance that we should have quoted from the *Herald* at all, and if its editor says to the contrary, we wish him to understand that we are not at all surprised at his denial of the truth. As for Mr. DOUGLAS having invested his money to establish this paper, the idea would never have entered other than the noddle of an idiot. It is entirely original with long-eared Bremigam, who may rest under the shadow of his laurels for a week!

[illegible]—We are not the only Ohio editor who is afflicted with the Postmaster disease. Friend Rhoades of the Morrow County *Democrat* has given great offense to the Mt. Gilead incumbent.—Who knows but the order has gone out from Columbus head-quarters! We should infer that the Postmaster who discharges his duties as described by the *Democrat* in the following paragraph, needs a successor.

UNPARDONABLE MEANNESS.—Those of our subscribers, who have been getting their papers at the post office in this place, will please call at the "Democrat" office for their papers hereafter. The Postmaster of this place refuses to deliver our paper. Our pack for Merritt's P. O., in this county, was sent to the Postoffice in this place, last week, and has not been heard from since. Complaints come to us from all parts of the county which satisfies us, that Postmaster High, (as he delights to call himself,) is playing a deep and villainous game with us, which may, probably, lead to serious consequences to himself. We are laboring under great disadvantages, and we ask Democrats to remember the men who are laboring to ruin us, and at the same time professing to be Democrats.

GIDDINGS GIVES FURTHER DEFINING JUDGE GHOLSON.—Joshua R. Giddings considers the election this fall as of the utmost importance for the purpose of determining the proper character of the Republican party—whether it is actively and decidedly anti-slavery, or merely sentimentally so. And that it is to be determined by the boldness, prominence and clearness of the issues acted on—the utter repudiation of the Fugitive Law being one of them. With that idea, he does not mean to allow Judge Gholson to "ignore the main issue under cover of a "dignified silence." He, therefore, presses, on every suitable occasion, the fact, that the Reserve considers Judge Gholson under pledges to sustain Brinkerhoof and Sutliff in declaring the Fugitive Act unconstitutional. In a speech at Oberlin, the other day, he said:

"Mr. Gholson was pledged, strongly pledged, to the deciding of the law unconstitutional, for his friends from Cincinnati had so pledged him, and he was again pledged by being the candidate on the platform, which repudiated the law If he remained a candidate, determined, if elected, to declare the law constitutional, he would be a base man for thus violating pledges strongly made."

That is pretty strong talk, and under which Judge Gholson cannot rest in silence. Indeed, Judge Spalding, on the same occasion, said Mr. Gholson was to be ostracised, and if he did not pledge himself to hold, if elected, the Fugitive Law unconstitutional, he (Spalding) and thousands of others would refuse him their votes.—*Cin. Enquirer*.

DOUGLAS'S POSITION.—In another column we publish a letter written by Hon. S. A. Douglas in answer to certain inquiries by his friends, in regard to presenting his name before the Charleston Convention in 1860. He adheres with his accustomed tenacity to the great principles of Popular Sovereignty — takes nothing back that he said during the Senatorial campaign in Illinois. He stands to-day as he has ever stood upon the slavery question. The same platform in regard to slavery that Douglas stands upon, Clay and the old Whig party stood upon. He is opposed to a slave code to protect slavery in the territories, so is the Democratic party. He differs with the leaders of the Black Republican party in this wise; He believes this government can exist half slave and half free, and also believes that this government was made by white men for the benefit of the white man.—He is opposed to the right of suffrage being granted the negro. On these questions he differs with the Republican party.—*Coles Co., (Ills.) Ledger*.

☞ In Austria no one can receive a license to marry unless he is able to subscribe his name with his own hand to the certificate.

Maine Convention.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, held at Bangor:

Resolved, That all political power is inherent in the people; that all free governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit; that the right of self-government is the fundamental idea of our republican institutions, and the doctrine of the capacity of the people to govern themselves the corner stone of our political fabric, applicable alike to the States and Territories of our Union.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Maine re-assert the great principle of self government, or Popular Sovereignty, as the basis of their policy in reference to the organized territories of the United States.

Resolved, That acting upon the principle of absolute "non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories," which we recognise as eminently just and wise, we are opposed to any legislation by Congress to establish, abolish, regulate or protect slavery in the Territories.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of the Democratic party steadfastly to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise Measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and re-affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, which is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856, and to resist all attempts to interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues, and pledge ourselves to resist any attempt to re-open the African slave trade or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people to control it.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federation Constitution; and that we invoke a more fraternal spirit between the remote sections of our common country.

Resolved, That in the two years' amendment in Massachusetts, under which naturalized citizens are cut off from the exercise of the elective franchise for two years after they have complied with all the conditions of citizenship, we recognize in the self-styled Republican party the proscriptive spirit of undisguised Know Nothingism; and we denounce this attempt to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro, by allowing the fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and withholding the same right from a white man.

Resolved, That the annexation of the Island of Cuba to the American Republic is imperiously called for by the interests of commerce and the demands of free trade, while the geographical position of that Island as the "Key to the Gulf," renders it a necessity with our government to prevent its passing under the dominion of any other European power.

Resolved, That we cordially exchange congratulations with our Democratic friends in other sections of the Union upon the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain in regard to the right of search in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion of Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and in the steady endeavor to retrench unnecessary expenses and to practice a wise economy. With these gratifying results before them of Democratic supremacy we appeal to the people of Maine to sustain, in their future elections, that great party by whose wise statesmanship such results have been accomplished.

WILL THE DEMOCRATS CARRY THE STATE?—We sincerely believe they will Two months ago we thought, as did many others, that our party had scarcely a ghost of a chance; but appearances are very different now. The Republicans have managed the campaign thus far in the most stupid and blundering manner.

They feared the effects of the Massachusetts constitutional amendment on the naturalized citizens, and put a little sugar in their platform to coax them back with. But the Know Nothings considered themselves insulted, and refuse emphatically to aid the Republicans, whatever may be the result.

They made a weak ticket,—one without force and without prestige. The best man before the convention was slaughtered to appease the Oberlinites, and his friends will remember his treatment at the election.

The Republicans of Ohio have become too much abolitionized. They are now led and controlled by Giddings and others of the same stamp. No man can deny that it was this element which sacrificed Swan. Nothing can be more certain than that Ohio is not an abolition State, and this constant tendency of the Republicans to merge into abolitionists has for several years been driving the more conservative from them. Now it has been clearly demonstrated that the Western Reserve abolitionists control the party against the Republicans of Eastern and Southern Ohio. This cannot fail to restore Ohio to the Democrats, and we have an abiding confidence that it will be done this fall.—*Spirit of Democracy*.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—A gentleman of this city inquires the position of the Illinois Senator in regard to the duty of our Government to protect naturalized citizens travelling in European countries. We assure our correspondent, (from the words of Mr. Douglas himself,) that he is distinctly opposed to the doctrine enunciated in the letter of General Cass; that he is in favor of protecting, in every land, the adopted as well as the native citizen. In support of his opinions, he instanced several remarkable cases in which the most powerful nations of Europe have asserted and recognized, among themselves, the absolute right of expatriation.—*Cincinnati Times*.

☞ Mr. Giddings was heard to declare on the streets in Columbus, recently, that he did not care anything about the ticket nominated by the Republicans, but he was determined to have the platform right. In other words, he was determined to abolitionize the Republican party.

He went to Columbus swearing vengeance against Judge Swan, demanded his head, and the demand was acceded to. He next demanded a platform to suit his views, and he got it. His next move will be to get Tom Corwin out of the ranks, which will be hard to do.—*Ohio Press*.

☞ At Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, C. Edward H. Brummaway, President of the People's [illegible] company, a [illegible] and [illegible] man, committed suicide. Cause, temporary insanity, caused by ill health.

PEOPLES PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - - Editor.
TERMS - - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
[illegible]
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

A Campaign Paper.

We call attention to the subjoined Prospectus which our friends can cut from the paper and use. It is the cheapest campaign paper in the State, and will be found particularly advantageous for general circulation. Four copies will be furnished for one dollar; and numbers supplied from the present time to the election—each subscriber being furnished with the full returns.

We hope that orders may reach us as fast as possible; as we intend to make the Campaign Press do yeoman service in the canvass. Let it go to every domicil, where its sound, unswerving, reliable Democracy will bring cheer to the household. Its motto is "Equal rights to all—Exclusive privileges to none."

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.

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☞ Our friends of the press in this State will please give this a few insertions or call attention to the fact.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.
July 21st, 1859.

Democratic Meetings.

At the recent meeting of the State Central Committee in this city, the following appointments were made, commencing the canvass in the North West and the Southern counties at the same time.

Hon. Geo. E. Pugh and Gen. Joseph H. Geiger will address the people as follows:

Batavia, Clermont Co., Monday, August 15.
Georgetown, Brown Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16.
West Union, Adams Co., Wednesday, Aug. 17.
Hillsboro', Highland Co., Thursday, Aug. 18.
Washington, Fayette Co., Friday, Aug. 19.
Wilmington, Clinton Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.

Wm. H. Safford, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Major D. W. Stambaugh, of Tuscarawas County, will address the people as follows:

Bryan, Williams Co., Monday, Aug. 15.
Defiance, Defiance Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16.
Paulding, Paulding Co., Wednesday, Aug. 17.
Napoleon, Henry Co., Thursday, Aug. 18.
Ottokee, Fulton Co., Friday, Aug. 19.
Perrysburgh, Wood Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.

By Order of the State Central Committee.

The Presidency and the State Canvass.

The Bucyrus "Forum" of last week says:

THE PRESIDENCY is just now troubling some of our Democratic cotemporaries in Ohio unnecessarily. The staunch Democracy of the Union will attend to all that in due time, through judiciously selected delegates. In the meantime let our friends devote all their energies to redeem from the grasp of the enemy our noble Ohio. There are some counties too in our State which may be benefitted by the policy thus suggested. Let Presidential scheming sleep and attend for a few months to home affairs. Battle to redeem the State and let Presidential aspirants seek intriguing tools elsewhere than in Ohio. We have no candidate as yet for the next presidency, and shall have no other than the Charleston nominee. Being no man's man we speak thus.

The Hillsborough "Gazette," of about the same date, says:

We notice that several of our Democratic cotemporaries are zealously engaged discussing matters relative to the Presidential campaign of 1860, and urging the claims of their favorite candidates to a nomination by the Charleston Convention; and in doing this they seem to have entirely forgotten, or purposely ignored, as a thing of minor importance, our State ticket—This should not be. The presidential campaign is yet a long way off, and it will be time enough to agitate it after our State election is over. To do so now only lessens our chances of success in the State canvass. The best way, in our opinion, to advance the claims of your choice for President, is to first help carry the State for the Democracy. That accomplished, you will have added much to the prospects of success of your favorite candidate, should he be the nominee.—As it is, nothing is to be gained by discussing the issues which may likely be brought into the Presidential canvass, to the almost entire neglect of our local election,—but, on the other hand, everything may be lost. Let the success of our State ticket, then, be the all engrossing subject. Let us work for it, write for it, and talk for it. Let us open upon the enemy—charge along their lines, nor cease our fire until the conflict is over and a glorious victory won.

There is a remarkable coincidence that this thought should have occurred to two different Democratic editors at the same instant. The "Statesman" in noticing the letter of Mr. Dodson(?), expressed some such idea, and the seed thus thrown out seems to be sprouting freely.—Our Democratic brethren of the Ohio press, are free to act as they please. We are a careful reader of their papers, and are surprised that they should be charged with remissness in conducting the State canvass. We have not seen one which has not given it marked attention.—While the active campaign is not to commence until August, the press, without exception that we have seen, have exhibited unusual energy in commending the Democratic ticket to the consideration of the people, and pointing a lance at every unclosed rivet of their adversaries.

We cannot perceive the force of the argument that it would be advantageous to the Democracy of Ohio to let the Presidential question sleep.—It is an indifferent cause that fears daylight; and a candidate is not worth supporting whose name must not be mentioned, or at most be only muttered in mysterious whispers. We say this is the time when the Democratic papers of Ohio should speak out boldly, and not by their silence permit unscrupulous politicians to desecrate with impunity their platform by false construction, or misrepresent their favorite statesman, by imputing to him motives and principles he does not entertain.

While we urge and implore them to do all in their power, to omit nothing that will advance the cause of Democracy, and the election of their State ticket, yet we warn them that there is danger in silence as to their Presidential preferences. He may be a most excellent Democrat who is willing to announce that he will "go it blind" for the Charleston nominee—he may be of strong faith, and to him it may matter little what platform may be adopted, or what person designated as the champion of that platform, but, from unmistakable indications, there are schemes on foot which the Democracy of Ohio cannot consistently endorse, and which had better be nipped in the bud, than be permitted to gain strength by seeming acquiescence and silence. The persistent attacks upon Senator Douglas by the Government organ at Washington, its misconstruction of the Democratic platform, its presentation of false issues, its misrepresentation of the principles of Mr Douglas its abandonment of the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, are sufficient to cause each Democratic press in Ohio to speak out and defend the right. Who is to be injured? What Democratic candidate for a State office is to suffer loss if not defeat, by an expression by the Democratic newspapers of their preference for the Presidency? Let us not like craven cowards tremble at the thought that our preference may be known. The Democratic candidate should be a consistent representative of principles.—He should inspire confidence by his past life. He should be one who could bring strength to the Democratic ticket everywhere. He should be a man like Stephen A. Douglas, whose record is patent that he will not misinterpret Democracy or misconstrue the platform; upright and steadfast in his political principles, unswayed by pestiferous influences, unswerved by flattery, straightforward, earnest, determined and frank. It is not indispensable, in manifesting our preference, that others should be disparaged; but it is indispensable that the platform be adhered to. We may differ honestly about men, but about principles there can be and should be no mistake. We are not willing to take our chances and proclaim in advance that the nominee of the Charleston Convention is good enough for us. We want to know the man, and the platform on which he stands, and if he is likely to stand squarely on that platform. If the Administration had bought up no paper and established no paper to be used for a certain anti-democratic purpose; if its purpose had been concealed from all, as it seems to have been from those who wont see, the recommendation of silence might not be so objectionable. But to be silent is to acquiesce; and to tamely and ignominiously submit, is to be gifted with more pusillanimity than is characteristic of the Democratic press.

What is to prevent a blending of our national interests with those of the State, in the canvass? Are they so separate and distinct that they are not to be named in the same breath?—Will none of the national issues be introduced in the State canvass? Fudge! The canvass will principally turn upon national issues.—State issues will be a mere drop in the bucket. The Presidency will be the theme, and the steps by which it is to be attained, be the ladder by which the State offices are to be reached. Just at this time it is inconvenient for the Ohio "Statesman" to take sides with the Administration, or announce its determination to support Mr. Douglas, but because that paper should be in a quandary, it is no reason other papers, not so situated, should put their fingers on their lips. The Democratic party in Ohio do not expect to succeed by a ruse or trick; or by hood-winking and abusing the confidence of the people. They expect to succeed by boldly proclaiming their principles, and defending them in the presence of the people. They do not expect to have one set for one section, and another set for another section. Bush-fighting may do for guerrillas, but they will take the open plain, and meet the adversary like men, not with the feline stealthiness, that lurks in some covert to spring upon its prey unawares.

How an expression by the press on topics connected with the Presidency is to "lessen the chances of success in the State canvass," we are at a loss to perceive. Will our good friends of the Bucyrus "Forum" and Hillsborough "Gazette" enlighten us on that point? or will the "Statesman," which is father to the thought, descend to an explanation? We most sincerely and earnestly wish the success of the State ticket; nor would we throw a straw in its way to impede its triumphal progress. We are prepared to labor as untiringly as any Democrat in the State for its success, but always honestly, honorably, and with the approbation of our own conscience. We expect to do as good service as any, but shall never disgrace our party by pernicious counsels or by conniving at fraud upon the people. Our flag for the Presidency in 1860 is unfurled—Stephen A. Douglas—and upon the Cincinnati platform without moving a plank. Let those who are timid pursue their own way as they may judge best. Our party adopted the platform on which Mr. Douglas stands, and as an earnest supporter of that platform, we are proud to uphold the name of its great champion.

Judge Ranney and the Power of Congress in the Territories.

The Republican papers are busily engaged in examining the political record of the Democratic candidate for Governor, and are very much shocked to find that in 1848 he was adverse to the Fugitive Slave law, against which they are hypocritically beating now. It has been represented by them, that he took part in a meeting in Mahoning county, in opposition to the law at the time of its passage, strongly denouncing it. They likewise refer to the letter written by him, when a candidate for Congress, in 1848, to B. F. HOFFMAN, in which he used the following language:

"I am in favor of maintaining the freedom of the territories of New Mexico and California in their whole extent, and utterly opposed to authorizing slavery or involuntary servitude of any kind within them, or to any compromise which shall doom any part of them to the curse of human bondage. * * * * * *

It is conceded that these territories are now free. They must remain so until changed by positive law of the sovereign power. No question is better settled in this country than that slavery exists in a country by virtue of the local law. It is clear that it can no more exist in a territory without such law, than a man can breathe without air. Neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, in my opinion, possess the power to establish it. It can only be done by the people when admitted as a State under the general principles of the Constitution. I have no doubt of the power of Congress to erect Territorial Governments, and to provide for the prohibition of slavery within the territories, and I am in favor of and would support such prohibition."

The first charge was met by a point blank denial by the Cleveland "Democrat," which, while admitting that Judge RANNEY was present at the meeting by accident, represented that he spoke but a few moments in opposition to the incendiary resolutions offered on the occasion, and advising moderation and obedience to the law. We re-published the article relying upon its accuracy, which has since been denied by the Republican papers. As the two candidates for Governor will shortly commence the campaign in company, we shall soon know from Judge RANNEY himself, how far he was involved in the proceedings as reported. His connection with the meeting may have been greatly exaggerated, or it may have been as represented by the Cleveland "Democrat," that he counseled forbearance and moderation.

With regard to the letter to Mr. HOFFMAN, the extracts from which, as given by Republican papers, we publish in this article, we may consistently say a word or two. He might have entertained the sentiments expressed as to freedom in New Mexico and California, without a shadow of inconsistency with his present position. It is only the latter clause regarding the power of Congress "to provide for the prohibition of slavery within the territories" that seems in antagonism to the Democratic platform. This letter was written prior to the compromises of 1850, and consequently anterior to the Kansas Nebraska act in conformity to those compromises, which furnish the substratum of the Democratic creed. It was settled by those compromises and by the Kansas-Nebraska act, that Congress should not exercise this power; but that the settlement of the slavery question should be left to the people of the territories, themselves.

What is said about freedom existing in New Mexico and California, when annexed to the United States, is true. But the principle will not be conceded by the Republicans, when applied to the Louisiana purchase. The excitement growing out of the contention of North and South for the establishment of this very principle, that the law of the former government should attach to the ceded domain, resulted in and produced the compromises of 1850 and relieved Congress from its further consideration.

Before those compromises were established, the Democratic party were very much divided upon the question—the opinions of individuals depending in a great measure upon their location. There were other questions of difference between the parties which were at that time unsettled, and claimed the attention of politicians. That of the negro had not been made paramount to all others. That Judge RANNEY's views and opinions may have undergone modification since the compromises were effected, does not detract from his firmness of purpose, his attachment to freedom or his integrity as a statesman. It is the settled policy of the government that the whole subject should be referred to the people themselves; which, in 1848, he recognized as belonging to them to determine, when they should come to form a State Constitution, but which in the Kansas-Nebraska act, and in the Cincinnati Platform was left with the people of the territories through their respective legislatures, and the Courts, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

Judge RANNEY, then, in maintaining the Democratic platform, is not inconsistent; but he would be as inconsistent as the Republicans, if he were to resist the settled policy of the country, as contended for and sustained by the Democratic party.

The Colored People.

On the evening of the Fourth, as we are informed, a few of our colored people, with their wives and sweethearts, sought admittance to the Promenade Concert, and were refused, whereat they are highly indignant. The wiser and better mannered portion stayed away, well knowing that any attempt, on their part, to mingle in a purely social assemblage of this kind, would be vain and treated by those who got it up for their own entertainment, as an impertinent intrusion.

Independently of all theoretical questions of individual right and equality, the white people of Xenia choose to recognize, in their social capacity, the practical fact of the distinction which Nature has fixed between the two antipodal races. Our colored people ought, by this time, to know—they have surely had hints enough—that they are never invited to any of our social parties, either private or public, simply because their presence is not desired; and that, if they persist in intruding on such occasions, they may expect a rebuff—possibly, sometime, with such an emphatic significance as will effectually check all similar impertinences in the future.—[Xenia News.

Now, this will not be very acceptable news to the Giddings and Spaldings and Bushnells and Langstons(?) of the Reserve. They would simply regard it as an outrage upon human nature—upon decency, upon good breeding, upon the rights of the negro. Nor are they as fastidious as the more reserved inhabitants of Greene, who think there is yet some social disparity between the two races. And here is the paradox—one in which the friends and sympathisers of Tom Corwin find themselves involved. Tom, himself, is ashamed of the party with which he is acting. He takes every occasion to refer to his own swart complexion as indicative of the affinity between the negro and himself—a joke of which he never wearies, and the applicability of which his political allies receive with apparent satisfaction.

There are a great many patriotic and well-disposed people, who act against the Democracy, but claim to believe with them that the two races should, for their mutual advantage, be kept separate and distinct. They take every occasion to assert that while they oppose the extension of slavery, they are adverse to the equality of the negro with the white, so frankly admitted upon the Reserve.

This demonstration at Xenia is illustrative of the feeling. The "News" is a strong [illegible] Republican paper, and we imagine is a fair reflector of public sentiment in its meridian. It seems to be unwilling, while "theoretical questions of individual right and equality" are indulged in, to recognize the same right and equality in social life, and gives a fair warning of what may be the consequences of future attempts to assert this "right and equality."

We are surprised at the practical proscription in the people of Xenia, or at least that portion of them who act in full communion with the people of the Reserve.

They should show less stringency and more forbearance toward their colored brethren, for whose political equality they are daily laboring in their full fellowship with the fanatics who are above all distinctions of color and race, and who would not consider the participation in their Fourth of July or any public demonstration, by the colored people, "an impertinent intrusion."

The "News" admits that the clamor of Northern enthusiasts and theorists about equal rights, is all wrong, for it asserts "the practical fact of the distinction which Nature has fixed between the two antipodal races." (There is some difference in the formation of the fact, it must be acknowledged; but that is not the fault of the negro.)

We have heard Mr. CORWIN impressively and eloquently appeal to the voters of Ohio, to ponder well, how they exercise this dearest privilege of freemen—the basis of their freedom, the foundation-stone of their government; and exhort them not to cast their suffrage lightly and without mature reflection. He has disclaimed the theory of the mad fanatics, whose whole tendencies go to the equalization of the races politically, and as a consequence, immediate and of necessity, socially; and yet he acts with them. The people of Xenia, and that region naturally admire and respect him, and are very much guided by his example; and they too swell the columns of the grand army, just now led off by such men as GIDDINGS, WADE, and those who invite the negro to a full participation in the practical workings of the government. They are opposed to the Democratic party, and doubtless find many points of difference; but none so broad and deep as their essential distinction which they assert to exist between themselves and their co-laborers. They apologise for being found in the same love-feast with their fanatic friends, but there they are. They pretend to expect to improve the rising with their leaven. But all former efforts have proved abortive. The Republican party have gone on and on, until they rule with their own [illegible], and conservatism has been blotted from their vocabulary. Within one year the strides they have made could not have been anticipated six months ago. As well might the frail vessel that is hurried down the rapids of Niagara attempt to arrest the mighty cataract, as for Mr. Corwin, or his friends and admirers, and followers if you will, while co-operating with the Republican party of Ohio, endeavor to stop its wild and wicked and fanatical career.

We admire Mr. CORWIN—his genius, his attainments, his eloquence, his goodness of heart, but we cannot refrain from an expression of discontent, of reproach rather, that he should act with a party with which, according to his own showing, he has so little affinity, and which does not sympathise with him.

☞ The *Statesman* talks of some one performing the part of Judas "in the heat of the struggle"—a very inconvenient period,—a part which that concern takes care to perform before the struggle when, it can safely bestow the thirty pieces.

☞ The *Statesman* may call names "like a very drab," but it cannot conceal its ignorance. It calls a gentleman a skunk and talks of the skunk's "jackal bay." Well posted in natural history!

There is a paper in this city called the *Post—Statesman.*

The people of "this city" are well aware of it, as its readers greatly exceed those of the *Statesman* in number.

The Galled Jade Winces.

[From the Fact.]

The *Statesman* squeals this morning. Somebody is treading on its tail. It is down upon the "Democratic county officials," Messrs. [illegible], COLE and ALBERRY(?) for the appointment of THOMAS SPARROW, Esq., as Commissioner. It says:

This act of our Democratic county officials has furnished the morning and evening organs of the Republican party, with material for original articles, almost daily ever since the thing happened.

There, now, gentlemen, see what you have done! You have not consulted "the Democracy of Franklin county," which means "us," and *the Post-Office clique!* While we politely inform the *Statesman* that it does not regard the truth in speaking of this paper as the "evening organ of the Republican party," we admit that the appointment of Mr. SPARROW gave us the liveliest satisfaction. We knew him to be intelligent, industrious and incorruptible, and beyond the influence of the "TOM MILLER clique," whose usurpations have wearied the patience of the people of this county. We expressed our approbation of this appointment, and it gave us pleasure to do so; and it is equally pleasing to know that there could not have been a more popular appointment made by the "Democratic county officials," notwithstanding the mean and contemptible insinuations of the *Statesman.*

When the affairs of the Treasury relating to the stupendous defalcation were to be examined, and other pressing business precluded Mr. DENNISON from acting, Gov. CHASE, had confidence in the integrity and capacity of Mr. SPARROW, and assigned to him the task, which he performed with industry, care and to the satisfaction of all, except those [illegible] politicians who desired to deceive the people by subterfuge and false allegations. Mr. SPARROW's report was much more intelligible than that of the subsequent committee, invested with full power to send for persons and papers, (which authority he had not,) and quite as satisfactory, although it did not swell into an enormous volume. It was not relished by the *Miller clique,* because the basis of the campaign had been arranged by them, through COX, their representative, upon a deception, that all the money had been abstracted by the successor of BRESLIN, except that portion which the latter had accounted for as deposited in broken banks, some by Gov. CHASE's advice. Mr. SPARROW, to meet the impatient expectation of the public, fulfilled his duty without delay; and, without attempting to give a party bias to his investigations. He said what has been endorsed by the subsequent commission, that the bulk of the defalcation transpired in BRESLIN's term, and that GIBSON had endeavored to conceal the frauds by falsehood, and had "disregarded truth and his sworn official duty."

This is about all that the Edgerton-Morgan-and-Reemelin report afterwards disclosed, except that the latter was more copious in details and more confused in arrangement, and besides, it weakened its own force by attempting to involve others in the original defalcation by an exhibit which merely showed the finances of this great State had been very loosely kept, and the people's confidence very badly abused.

But this is foreign to our purpose. Mr. SPARROW did his duty—he did not fall short of, or go beyond it. He did not bend to the pressure of unprincipled and tricky politicians, and that was an unpardonable offence in their estimation.

Our present business is with the *Statesman's* animadversions on "the appointment of THOMAS SPARROW." It says:

"The motive which governed the county officers in appointing Mr. Sparrow is unknown to us, and therefore we are unable to speak with certainty in reference to it. All will admit that he is qualified to discharge the duties of Commissioner, but we apprehend he is not the only man in the county who is capable."

The qualifications of Mr. SPARROW are thus reluctantly admitted; and although "not the only man in the county who is capable," we might readily conceive that the fact of his being "qualified" was sufficient "motive" on the part of the "Democratic county officials," knowing the respectability, and integrity of the gentleman, to make the appointment. It has not been denied, that we have seen, that there are other capable men, but that fact did not *disqualify* Mr. SPARROW. But here is the "rub." The *Statesman* says:

"Bolting the ticket is not considered a passport to party favor. He has not felt himself bound to sustain the organization or vote the ticket, for several years past, and his report on the Treasury Defalcation has met the universal condemnation of the party, not only in this county, but throughout the entire State."

Mr. SPARROW would not vote for COX for Congress, because he had good cause to know that he was not reliable. COX had pretended to be his friend and advised him that he would not be removed as Postmaster, when he had urged the President and obtained his promise to remove him and appoint TOM MILLER. Does anybody blame him *for bolting* COX? Nay, he did not *bolt* him, for he could not swallow, the little trickster.

As to the condemnation of his report by the party, it amounted to this. COX and MILLER had insisted that the idea should be sedulously inculcated that GIBSON was the defaulter; and the report stood in the way of enforcing the charge, which was to a great extent untrue, as the bulk of defalcation transpired during BRESLIN's term, whatever hand GIBSON may have had in the use of part of the money. These little politicians were frustrated in their knavish scheme by the integrity of Mr. SPARROW. They desired to abuse the public mind by falsehood. Mr. SPARROW said it had been abstracted before Mr. GIBSON's term of office; and that GIBSON thought not responsible for the defalcation of half a million or more, was untrustworthy, because he had forfeited his official oath.

But, says the *Statesman:* "the Democracy of the county have not had anything to do with the appointment and are in no wise responsible for it. It is the act of the Auditor, Probate Judge and Recorder."

The *Statesman* further adds:

"A little careful consideration and reflection on the part of the county officers, would have induced them to have acted differently, and thus saved themselves and their Democratic friends from the mortifying effects of an act which cannot be regarded otherwise than a blunder."

The Auditor, Probate Judge and Recorder are sworn to discharge their duty, and have faithfully discharged it. The "little careful consideration and reflection" means a consultation with the *Miller clique* and nothing else, for they have constituted themselves "the Democracy of Franklin County." We are confident the appointment was made by the proper officers after due deliberation and in the faithful discharge of their duty. One more acceptable to the people of Franklin could not have been made. If the *Miller clique* are "mortified" by such a "blunder," it is not the last mortification to which they will be subjected until the people of Franklin County shake off this "old man of the Sea."

In the heat of the struggle he performs the part of Judas, and when the fight is over his jackal bay is heard.—*Statesman.*

You had better take care or he may perform the part of Peter, who left a certain obnoxious character minus an ear.

You can see Marshall holding up his hand to see which way the wind blows.—*Statesman.*

The case is different with the scrub of the *Statesman,* who holds up his snout(?).

—We learn by the Toledo *Blade* that a brute calling himself Philip Gardner, of Cleveland, has been arrested at Sylvania, charged with outraging the person of a little girl, aged 12, by the name of Emma Suggs. She was in a field gathering blackberries.

The First Ward Election.

The *Statesman* is crest-fallen, dumfounded, out of condition, evidently "departed." The election in the First Ward did not go to suit the *Millerites.* Millerism is on the decline. Its tricks cannot hold out forever. For one [illegible] the Post-Office [illegible] the multitude, who are not to be gulled any longer by promises of appointments and places. The First Ward is but one of the symptoms. Let it be borne in mind that whatever TOM MILLER touches turns to [illegible]. The people will not be governed and driven by an unscrupulous clique with MILLER and COX at their head. The ticket that MILLER will get up for the county will be beaten. Mark that!

Yesterday, in the First Ward, the election, as we anticipated, resulted in favor of S. E. OGDEN by a majority of 64 over [illegible] CRARY. We thought Mr. CRARY was entitled to his seat after the April election, but the proposition came from his counsel to leave the matter with the people; and although in the meantime the city was subjected to expense and the parties to trouble, the matter was left to the people who decided that they preferred another. The Ward is Republican by from thirty to fifty votes. A good deal of sympathy was felt for Mr. CRARY and he obtained votes because of the decision of the Council, which under other circumstances he would not have obtained. It was industriously used, and much to his advantage. The "Ted Hall"(?) party is totally "played out" in the First Ward. Their identification with Millerism is well understood; and the generous Hibernian phalanx so confiding heretofore, will have their eyes opened to the influences which have misled them.

When there are Democrats, who hold to the true principles of the Democratic party, who will not touch any thing which TOM MILLER recommends because however coated it may be, there is corruption beneath.

The election was conducted very orderly and no votes were allowed without rigid scrutiny. It is believed that not a spurious vote was received. Very few if any were offered. The number of votes polled was 500 against 611 in April. It is possible that several Democrats abstained from voting, which would make up one third of the seeming disparity. Very great exertions were made by the friends of CRARY, but in vain. We have already shown why.

The *Statesman* yesterday claimed CRARY's election. It said:

"We understand that the Joany(?) clique are making desperate efforts to defeat Mr. Crary but they will doubtless fail.

He was clearly elected before by the legal voters of the Ward, and if there is a sharp look out kept by Democrats for frauds to-day, he will be elected again. Let the judgment of the people be re-affirmed with redoubled emphasis."

"A sharp look out" was "kept," and he was not elected, despite the *Statesman's* prophecy. Even the *Statesman* confesses that

"There was very few illegal votes polled, notwithstanding a vain effort made by the Penitentiary folks to "run in" men from other wards, or who had not been in the city a week."

Let the *Statesman* point out one illegal vote polled, if it can. Its ungrammatical defiance of truth, is not unexpected; let it make its charge explicit. Who tried to run in illegal votes?

The *Statesman* this morning says of the election:

"This result was not altogether unexpected for the unequal odds against which the Democracy had to contend, makes it almost impossible on a test vote, as that of yesterday was, to carry the precinct. The Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum, and Gas Company, are the institutions that defeat the Democracy there as they have done since under the control of the Republicans."

Contrast this with the extract we give from the *Statesman* of yesterday, which claimed that CRARY would be elected, but says now its defeat was not unexpected! What confidence can be reposed in the statements of such an arrant liar with such peculiar brevity of memory?

The cause of defeat is set down to the Penitentiary, the Lunatic Asylum and Gas Company. Why, those institutions were all there when the *Statesman* claimed a triumph. We heard nothing of the convicts or lunatics voting, and the force in the Gas Works was not increased for the occasion. The Republican majority in the ward, which is small, and anti-Millerism will defeat Millerism in that ward at any time.

Of the 500 votes polled, CRARY had 218, and OGDEN had 282 giving the latter a majority of 64. The Republican majority in the ward does not exceed fifty, but anti-Millerism did the rest. We warn other candidates in time.

The Statesman's Tactics.

The tactics of the *Statesman* must be admired, in setting down the First Ward as having been always Republican, which is well-known to be false, but under the MILLER regime it bids fair to be so henceforth. The *Statesman* will tell any kind of a lie to shelter itself. The people have not forgotten that two years ago, at the general election, the Ward was carried by 19 majority for W. B. PAYNE, when hostility to TOM MILLER cost the Democrats some twenty or thirty Irish votes! Other instances might be cited of the First Ward being Democratic, only it is unnecessary. In 1856 COX was beaten by CASE in that Ward *one hundred and eleven votes,* but COX was not considered the Democratic party, but regarded as TOM MILLER's creature. The CITY FACT exposed the way in which he had sold himself and the *Statesman* to get government patronage and the Post-Office for TOM MILLER. The ill-treatment of Col. MEDARY which subsequently transpired would have increased the majority against COX another hundred in the Ward, but very few believed that such an outrage would be perpetrated until it had actually transpired. Good, sound, honest, reliable Democrats would not go COX. Like Mr. SPARROW, they *bolted* him, but that did not make the Ward a Republican Ward. In 1855 the majority of MEDILL over CHASE in the First Ward, was 64—just what the majority of OGDEN now is over CRARY—yet the *Statesman* says the Ward was always Republican. When the Ward went for PAYNE, in 1857, the Lunatic Asylum, Penitentiary and Gas Works were in the Ward, and Mr. CHASE was Governor; but *Millerism* had not shown so bold and impudent a front as it assumes now. Perhaps the recollection of defeat for Sheriff, falling far behind the party ticket, had not then quite faded from TOM MILLER's memory. Nor had the illustrious exhibitions of MILLER and COX as Postmaster and Congressman filled the Ward with such wondrous admiration for their sagacity as statesmen and disinterestedness as patriots.

We rather think the MILLER dynasty is about playing itself out; and from the estimation in which the *Statesman* is held here at home, that feeble instrument of unscrupulous demagoguery is rapidly playing itself out, too. A mere engine, an small members of the party who will not bow to MILLER and COX supremacy, and acknowledge MANYPENNY's infallibility, it is losing all consideration and respect, as well as subscribers, who at best, in the city of Columbus, are few and far between, and although known to be "small by degrees" are constantly growing "beautifully less." Feeding on ill-gained government patronage, it has no sympathy in common with the people of Columbus. A mere leech on the Democratic party—dependent solely upon its position as government organ—there is precious little respect entertained for it out of the very narrow and limited circle whose machinations and intentions it in part represents.—[Fact.

The Falsehoods of the Statesman.

The ridiculous personal abuse of Mr. MARSHALL by the *Statesman,* this morning, shows the utter recklessness of the Central organ, and the absurdities and falsehoods to which it is driven in the blind fury of impotent rage. For several months past, it has, on repeated occasions, applied all manner of epithets to Mr. MARSHALL, calling him, "imbecile," "stupid," "blockhead," "fool"—in fine, exhausting the vocabulary of slang picked up before the mast, or at Billingsgate, or in the purlieus of some low sailors' boarding house. We might imagine the editor of the *Statesman* to have dwelt long among the demi-savages of the frontier, where the debasing influences of whisky and its association have done their worst in corrupting and destroying the native elevation of character of the untutored red man—where language suited to polite ears is rarely heard, and the tongue becomes familiar with low and vulgar phraseology.

We have before informed the *Statesman* that Mr. MARSHALL does not edit this paper. The name of the editor is announced in its columns. It stands as responsible for what appears in the FACT as the name of GEORGE W. MANYPENNY for what may appear in the *Statesman.*

If satisfaction were demanded for the contemptible and paltry falsehoods, which are current in the *Statesman,* and the vulgar epithets which it so lavishly employs, would MANYPENNY skulk behind the mean subterfuge that he didn't write the article, but that it was written by one of his scullions? While we are for a large liberty in the press, there should be responsibility somewhere, and when an editor's name is announced, he is, and should be responsible for what appears in his paper. MANYPENNY may not write all that appears in the *Statesman,* but if by accident an able article should appear in its columns he would get the credit of it. But that is not likely to happen often.

The article in this morning's *Statesman* referring to Mr. MARSHALL as editor of the FACT is so replete with bald and unblushing falsehood—shows a reckless malignity that pauses at nothing—is so palpably and glaringly a mean, dirty concatenation of *lies,* that it hardly merits wasting a breath or thought upon it. Mr. MARSHALL has his own paper to edit—is responsible for what appears therein, as the editor of the *Statesman* will find whenever he calls upon him, but we take the liberty to represent the responsibility of the FACT, and as distinctly assert that in the thirty or forty lines in the *Statesman's* article in reference to this paper, involving several charges, there is not one particle of truth from beginning to end, nor even the remotest shadow of the truth.—[City Fact.

The Statesman's Efforts to be Harmonious.

The charge made in the *Statesman* of Saturday against Mr. SPARROW, to exculpate itself for its undisguised hostility to that gentleman, that for several years he had disregarded the Democratic organization, caused quite a sensation among the Democrats of the city, who knew the charge to be untrue. A Democrat who had stood at the polls for seven years with Mr. SPARROW, assured us that he had never faltered in that time; but when COX was a candidate for re-election he declined taking his accustomed station at the Ward polls, because he did not, himself, intend to vote for COX and would not advise others to do so. He had lost all confidence in COX, who had meanly deceived him, and was unwilling to endorse the anti-weevil candidate by his suffrage.

Mr. SPARROW would not, in conformity with the wishes of MILLER and COX, take the ground that not BRESLIN, but GIBSON had made away with the treasure of the State, when he believed it to be false, and this is considered by the *Statesman* disregarding the party organization.

Like other Democrats, Mr. SPARROW is unwilling to be dictated to by unscrupulous and selfish knaves who undertake to conduct and control the Democratic party of Franklin county, for which he is set down by the *Statesman,* (which is all the time prating about harmony) as a disorganizer.

If the Democratic party can long survive such generalship as is evinced by the *Statesman* in reading out of the party such old, long-tried and respected Democrats as THOMAS SPARROW, and to cover its assaults, misrepresents him, grossly and wantonly, it is indeed immortal.

A MODEST REQUEST.—Won't the editor of the *Statesman* please deny the charge that he was in favor of withdrawing the name of Judge Whitman from the Democratic State Ticket and substituting that of Judge Swan therefor? Several days since, it will be remembered, we stated that we had good Democratic authority for saying that he was in favor of such a change; but instead of denying the charge, that brilliant military and political strategist contented himself with calling us all manner of hard names and broadly asserting that we had "no authority, responsible or otherwise," for the statement. Now, if Mr. Manypenny was not guilty, why did he not say so in so many words, and demand our authority for the charge, so that he and ourselves could be placed fairly before the public, instead of making himself more contemptible by dodging the issue and indulging in low, abusive language without [illegible].

The truth is, the "Colonel" has placed himself in a very awkward and reprehensible position; and to escape therefrom he has adopted the tactics of a certain fish which emits a dirty and offensive substance that discolors the water and hides it from its pursuers. Such a course may possibly save him from the condemnation of his leaders, but it will not satisfy the public. For the purpose, therefore, of doing himself a substantial favor, we again ask him to deny the charge. Won't he please deny it?—"just this once." Do, now—good boy!—*Zanesville Courier.*

Whenever MANYPENNY is cornered, he maintains a "dignified silence" or pours out a torrent of epithets whose flow causes astonishment that one poor head could contain them all.

The Zanesville *Courier,* it will be remembered charged, on the authority of a well-known Democratic correspondent, that MANYPENNY during a visit to Zanesville, or passing through the town, made arrangements for swapping off Judge WHITMAN for Judge SWAN. The "Colonel" attempted to equivocate himself out of the scrape, and although detected himself in furthering the proposition, cried out to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* "for shame! you are very wrong to entertain any such preposterous idea!" Instead of denying the charge of the *Courier* (the Zanesville Democratic paper is also down on MANYPENNY) the editor of the *Statesman* threatens to make Mr. BENNETT remember (a threat which he has no idea of making good) if he should endorse the articles which are set down as written by MANYPENNY. Is not the editor of the *Statesman* responsible for what appears in his paper, and if he desires to hold Mr. BENNETT responsible for what appears in the *Courier,* can he not do so or cause him to disclaim?

PAPERS IN OHIO FOR STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Cincinnati—*Enquirer.*
Cleveland—*Plaindealer.*
Columbus—*People's Press.*
Toledo—*Herald.*
Allen County—*National.*
Delaware—*Standard.*
Clermont—*Sun.*
McArthur—*Democrat.*
Van Wert—*Constitution.*
Sandusky—*Democrat.*
Logan—*Gazette.*
Monroe—*Spirit of Democracy.*

We shall continue our list from time to time, as we receive unmistakable evidences of preference.

Judge Gholson among his Friends.

Judge SPALDING holds this language, in speaking of the SWAN imbroglio.

He was dropped for the reason that he, as a Judicial Officer, recognized the Fugitive Slave Enactment of 1850 to be of binding force in Ohio; and the other two Judges, who were with him in opinion, will be dropped, in the same way, so soon as they are reached in the order of time. We do not recognize men to be Republicans, here, in northern Ohio who will, for a moment, sustain that miserable enactment.

The Ashtabula *Sentinel,* of which J. R. GIDDINGS is corresponding editor, says:

The writer of this article was a delegate; he conversed with delegates from almost all parts of the State, and heard no other objection to Judge Swan than his decision in the case alluded to. Indeed most of them appeared surprised and mortified that his name should be pressed upon the convention after making that decision.

And further, the same paper, and we believe GIDDINGS himself, a delegate, says of Judge GHOLSON:

It was because Judge Gholson believed his slaves had been endowed by their Creator with the right to liberty that he emancipated them and came to Ohio with them.

And yet the Memphis *Avalanche* and other southern papers, charge that instead of manumitting his slaves, he put them on the block and sold them at auction. This had better be examined into by those who consider it an unpardonable sin to "TRADE IN HUMAN FLESH;" and who would not regard a life-time of atonement sufficient expiation for so hideous a crime!

The *Sentinel* and Mr. GIDDINGS further add:

"His friends asked his nomination because he was devoted to the very doctrines which Judge Swan discarded. In avowing these principles, he proclaims his intention to support them. He is pledged to them. He has the example of Judge Swan's rejection before him. As he takes the oath of office he wears the resolution of the convention that nominated him, declaring the fugitive act not merely unconstitutional, but proclaiming it subversive of the rights of the States, the liberties of the people, and abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world."

We really think that comment is unnecessary; and that Judge GHOLSON will indeed be a favored mortal; if he can satisfy these friends as well as those who entertain different views.

☞ James Birney Marshall, the nephew of his uncle, who had a brother in Congress, and who graduated at an Ohio College, now editor of the Columbus "Press," has a fashion of publishing garbled extracts from this paper.—If he can make any capital for the cause he has espoused, that of making Douglas President, by such a course, why let him rip. When Stephen A. Douglas invested his money to establish a paper for such small potatoes as Jeems to conduct he made a huge blunder. That's all.—[Circleville Herald.

Mr. Bremigam, it is very easy for you to say that we have "garbled extracts" from your paper; it is very easy for you to play the blackguard and betray your folly; it is very easy for you to make an insinuation which to you made little difference, whether true or false; but it would be a difficult task to show that we have "garbled extracts;" it would be difficult to make any capital out of you, if ground into guano and converted to its purposes; and, above all, it would be difficult for you to be anything else but an unmitigated jackass, whose "ears" betray the animal.—We garbled no extracts. We quoted correctly from the *Herald;*" not that it was of the least importance that we should have quoted from the *Herald* at all, and if its editor says to the contrary, we wish him to understand that we are not at all surprised at his denial of the truth. As for Mr. DOUGLAS having invested his money to establish this paper, the idea would never have entered other than the noddle of an idiot. It is entirely original with long-eared Bremigam, who may rest under the shadow of his laurels for a week!

POSTMASTERS(?).—We are not the only Ohio editor who is afflicted with the Postmaster disease. Friend Rhoades of the Morrow County *Democrat* has given great offense to the Mt. Gilead incumbent.—Who knows but the order has gone out from Columbus head-quarters! We should infer that the Postmaster who discharges his duties as described by the *Democrat* in the following paragraph, needs a successor.

UNPARALLELED MEANNESS.—Those of our subscribers, who have been getting their papers at the post office in this place, will please call at the "Democrat" office for their papers hereafter. The Postmaster of this place refuses to deliver our paper. Our pack for Merritt's P. O., in this county, was sent to the Postoffice in this place, last week, and has not been heard from since. Complaints come to us from all parts of the county which satisfies us, that Postmaster High, (as he delights to call himself,) is playing a deep and villainous game with us, which may, probably, lead to serious consequences to himself. We are laboring under great disadvantages, and we ask Democrats to remember the men who are laboring to ruin us, and at the same time professing to be Democrats.

GIDDINGS STILL FURTHER DEFINING JUDGE GHOLSON.—Joshua R. Giddings considers the election this fall as of the utmost importance for the purpose of determining the proper character of the Republican party—whether it is actively and decidedly anti-slavery, or merely sentimentally so. And that is to be determined by the boldness, prominence and clearness of the issues noted on—the utter repudiation of the Fugitive Law being one of them. With that idea, he does not mean to allow Judge Gholson to ignore the main issue under cover of a "dignified silence." He, therefore, presses, on every suitable occasion, the fact, that the Reserve considers Judge Gholson under pledges to sustain Brinkerhoof and Sutliff in declaring the Fugitive Act unconstitutional. In a speech at Oberlin, the other day, he said:

"Mr. Gholson was pledged, strongly pledged, to the deciding of the law unconstitutional, for his friends from Cincinnati had so pledged him, and he was again pledged by being the candidate on the platform, which repudiated the law. If he remained a candidate, determined, if elected, to declare the law constitutional, he would be a base man for thus violating pledges strongly made."

That is pretty strong talk, and under which Judge Gholson cannot rest in silence. Indeed, Judge Spalding, on the same occasion, said Mr. Gholson was to be catechised, and if he did not pledge himself to hold, if elected, the Fugitive Law unconstitutional, he (Spalding) and thousands of others would refuse him their votes.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

DOUGLAS'S POSITION.—In another column we publish a letter written by Hon. S. A. Douglas in answer to certain inquiries by his friends, in regard to presenting his name before the Charleston Convention in 1860. He adheres with his accustomed tenacity to the great principle of Popular Sovereignty — takes nothing back that he said during the Senatorial campaign in Illinois. He stands to-day as he has ever stood upon the slavery question. The same platform in regard to slavery that Douglas stands upon, Clay and the old Whig party stood upon. He is opposed to a slave code to protect slavery in the territories, so is the Democratic party. He differs with the leaders of the Black Republican party in this wise; He believes this government can exist half slave and half free, and also believes that this government was made by white men for the benefit of the white man.—He is opposed to the right of suffrage being granted the negro. On these questions he differs with the Republican party.—*Coles Co., (Ills.) Ledger.*

☞ In Austria no one can receive a license to marry unless he is able to subscribe his name with his own hand to the certificate.

Maine Convention.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention, held at Bangor:

Resolved, That all political power is inherent in the people; that all free governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit; that the right of self-government is the fundamental idea of our republican institutions, and the doctrine of the capacity of the people to govern themselves the corner stone of our political fabric, applicable alike to the States and Territories of our Union.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Maine re-assert the great principle of self government, or Popular Sovereignty, as the basis of their policy in reference to the organized territories of the United States.

Resolved, That acting upon the principle of absolute "non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories," which we recognize as eminently just and wise, we are opposed to any legislation by Congress to establish, abolish, regulate or protect slavery in the Territories.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of the Democratic party steadfastly to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise Measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and re-affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, which is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856, and to resist all attempts to interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues, and pledge ourselves to resist any attempt to re-open the African slave trade or a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people to control it.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federation Constitution; and that we invoke a more fraternal spirit between the remote sections of our common country.

Resolved, That in the two years' amendment in Massachusetts, under which naturalized citizens are cut off from the exercise of the elective franchise for two years after they have complied with all the conditions of citizenship, we recognise in the self-styled Republican party the proscriptive spirit of undisguised Know Nothingism; and we denounce this attempt to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro, by allowing the fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and withholding the same right from a white man.

Resolved, That the annexation of the Island of Cuba to the American Republic is imperiously called for by the interests of commerce and the demands of free trade, while the geographical position of that Island as the "Key to the Gulf," renders it a necessity with our government to prevent its passing under the dominion of any other European power.

Resolved, That we cordially exchange congratulations with our Democratic friends in other sections of the Union upon the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain in regard to the right of search in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion of Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and in the steady endeavor to retrench unnecessary expenses and to practice a wise economy. With these gratifying results before them of Democratic supremacy we appeal to the people of Maine to sustain, in their future elections, that great party by whose wise statesmanship such results have been accomplished.

WILL THE DEMOCRATS CARRY THE STATE?—We sincerely believe they will. Two months ago we thought, as did many others, that our party had scarcely a ghost of a chance; but appearances are very different now. The Republicans have managed the campaign thus far in the most stupid and blundering manner.

They feared the effects of the Massachusetts constitutional amendment on the naturalized citizens, and put a little sugar in their platform to coax them back with. But the Know Nothings considered themselves insulted, and refuse emphatically to aid the Republicans, whatever may be the result.

They made a weak ticket,—one without force and without prestige. The best man before the convention was slaughtered to appease the Oberlinites, and his friends will remember his treatment at the election.

The Republicans of Ohio have become too much abolitionized. They are now led and controlled by Giddings and others of the same stamp. No man can deny that it was this element which sacrificed Swan. Nothing can be more certain than that Ohio is not an abolition State, and this constant tendency of the Republicans to merge into abolitionists has for several years been driving the more conservative from them. Now it has been clearly demonstrated that the Western Reserve abolitionists control the party against the Republicans of Eastern and Southern Ohio. This cannot fail to restore Ohio to the Democrats, and we have an abiding confidence that it will be done this fall.—*Spirit of Democracy.*

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—A gentleman of this city inquires the position of the Illinois Senator in regard to the duty of our Government to protect naturalized citizens travelling in European countries. We assure our correspondent, from the words of Mr. Douglas himself, that he is distinctly opposed to the doctrine enunciated in the letter of General Cass; that he is in favor of protecting, in every land, the adopted as well as the native citizen. In support of his opinions, he instanced several remarkable cases in which the most powerful nations of Europe have asserted and recognized, among themselves, the absolute right of expatriation.—*Cincinnati Times.*

☞ Mr. Giddings was heard to declare on the streets in Columbus, recently, that he did not care anything about [illegible] nominated by the Republicans, but he was determined to have the platform right. In other words, he was determined to abolitionize the Republican party.

He went to Columbus breathing vengeance against Judge Swan, demanded his head, and the demand was accorded to. He next demanded a platform to suit his views, and he got it. His next move will be to get Tom Corwin out of the ranks, which will be hard to do.—*Ohio Press.*

☞ At Worcester, Mass., on Friday, [illegible] H. [illegible], President of the People's Insurance company, a wealthy and unmarried man, committed suicide. Cause, temporary insanity, caused by ill health.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1859.

We rent a box at the Post Office, and we want papers addressed to us put in that box. Does the Postmaster understand?

An Odorous Article—A Catastrophe.

"O my offence is rank, it smells to heaven."

We are indebted to the *Statesman* for a rare specimen of a *strong* article. Its olfactories must have undergone a severe ordeal, unless addicted to civet, and educated for nosing its way through the world. That we should get "between the wind and his nobility" was unfortunate, unless, indeed, it should be reckoned a piece of good fortune to the world to possess so rich and spicy a gale from the refined retort of the Ohio *Statesman*, before which the perfumes of the East dwindle into insignificant and feeble fragrance. It has been suggested that to Hon. S. S. Cox we owe this *douceur*—that it was an effervescence from his fountain, girdled with flowers of rhetoric, and flinging odors with unparallelled prodigality. Or that Miller, who on his accession to the *Statesman*, was duly chronicled by the Washington *Union*, as "a *strong* writer," was after a long interval of rest, giving us a taste of his equality. Or that Manypenny, urged by his benevolent hypocrisy and charitable self-esteem, desired to confer a favor that would have a memory:

"Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled—You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

We accept the tribute in the same generous spirit it was given, whether the emanation of one or of all three. It satisfies us that they intend to keep their distance, lest their tender susceptibilities should be overcome. However, they should know that the incense-bearing animal is not to be driven away by "S'cat!"

Seriously, the *Statesman's* scurrility will not expunge its many tergiversations and reckless misstatements. Its utter unreliability and frequent perversion of truth have become a by-word. Here, at home, it is regarded with contempt, and its editor, a miserable mixture of feebleness and vanity and a mere tool and willing instrument of unscrupulous knavery. He is malignant too, although he walks in the humility and meekness of the church.

But we did not intend to retaliate in words. We scorn to answer the ribald further than to express our utter contempt for his despicable billingsgate. We have had occasion to show that he is unreliable, and that [illegible] in his malignant heart. We are under obligations to the *State Journal* for re-publishing in juxta-position extracts from the *Statesman*, when under the control of gentlemen, with this important outpouring of a blackguard. We are likewise indebted to the Cleveland *Leader* for a similar reference. We quote from the latter that we may preserve entire the odorous article which deserves to be put up in cologne, as *musk* is said to be the basis of the rarest perfumes:

How They Speak of Each Other.—When Colonel Medary, the "wheel horse of the Ohio Democracy" left the Ohio "Statesman" in charge of J. Birney Marshall, Esq., he gave him a strong endorsement to the Ohio Democracy, and when Mr. Marshall retired from the Ohio "Statesman," Col. Medary's son-in-law, editor Smith, re-indorsed him in the most flattering terms. In the mutations of the "Statesman" it fell into the editorial charge of Col. Manypenny, a former Government office holder and Ohio politician of some note, and Mr. Marshall, after serving as official Reporter of the Democratic Senate and associate editor of the "Capital City Fact," established a weekly Douglas Democratic journal at Columbus, called the "Press." Since then the Ohio "Statesman" has often spoken contemptuously of Mr. Marshall, and in a late issue disgorges and disgraces itself as follows:

The Skunk of the Columbus Press.—There is a paper in this city called the "Fact," edited by a man named Marshall, who from his personal meanness and the general contempt with which he is regarded has been dubbed "The Skunk of the Columbus Press." He rejoices over the defeat of Mr. Crary; and gives the Democracy of the city to understand that while pretending to go for Crary, he sold himself to the enemy. This is in perfect keeping with the character of the Skunk. When there is a battle to be fought you can see Marshall holding up his hand to learn which way the wind blows, in order to be on the winning side; in the heat of the struggle he performs the part of Judas, and when the fight is over his jackal bay is heard. He has a half dozen "backers" in the city, who urge him on, but who are ashamed to acknowledge his personal acquaintance. His dingy paper for a few weeks past was in the market, and was taken by the Republicans, the Democracy having no desire to be contaminated by the fulsome praise of the Skunk. In his paper of last evening the gallant Democracy of the First Ward are grossly abused and slandered, but which when the source from whence it emanates is considered, is the highest praise they could have. The Skunk has taken the contract to slander and abuse the Democracy from this time until after the election, and he is by his depravity well suited to the job. The public may, therefore, look out for a stream of slanders by the Skunk through the columns of the "Fact."

J. Birney Marshall, of the Columbus "Press," gets off a squib, at the expense of Artemus Ward of the Cleveland "Plaindealer," and ourself. Tom Miller is after you, Birney; look out! Keep your candle from under a bushel, and if the Miller flutters too close, singe it!

Murder that Columbus clique, and you will do great service to the Democratic party and the State of Ohio.—[Morrow Co. Democrat.

If you don't mind, Tom Miller will be after you. His editor spouts largely of his bludgeon and boot-toe. We have always heard that Tom was the very devil, but never knew that he was *club-footed* before. "That Columbus clique" is a great institution, and no mistake! We cannot undertake to "murder" it, but we shall be found giving it some trouble. It seems at present to be too firmly saddled upon the Democracy of Franklin to be shaken off, without contributing to the success of the Republicans, and that is a wretched alternative, although there are Democrats who will try it. Until the reign of "Millerism" is ended in this county, there is no safety for the Democratic party, for their nomination will surely be beaten, and they wont let any body else make a nomination.

The above was written before the recent election in the First Ward of this city, in which, owing to an erroneous impression that Mr. Crary was a "Miller candidate," a number of Democrats did not vote for him. The fact that Cox had been his attorney in the case, damaged him before the people.

Unconstitutional.

Judge Foote has decided, at Cleveland, that the law of the last Legislature, which was enacted in conformity to the Constitution of Ohio, prescribing that none but white male citizens of the United States shall exercise the right of suffrage, is unconstitutional, and holds to the absurd doctrine that persons who have a preponderance of white blood are white. The decision is based upon the most contemptible quibbles, and will, doubtless, be overruled when brought before the Supreme Court, with Brinkerhoff and Sutliff dissenting.

Hot Weather.—We have had hot weather, and no mistake—such weather as has provoked paragraphs innumerable, and some have spread themselves not under "an umbrage dropping myrrh," but in long articles dished up in the daintiest style. We do not intend to follow the latter example, but content ourself by assuring all those who have weathered the weather of the last week that they need not be very apprehensive of a scorching unless— Well, we leave the rest to their sympathetic imaginations.

Death of Rufus Choate.

The telegraph announced the death of this eminent citizen at Halifax on Wednesday, July 6. He was promising cheerful on the evening previous, but at six o'clock he was seized with the heart disease which lasted until two o'clock in the morning when he expired. He was born at Ipswich, Mass., October 14, 1799. At an early age he entered Dartmouth College, and distinguished himself during the course, by the rapidness of his advance in studies. He graduated in 1819, and for a short time after filled the place of a tutor in the institution. But he soon determined upon the choice of a profession, and entered the Law School at Cambridge. Passing through this, he completed his novitiate studies at Salem, and began practice at Danvers in 1824. The next year he was elected a representative to the "General Court," and in 1827 was sent for a term to the State Senate. In these positions he attained prominence in the State and acquired considerable reputation. In 1832 he was elected to Congress in the Essex District, and after serving a single term declined a renomination. On his return from Congress he removed to Boston, and there laid the foundation of his eminence at the bar. In 1841 he received the distinguished honor of being chosen to the U. S. Senate, in place of Daniel Webster, who had entered the Harrison Cabinet. He filled the seat of the great Massachusetts Senator, until the expiration of the term in 1845. Then he retired from the political field, devoting himself to his profession, and steadily refusing to be drawn into public life again. Since then he has only taken a private part in politics, and that not very actively.

In 1856 he earnestly supported the Democratic cause, and has been regarded as one of that organization up to his death. Mr. Choate retired early from political life, and devoted his whole energies to his profession—of the law.—It was in this that he won his renown, and achieved an eminence which surpasses that of all his professional contemporaries. His intellect and his genius were peculiarly fitted for the calling, and he might probably be accepted as the highest type of a lawyer. Naturally gifted with all the endowments of an orator,—possessed of a rich and splendid imagination, and an eloquence of words which was grand and imposing—he had associated with this gift, the rare adjuncts of a profound and logical reason, and a laborious and studious disposition.

Political.—So far as we are capable of judging, the triumph of the Democratic party in the State of Ohio this fall is certain. Among the Democracy there is less discord among the aspiring men of the party than there has been for a number of years. The party have met in Convention, selected their candidates, and united upon a platform that meets the warmest approbation of every member of the party in the State. The candidates selected are of the best material, and quite acceptable. Union and harmony prevail, and a determination rests in the minds of every one to overrun the Republican fanatics who are seeking to bring our State Government into collision with the General Government. Civil war, with its horrid incidents, may end in dissolution, to be followed by successive wars from generation to generation. Vide, the present war of Italy. On the other side the factions of the opposition are arraying themselves one against the other for the mastery. The Republican Abolitionists have overborne their Know Nothing friends.—At the same time the conscientious Whig element chafes under the necessity of sustaining the bigotry and fanaticism of both these branches which for the present control the policy of the opposition. And many honest old line Henry Clay Whig voters will follow the Hon. Thos. Ewing and others into the Democratic ranks.

Then the Democracy has every element of victory within itself, whilst the constant additions of patriotic voters will insure success.—*Guernsey Jeffersonian.*

Judge Douglas and the Presidency.—We publish in to-day's paper a letter written by Judge Douglas in relation to the Presidency. He defines his position, which is always occupied by the Democratic party. We have no idea that the Democratic party will suffer itself to be represented in the Charleston Convention by the ultra slave code men of the South, who have no more interest in the Democratic party than their brethren of the North, who believe in Congressional interference in Territorial matters, just as the ultra southerners do. Judge Douglas need give himself no unnecessary trouble about this matter, in our opinion. If he should go into the Charleston Convention, we presume the platform there constructed will not prevent his accepting the nomination. We think there are yet enough Democrats in the country to represent the old and well tried principles of the party properly and to keep the old ship in its proper course.—*Clermont Sun.*

Hurra for Douglas!

There is a very fine article in the Logan "Gazette" of the 16th inst., which we wish were read by every [illegible] Democrat in the State. Our space and types were already occupied when the "Gazette" was received. It closes, however, with this inspiring cheer:

"Then hurra for Douglas,—Douglas as he stands to-day!"

Douglas's Letter.—Below we give the letter of Stephen A. Douglas in regard to the Presidency. It is written in a plain style without a complication of disjointed words and indefinite phrases which leaves the reader in a midst of uncertainty, but a mere declaration of his purposes and principles. Unlike the Washington *Union* and another *Union* of smaller dimensions but less pretentions, we can see nothing in it that smacks of disloyalty to Democracy or the Democratic party. He merely expressed a determination to adhere to the principles of popular sovereignty, as laid down in the Nebraska bill, and re-affirmed in the Cincinnati Platform. Read it.—*Van Wert Constitution.*

New Paint Shop.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Van Buren and Pinkerton, who have established a new and complete Paint Shop, where everything in their line will be executed in the handsomest style. With the former gentleman we have had a long acquaintance, and *know* that he will give complete satisfaction. Mr. Pinkerton is an artist in his line, and his lettering will demonstrate. Their shop is immediately in the rear of the north-west corner of the Neil House, where those who want work expeditiously and satisfactorily done should leave their orders.

Cobblers.—At the Neil House saloon, Charley Greene continues to manufacture for the *souls* of his friends, without peg and awl, those renovating principles, native and foreign, which are so conducive to comfort. Quiet, unobtrusive, his ministrations contribute to social health. He touches his instruments with the hand of a master and they jingle the most refreshing music, while

"The glasses sparkle on the board."

If there should be any "short-coming" in our paper, we hope it will be set down to the inroad we made upon our usual labors, by accepting a cordial invitation yesterday to the Odd Fellows' Annual Pic Nic by which we gave one day to enjoyment.

A New Invention.—Call at Ritze & Lindeman's and be sure to ask for Catawba soda. William knows the brand.—Talk of champaign!

The Medical Properties of the Ohio White Sulphur Springs.

We have on our table a tastefully gotten up pamphlet entitled "The Ohio White Sulphur Springs, by J. J. Moorman, M. D., with observations at the Ohio White Sulphur, in 1858, by W. W. Dawson, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery." By this work we learn that the medicinal properties of the far-famed Virginia White Sulphur Springs are possessed by the Springs in question, which afford relief like their namesake, for liver and stomach diseases. From Dr. Dawson we learn that the Springs at this point are the White Sulphur, the Chalybeate, the Magnesian, the Saline Chalybeate, and the Pure Water Spring. The geological composition through which the Scioto at this point passes is similar to the composition of the rocks which underlie a large portion of our own city, and which may be seen in the vicinity of Buck Creek and Mad River. The White Sulphur Spring is deemed of more importance than the others.—The water, in its action, is essentially alterative, but differs widely in its mode of operating with the ordinary drugs of that class. The salts which it contains being highly diluted, enter the system and are carried by means of the circulation to every tissue of the body. The effect of the water is to revive the languishing circulation, renew the vital energies, improve the perspiration, &c., &c. They saturate the sick body, to make use of the energetic expression of a modern author.

The White Sulphur Water is particularly successful in curing diseases of the stomach. It has cured a great number of cases of dyspepsia; inaction of the stomach and acidity of the stomach, are really regulated by it. Its favorable effects upon diseases of the liver are marked. It has also peculiar power in regulating and restoring diseased bowels—and diseased kidneys, diseased lungs, tubercular consumption, rheumatism, dropsies, &c., are also favorably affected by it.

Dr. Dawson, the author referred to, now resides at the Springs, and under his direction, the majority of persons who seek health in addition to pleasure, at the Ohio White Sulphur Springs, would hardly fail of being greatly benefitted.

We have noticed this work, thus at length, in order to answer the queries of numbers of our citizens who have a decided "leaning" "White-Sulphur"-ward and we hope that "these few lines" will induce them to test the virtues of the waters which form the theme of this article.

A pleasant ride of about an hour and three-quarters, on the Springfield, Mt. Vernon and Pittsburgh railroad, to the White Sulphur station, and an additional half-hour's carriage ride, brings the Springfield visitor to one of the most pleasant localities in the world.

The Ohio White Sulphur Springs.

The editor of the Springfield (O.) *News & Journal* has recently visited the Springs, and the following is the glowing description he gives of that delightful summer resort:

Having visited the Ohio White Sulphur Spring, recently, we are prepared to speak advisedly. For a pleasant, quiet, comfortable, luxurious summer resort, it is unexcelled on the continent. We mean what we say when we declare that every possible facility for physical and mental enjoyment is furnished. The energy and enterprise of the proprietor—Mr. Andrew Wilson, Junior—now one of the notables of the West—are remarkable. Literally, no expense has been spared. The large hotel—all new—the Mansion House, the Cottage Rows, and the other mansion houses, just being finished off, are every way calculated to promote the pleasure and comfort of Mr. Wilson's multitude of guests. The sleeping rooms, parlors, etc., now ready for use, are elegantly finished, fitted and furnished in the most *recherche* modern style. Indeed, we will say privately (?) that they are ahead of anything of the kind we have ever seen. The grounds are delightful. Within a capital carriage drive, of two miles in length, are the buildings which will accommodate comfortably six hundred guests—a large and beautiful grove of native forest trees, beautiful walks to and from arbors and fountains, extensive and convenient baths, bowling alleys, etc., etc. Guests have the privilege of horses and carriages to suit their convenience, and they may ride and drive for hours on the grounds without becoming tired of the beautiful and varied scenery. The tables at the White Sulphur are supplied with every luxury of *every* season. You have only speak, or *wish*, we had well nigh said, and the wealth (in estables) of all countries is placed before you. The army of waiters—headed by an accomplished general—carries at once the Sebastopol of every man's stomach.

We never saw an establishment better regulated throughout. Guests may take "their ease at their inn," indeed and in truth. One may do as and what he pleases. Here fashionable life exhibits only its pleasant features. It imposes no irksome restraints. An air of Democratic equality prevails.

Mr. Wilson deserves the most signal success. What he has done has been so well done, and there was for it so urgent and so general a demand, that he deserves to be hailed as a public benefactor. People are no longer *forced* to visit Saratoga and Newport in order to be fashionable and miserable—they can visit the White Sulphur and be fashionable and happy.

The Superintendent of the establishment, Mr. Swaynie, is an affable, accomplished gentleman, and his assistant, Mr. McOmber, and the book-keeper, Mr. Spain, also Mr. William Wilson, are all well fitted for a connection with such an establishment. We say to our citizens, visit the White Sulphur by all means, and *stay* there as long as your purses will let you. You will *enjoy* yourselves hugely, and your health will inevitably be benefitted.

Canal Steamboat.—One of our exchanges, which we have forgotten, and ask pardon for the lapse of memory, speaks of the "Enterprise" as not having [illegible] every expection, which we much regret. It says:

It was found that the long grass in the canal clogged her wheel to such an extent as to render her progress impossible until the obstruction was removed. Knives were attached with the hope that they would not only answer her purpose but in a measure clear the canal of a great obstruction to navigation, but they did not work as calculated. If her managers can invent some plan to rid the wheels of the grass we presume there is no obstacle in her way, but until this is done her canal trips will hardly prove profitable except early in the spring and late in the fall.

We believe it is to the Zanesville "Courier" we are indebted.

Union.—The Toledo *Herald* and *Times* have made a matrimonial arrangement, and will hereafter be one. We congratulate our cotemporaries on their "union," and trust it will be productive of "good fruits." Their expenses will be diminished, and their broadsides against the common enemy be more effective from the united batteries. We hope it will prove a prosperous union, with all our heart.

Two little daughters of Mr. Philip Dorn, of South Boston, one nine, the other thirteen years old, were drowned on Tuesday evening in a sewer, at its junction with the waters of the bay. The older was endeavoring to save the younger.

Western Correspondence.

Fort Laramie, N. T., June 24, 1859.

Editor Press:—It may be of some interest to the readers of your interesting paper to make mention of a few miscellaneous items connected with a trip up the valley of the great Platte.

The subject of the peculiarities of the great Platte River, its important advantages to the wants of man, wild scenery, rugged bluffs, extensive and unfertile plains, has, in comparison with its great importance, received but little attention. The gay and cheerful traveler on the bold waters of the Mississippi, or the proud heart of an accomplished and fashionable tourist upon a New England thoroughfare, enjoying the sweet fragrance of a "Havana," or breathing the pure air of the gentle zephyr, is but little acquainted with the strange and wonderful works of nature in this region. The geologist will here find an extensive field for exploration, while the more accomplished tourist will be content with constantly meeting objects of attraction contrasted with scenes of mysterious beauty, admiration and aversion. I regret that I have not the time at present to give *even* the most limited description of the various features of this most peculiar valley. This is properly the work of a more experienced investigator.

I arrived here to-day, being four weeks and three days in making the trip from Omaha City. During the whole time it has been exceedingly dry. Never was there better health on the plains than this season. Although the emigration does not rank second to any former year I have learned of only three deaths and some half dozen cases of sickness. It is asserted that over one hundred thousand cattle have already passed Laramie this season to supply the markets of California alone. Doubtless ere this is received you will have heard of the existence of gold in the Black Hills, but I would say to the readers of the Press that it is my opinion, based on close observation, it is as grand a humbug as that of Pike's Peak.

Late news from the Cherry Creek Mines is of the most flattering nature, but fails to meet the confidence of the people.

Till I write to you again, I remain as ever,

H. H. BLACK.

Sons of Malta.

The celebration of "the 4th" by the Sons of Malta at Indianapolis was a grand feature in the grand pageants of the day. We take the following brief notice from the *Sentinel*:

The evening gun giving the National Salute, or the closing of the fire-works, did not send the crowd to their homes.—The promised parade of the Sons of Malta was yet to come off, and although it was understood that they would not appear until 12 o'clock, the men women and children were determined to wait. It was tedious to many, but the laws of the "Sons" are like those of the Medes and Persians, and no temptation, not even the smiles of beauty waiting in the damp night air with their feet in the gutters, could tempt the Grand Commander to put his watch forward one minute.

The crowd, we say, waited patiently, and every prominent point throughout the long line of march was thronged.

At twelve o'clock we, in common with every other expectant, thought it one or two—a number of prancing steeds were brought in front of the Hall, and the Grand Commander with his Guards and the "Knights of the Lance," mounted. It was so dark that we could only catch a glimpse now and then of the glittering armor, as some tell-tale gas lamp would throw its glare upon the surface.

The footmen, with masks and gowns, bearing Maltese crosses with brilliant lights, formed behind the Knights, with numerous banners, which were Choctaw or Chickasaw to the uninitiated. We picked up, however, in a way that reporters only know how, the following order of march:

1. Grand Director.
2. Band. 3. Grand Commander and Guards. 4. Knights of the Lance, mounted. 5. Grand Keeper of Books and Seals. 6. O. O. S. and J. S., with large keys. 7. G. Council of Ten. 8. Knights of the Cross, mounted. 9. G. R., J. A., and G. A. R. J. A., with their insignias of office. 10. G. Sarcophagus. 11. Knights of the Legion, mounted.—12. G. Chancellor. 13. Vale of Mysteries. 14. G. R. J. A. and G. T. J. A. 15. Builders of the Temple. 16. Wild Children of the Desert. 17. Knight Captives in Chains. 18. Grand Legion of Honor. 19. Vice-Grand Commander, with Guards.

It was a magnificent sight as they wound their way through the streets of the city, having enough of the weird and wizard in its look to send the mind back to the dark ages to dream of the processions through the moldering ruins of decaying chivalry. The crowd followed them through the whole line—women with babies and women without—men, boys and girls, all seemed enchanted with the novelty of the scene. And truly it was grand. We thought the lights were not close enough to reveal as much as we wished to see, but that may have added to rather than detracted from the effect.

The Penny Press.—Our esteemed friends, John D. Caldwell and Andrew J. Francisco, have taken in charge the "Penny Press" of Cincinnati. The former is an retiring "Old Line Whig," with Republican proclivities; the latter a moderate Democrat. Both are genial gentlemen, experienced in newspaper routine, expert and easy writers, industrious and ardent. We wish them unbounded success in their new ministry, and hope in their new undertaking they may [illegible].

Fooling Greeley.—A couple of returned Pike's Peakers at Washington, Fayette county in this State, says that the miners managed to deceive Greeley in respect to the richness of some of the diggings he was examining, by *slipping gold dust into their sluice boxes* and washing it out in his presence.

Suicides.—John Porter, about twenty four years old, and connected with a highly respected family in Covington, Ky., drowned himself on Saturday last.

Peter Schmidt, who resided in Covington, drowned himself on Monday, deliberately taking off his shoes and stockings and hat before making the plunge.

A Grafter.—In Madison county Indiana, last week, a youth who was driving a reaping machine was thrown under it and mangled in a horrible manner.

Another young man, named Allen was caught by a burning limb and so crushed and burned as to cause his death.

A young woman named Koontz hanged herself the same day in another part of the county.

Correction.—We were absent when the last form of our paper was made up, and proofs read last week, and some inaccuracies appeared, the most mortifying of which was that attributing an excellent article upon the present position of parties entitled "Extremes Meet," from our best friend the Marietta "Republican," to the "Intelligencer."

The *Constitution* denies the statement that the President wrote Mr. Wendell a letter concerning the distribution of the executive binding and printing. Mr. Wendell has told many that he has such a letter, and that the *Constitution* receives $8,000 annually under the arrangement.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

This is cutting pretty close. Could not Mr. Wendell tell how much the *Statesman* of this city gets under the same arrangement?

A Strange Affair—A Man Falls in Love with his own Daughter—A narrow Escape from Marriage.

Some fifteen years ago a man named George Bristol left this city for the shores of the Pacific. At the time he left he had a wife and one child, the latter only three years old. They resided in the town of Westerlo. At that time his wife and child were living with her father. Some two years after, the father and mother of the woman died, their estate disposed of to satisfy mortgages, and Mrs. Bristol and her child were thrown upon the cold charities of the world for a living. She was very feeble of health, and of course was unable to take care of herself.

The mother and child came to this city, where they lived for some five years, at the expiration of which time the mother died and the girl was left alone in the world, to do the best she could. Being now about ten years old, and a smart, active, good looking girl, she soon found a situation in a respectable family. Here she remained till she was fifteen years old, when she bound herself out to a milliner. She served three years at that business, and had become mistress of her profession. Now, the strangest portion of this revelation is to be told. The girl is now over 18 years old, and a perfect model of her sex.

During this long interval it must be remembered that the girl lost all tracks of her father. Her beauty attracted the attention and admiration of a spruce looking gentleman who met her on Broadway. He was a man of about 40 years, but his appearance did not indicate that he had ever seen over 35 summers. An acquaintance was made between her and the gentleman above alluded to, and a final engagement entered into for marriage. The day was set and all the necessary arrangements made for the ceremony.

On the appointed day the pair, accompanied by their respective friends, met for the purpose of having the plighted ones joined in wedlock. Just before the minister commenced the marriage rites an old couple entered. They were formerly neighbors of the Bristol family, and had watched the girl grow up from infancy, and were now anxious to see the choice she had made in a partner for life. Imagine the surprise of all about when the old couple above referred to recognized in the "man of the girl's heart" her own legitimate father.

For a moment all was amazement and sadness, but as the state of things being fully realized the scene turned to one of joy. An absent father had recovered a lost daughter, and the assembled throng of friends were highly delighted that the affair had resulted as it did. The love that had before burned so brightly between the twain had now become a flame as inextinguishable as the fire of Vesuvius. A queer world this.—Albany N. Y., *Standard.*

Ohio White Sulphur Springs.—It afforded us great pleasure, a few days ago, to embrace an opportunity to make a short visit to this justly celebrated place of varied fountains. Although but a few weeks had elapsed since our last visit, we noticed the march of improvement still going on, so marked were the changes in some localities. Everything to promote pleasure and comfort has been provided through the indomitable energy and taste for the beautiful, possessed by its worthy proprietor, Mr. A. Wilson, Jr. It is acknowledged by persons who have visited other celebrated watering places of our land, that the Ohio White Sulphur Springs has not, at this time, its superior, in every respect.

We are aware that in some localities an erroneous impression prevails in regard to the charge for board; we, therefore, took pains to inform ourselves correctly in reference to the matter. The terms are, single meals: Breakfast, 75 cents; Dinner, $1; Supper, 50 cents. Per day $3.—Per week $12. Children and servants $6 per week.

We were also pleased to notice another agreeable feature, that since the present warm weather the number of visitors are rapidly increasing.

The establishment is creditable to its projector and proprietor, an ornament to our county, and honor to our State, and we hope to see it liberally patronised.—Mr. Wilson is in every sense a gentleman. The Superintendent, Mr. Swaynie his assistant, Mr. McOmber, the book-keeper, Mr. Spain, and Mr. Wm. Wilson, are severally admirably fitted for their stations.—*Delaware Standard.*

If anybody thinks it is fun to edit a paper, we cordially invite that body to step up and try it. Just as a brilliant idea flits through your brain, a drop of perspiration trickles down your nose, and while in the act of wiping it away, off goes the "idea" on the wings of the wind. With the mercury at 96 in the shade, writing editorials isn't near as much "fun" as eating a dish of ice cream, by a long shot.—[Piqua Reg.

A very fair proposition, if you intend to relinquish the reins at this interesting period. If there only were "wings of the wind" to brush off that drop of trickling perspiration too! We, too, would give the preference to the ice cream at sufficient intervals, but as a business we believe we would stick to the editorials.

We haven't seen a blackberry in this market this season. Other cities are well supplied at 8 and 10 cents per quart.—[Piqua Enquirer.

Your farmers attend to their fence-corners, which produce other fruit than blackberries, which are not profitable in fields, not even in fence-corners, unless properly cultivated. The people of this city like yours will be glad to hear of a supply "at 8 and 10 cents per quart."—The lowest rate we have heard of is 12½ and a very little bruised, withered and pricked at that.

A Nut for the Doctors.—"The opinion of disinterested and intelligent patients as to the *beneficial results* from the use of a medicine ought to be as good as the opinion of *interested* physicians, who know nothing about it." The above truthful remark was made in our hearing, yesterday, by Dr. F. Coggswell, of Antiphlogistic Salt celebrity, and we cordially say, *Amen to it.*—*Boston Traveller.*

Verdant Rascality.—A stupid horse-thief was last week brought to a relinquishment of a couple of horses by Mr. Lantz, a printer in Xenia, who carelessly asked him where he was going? Instead of answering him, the horse thief asked him if he was an officer? Lantz answered "yes," and taking the horses, and with the aid of the Marshal took the thief, who gave his name as Barnard Cox. The horses were stolen from Robinsontown, not far from [illegible].

The Battle of Solferino.—A witness to the battle of Solferino, on the 24th of June, writes to the Brussels *Nord*, from which we make the following extract:

The battle of Solferino is the most terrible, for the length and fierceness of the struggle, as well as for the number of combatants, and the important consequences which it will entail, of all that have taken place since 1815.—The battle of Magenta gave Lombardy to the allies; Venetia will infallibly be the reward of the battle of Solferino.

William Haverfield, Sen., an old and highly respectable citizen of Harrison county, died on the 4th inst. He was born in Chester county, Pa., Feb. 16, 1778, and came to Ohio in 1799. He served in the war of 1812.

At Our Word.—The Wilmington *Watchman* takes us at our word, and shows for one of our clever articles quite a paternal affection. We admire the Watchman's taste. We agree exactly.

Mr. Peter Matterson, of New Munsfords, near Boroughbridge, England, died on the 20th June. He and his ancestry have been the owners and occupiers of the farm on which he died for more than eight hundred years. The farm was not entailed, and the owner has always been a Matterson without adoption.

Mr. B. Thurston, the editor and proprietor of the *Temperance Journal*, published at Portland, Me., has retired from that paper. He says that he has lost several thousand dollars in the enterprise, and adds: "There are few men who can afford to give their whole time and energies to the temperance cause, and then pay from ten to twelve hundred dollars a year for the privilege."

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 13.—The steamship Etna, from Liverpool, with dates to the 2d inst., arrived at this port this A. M. Her advices are the same as those brought by the Canada to Halifax.

At Paris it is believed in some quarters that the French loss at the battle of Solferino amounted to from sixteen to eighteen thousand men, as follows: Gen. Neil's corps 5,000 to 7,000; D'Hilliers's nearly 5,000; McMahon's 2,500; Canrobert's 1,000—besides casualties in the artillery and special corps. The French people are said to be dissatisfied with the scantiness of the details as yet published in the *Moniteur*. The *Patrie* says Napoleon had an epaulette shot away. Gen. Dieu is reported among the dead. The Austrians had seven or eight generals and very many of their superior officers wounded. Gen. Greschke was killed. Some of the French infantry regiments were nearly cut to pieces. The Peidmontese suffered so severely as to be incapable of forming in the line of battle.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writing 28th says, that some days must elapse before the complete returns of the losses of the Austrians could be received.—The same writer says that the Italian regiments in the Austrian army have become very difficult to manage, the men desert by scores and fifties. In the neighborhood of Trieste, a whole battalion had raised the cry in favor of Victor Emanuel.

A vessel on the coast under the American flag had been detected in the act of receiving the deserters on board after dark.

Napoleon was in perfect health, and the sanitary condition of his army was excellent. His head quarters were at Valleggio, where Prince Napoleon was expected to arrive on the 30th ult.

It is reported that at Solferino nearly every officer and man of the artillery attached to the Imperial Guard was put hors de combat. The Austrian accounts of the battle admit their loss to be 20,000, killed, wounded and missing.

The Austrian official report of the battle says the right wing of the army occupied Pozzolengo, Solferino and Cavriana. The left wing marched on the 24th to Guidizzolo and Castelgoffredo, and repulsed the advancing enemy on all sides. As the Imperial army continued its advance towards Chiese, the enemy who had also assumed the offensive with his whole force, pushed forward such bodies of troops that there was a general engagement between the two armies at 10 o'clock or thereabouts, on the morning of the 24th.—The right wing, which was formed of the second army under Count Schlick, maintained the position which it had originally occupied in the first line of battle until two o'clock in the afternoon, and the first army the left wing under Count Wimpffen, continually gained ground in the direction of Chiese. Towards 5 o'clock the enemy made a vehement attack on Solferino, and after several hours hard fighting obtained possession of the place which had been heroically defended by the fifth corps d'armee. An attack was then made on Cavriana, which place was courageously defended until evening by the first and seventh corps d'armee, but was eventually left in the hands of the enemy. While the struggle for Solferino and Cavriana was going on, the eighth corps d'armee, which was on the outer flank right wing, advanced and repulsed the Sardinian troops opposed to it, but this advantage did not enable the Imperial army to recover the positions that had been lost. In the centre the third and ninth corps d'armee, which were supported by the eleventh corps, were engaged on the left wing, and the reserve cavalry attached to this wing made several most brilliant attacks. Unusually heavy losses, and the fact that the left wing of the first army was unable to make progress on the right flank of the enemy, who directed his main force in the centre against Volta, led to the retreat of the Imperial royal army. It began late in evening during a very violent storm.

The correspondent of the London *Herald* says, so little did the French expect a battle that on the previous night a message from the King, asking for supports in case he should be attacked, was met with a refusal, on the ground that an assault by the Austrians was not probable. At day-break, however, the corps of Marshal D'Hilliers came in sight of Solferino and was immediately set upon by a large Austrian force, which rushed down the hill and fought with the greatest fury. The Marshal resisted the attack to the best of his power, and sent off his aid-de-camp for supports, but it was not before three hours of frightful carnage had elapsed that the corps of Gen. Neil made its appearance. The Austrians were slowly driven back, and every now and then there was a panic, and the French continued to gain ground. Heaps of their own and the enemy's corps marking the fluctuations of the fight. The Austrians were thus slowly driven out of Solferino, but all of a sudden they made a tremendous burst forward and the French were driven down the hill, being admirably supported by their artillery. However, they made a stand and commenced once more to advance. It was like a hail storm of bullets and balls, and whole files were mowed down by a single discharge. In the meantime, at the right and left wing, the Austrians were getting decidedly the best of it. The Piedmontese were being slowly driven back. Gen. Canrobert's corps was also heavily punished, and had there been a skilful general in the Austrian army to collect and concentrate their forces against the weak point of the enemy's line, matters would have had a very different aspect.

The French commander, to whom the credit of the day is entirely due, whether it be Neil, McMahon or the Emperor himself, sent forward the Imperial Guard, and a strong division of the infantry, of the line, against the Austrian Centre, and succeeded for a time in breaking it. Instead of bringing up their forces to repel this formidable attack, the supports were sent to the left and right wings, which did not need them. Desperate attempts were made to re-capture Solferino, but the French strongly held it, and the bugles began to sound a general retreat. An attempt was made by the cavalry to pursue them, which led to an encounter between the French Chasseurs and the Austrian Hulans, in which the former were rapidly put to the right about.

It is stated that not a single Hungarian regiment was allowed to take part in the battle, and that the Italian regiments had all been previously sent to the Tyrol.

England.—In the House of lords, on Friday, Lord Brougham called attention to the war in Italy and asked if there was any truth in the report that the government intended to reduce the navy estimates.

The Duke of Somerset denied the report.

The Earl of Hardwicke eulogised the late government for their efforts to strengthen the navy, and gave various statistics to show that even yet it was not what it ought to be.

The Earl of Ellenborough fully recognised the necessity of placing the navy in a proper condition, but [illegible] that some attention would also be devoted to the army.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Lord Palmerston announced the intention of the new ministry to pursue a policy of strict neutrality with reference to foreign affairs. He also announced that a reform bill would be introduced immediately after the meeting of next session of Parliament.

Mr. Baxter gave notice of an inquiry into the advisability of cancelling the contracts of the late government with the Galway line of steamers.

Germany.—The *Independence Belge* says, that the New England Ministry had addressed counsels of moderation to the German States, cautioning them against the dangers of encouraging a policy which might lead to a general war.

Switzerland.—A telegram from Berne says, that the federal Council had made animadversions to the Sardinian Government on the subject of the ill treatment suffered by the Swiss at Milan. The council had also instructed the Swiss diplomatic agents in England to mitigate public opinion as to the nationality of the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope and King of Naples.

France.—Paris, July 1.—The Bourse opened firm, rentes closed at 63f 10c a fraction higher than yesterday.

A telegram from the seat of war says, that an American, named E. B. Perkins, of Boston, together with his wife and three ladies, narrowly escaped being massacred at Perugia.

A letter from Jeddah says, that a vessel going from Jaffa to Mecca, with 200 mussulmen pilgrims, had foundered near Jeddah. All on board were drowned.

ADDITIONAL WAR NEWS.

Twenty thousand corps are said to have been burried, and many were yet lying in the ditches and cornfields.

The Berlin, and Vienna letters confidently speak of negotiations having been opened by Prussia with England and Russia for the purpose of establishing, if possible, a basis for combined mediation.

The military commission of the Frankfort Diet is said to have approved of the demand to move an army of observation to the Rhine.

The French are making immense naval preparations in the Adriatic. Five ships of the line, eight frigates, six war steamers, thirteen floating batteries, nine gun boats, nine brigs and two or three mortar vessels were to arrive. They have many [illegible] and enormous supplies on board. The admiral was about to open his sealed orders.

The real difficulty is in getting rid of the Austrians without injury to the inhabitants or city of Venice.

The Brest fleet is said to be composed of nine ships of the line, two heavy frigates and one floating battery, two of the Aosta, to return promptly to San Martino and Savier.

Marshal D'Hilliers was at Solferino and marched against Cavriana.

The King having been informed that notwithstanding the third and fifth divisions were engaged, it was difficult to carry the heights of San Martino, ordered a general attack of these divisions with the brigade of Aosta. The first division skirmishes have taken place near Bormio between the French corps of Valtilino and the Austrians guarding the Stelvio Pass.

The Austrians number thirteen companies of infantry and two companies of carbineers. They occupy positions between Glurnus and Trafoi, and a battery had been placed in position to command the road to Stelvio. Barricades have also been erected, and there is great fear of a descent by Garibaldi. The Swiss federal Council has decided in concert with the belligerents that any soldiers seeking shelter on Swiss territory shall be sent back to their country, their governments engaging not to employ them again in the present war.

The garrison of Laviso, and the soldiers of Garibaldi's corps, will consequently be sent back.

It is said that the Austrian monarch ordered the recrossing of the Mincio in opposition to the advice of Gen. Hess.

The Sardinian account of the battle of Solferino, says: On the 24th the Emperor ordered the Sardinian army to occupy Pozzolengo and invest Peschiera, while the French occupied Solferino and Cavriana.

Marshal D'Hilliers met with unexpected difficulties, and the Piedmontese reconnoissance, also encountered great forces of the enemy, while D'Hilliers performed prodigies of valor at Solferino.

The masses of the enemy continued to advance at Castiglione. The Emperor perceiving that he was now contending with the entire army of the enemy, deployed the corps of Marshals Neil and McMahon in place, and ordered Canrobert to rejoin the Imperial Guard. The King had been requested to direct all possible force against Solferino, and accordingly ordered Generals Fanti and Durando to convey succor to the French General. Fanti had already commenced the movement to be made when news arrived that the reconnoissance of the third and fifth division were in danger of being cut off by a superior force. The King recalled Fanti and ordered the brigade under Gen. Della Mormora to the brigade of Piedmont. In spite of the violent tempest Gen. Della Marmora directed his course by Pozzolingo and descended upon San Martino, but was attacked from the side of Pozzolingo. The fourth regiment moving to the left repulsed the enemy, causing great losses with our artillery. In spite of the delay of Gen. Durand's corps, occasioned by the tempest, and ignorance of the guides, the third and fifth divisions and brigade dislodged the enemy from his formidable position, and a brilliant victory ended this contest of fifteen hours, which was sustained with heroic bravery.

The French account of the battle in the *Moniteur* thus decribes it: At five in the morning the first corps, under Marshal D'Hilliers, began the engagement before Solferino. The heights and village were occupied. After a sanguinary combat during this time, the second corps d'armee, under Marshal McMahon, which was on the right of the first corps in the plain, extended itself to the right to join the column of Marshal Neil, which was marching upon Medole. The Emperor had taken command of the whole army. His majesty caused the infantry and artillery of the Guard to advance and place themselves between the first and second corps and carry San Cassiano. Then, in order to reinforce the right of McMahon's command, which was a little exposed in consequence of the distance which separated them, and the troops of Gen. Neil, his majesty sent all the cavalry of the Guard and two divisions of cavalry of the First and Third corps up. Canrobert had been charged to watch the movements of the Austrians expected on the side of Mantua. During the whole day they fought, advancing slowly, but always in good order, the corps going up toward each other.

The first corps, after taking possession of Solferino seized all the positions, one after the other, in Pozzolingo. Night alone stopped their career. The guard seized San Cassiano and Cavrianna without losing time. The last village was carried with great spirit, under the eye of the Emperor who himself directed the fire of the artillery. The fourth corps, under Marshal Neil, advanced step by step, always gaining ground. There was a time when to cover their retreat, the Austrians made a desperate effort to place themselves between the fourth and second corps. A fierce struggle occurred. [illegible] infantry and artillery took part in the conflict, and the cavalry, by the several charges, decided the success of the day. This was the last account of the battle.

The Austrians began to retreat along the whole line.

This retreat was favored by a dreadful storm, which lasted for more than an hour.—Thunder, hail and wind produced such an effect that nothing could be distinguished on the field of battle. When the weather improved the enemy had disappeared, and the direction they took was perceived when their columns had attained some distance.

The Emperor of Austria, who had lodged at Cavriano, quitted the field at four o'clock and retired towards Goston.

Napoleon was in some degree superior to himself, he was seen everywhere directing the battle. Every one around trembled at the dangers which unceasingly threatened him.—He alone seemed ignorant of them.

London papers state that there has been a meeting at Paris of the inferior diplomatic agents of France in the Levant and that they have been dispatched to their posts by orders from the Emperor. It is presumed that they have orders to aid in getting up an insurrection in Turkey in the interest of Prussia.

General Garibaldi has received orders to occupy the upper Valtelline, and was expected at Torano with 3,000 men, and where 5,000 Piedmontese had already arrived.

Sackville, July 13.—The news by the steamship Canada to Halifax has reached this place by horse express, but is mainly anticipated by the Etna at New York.

The following is the latest received at Liverpool, previous to the Canada's sailing.

Paris, July 2.—The *Moniteur* contains the following telegram from the Emperor:

Valeggio, Friday.—The army has passed the Mincio. The Sardinians have invested Peschiera. The reinforcement received by the arrival of 35,000 men under Prince Napoleon have enabled me to approach Verona without compromising myself in any way. I have left a corps d'armee at Goito to watch Mantua, and am about to assemble another at Brizzia to watch the passes of the Tyrol.

The *Moniteur* also contains the following official bulletin of the battle of Solferino. The force of the enemy amounted to 250,000 to 270,000.

The new artillery produced a terrible effect. Its discharges reached the enemy at a distance whence their heaviest guns could not reply, and covered the plain with their dead.

The loss of the French was 720 officers placed *hors du combat*, including 150 killed and 12,000 privates killed and wounded.

Among the killed are seven colonels and six lieutenant colonels. Among the wounded are five generals.

Vienna, July 1.—An Austrian correspondent says the loss on the 24th, as far as had been ascertained, was 1,300 killed, and 8,100 wounded.

Vienna, July 1.—Since the 24th of June there have been merely unimportant skirmishes between the outposts.

New York, July 14.—The steamship Borussia, from Southampton, on the 4th inst., arrived this afternoon.

The second edition of the London *Times* of the 4th inst., contains no telegraphic dispatches, but merely letters from its correspondents.

The *Te Deum* was chaunted at the Notre Dame, on Sunday, for the victory of the French arms on the battle of Solferino. The same thanksgiving was observed in all places of worship throughout France.

Naval preparations continued active at Toulon and Brest. Another division of the army at Lyons leaves for Italy. Immense quantities of projectiles continue to be forwarded to the seat of war.

Prussia had given positive assurances that the recent measures with regard to her military forces are not taken with a view to commence hostilities, and that France may remain perfectly tranquil on that score. Confidence had been somewhat restored in the commercial circles of France, since the victory at Solferino.

A letter from Lyons says that orders had been received by manufacturers from the United States sufficient to compensate them for all they have lost by the war.

It was (sayas) that the failure of the sugar crop will create serious difficulties next year.

The Goshen *Democrat*, Waterloo *Press*, South Bend *Forum*, and Ft. Wayne *Republican*, give good accounts of the harvest in Northern Indiana. The wheat is abundant and of good quality.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & [illegible]

Columbus, July [illegible]

Wheat, red, ⅌ bush.	[illegible]	Hams, country	[illegible]
do white, do	[illegible]	Pork, mess	[illegible]
Flour, ⅌ barrel	[illegible]	Hogs	[illegible]
Corn, ⅌ bushel	[illegible]	Potatoes	[illegible]
Rye, ⅌ bushel	[illegible]	Turnips, ⅌ bushel	[illegible]
Oats, ⅌ bushel	[illegible]	Onions, ⅌ bushel	[illegible]
Clover Seed, ⅌ bush.	[illegible]	Apples, green, ⅌ bush.	[illegible]
Timothy do	[illegible]	Apples, dried, ⅌ bush.	[illegible]
Beans, ⅌ bush.	[illegible]	Peaches, [illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Beeswax, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]	Wool, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Butter, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Feathers, ⅌ lb	[illegible]
Eggs, ⅌ dozen	[illegible]	Chickens, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chickens, dressed	[illegible]
Lard, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Turkeys, alive	[illegible]
Tallow, ⅌ lb	[illegible]	Turkeys, dressed	[illegible]
Salt, ⅌ bbl	[illegible]	Whiskey, ⅌ gallon	[illegible]
[illegible] salt	[illegible]	Hay, ⅌ ton	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wood, ⅌ cord	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.—Are you sick, no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the *blood*, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption! My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures of dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, &c., &c. These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world.—*See advertisement.*

A British officer, writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London *Times*, remarks:—"A Cathartic Pill, manufactured by 'an American chemist,' (Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass.,) has cured the Shah of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and thus it is in everything—we do the labor, then the scouting Americans put their mark on it and take the reward. Dr. Ayer is idolized by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him in a gold snuff box or diamond hilted sword, while not the name even of Davy, Christoson or Brodie, the great lights by which he shines, is known.—*New York Sunday Paper.*

CITY NOTICES.

McCoy's Commercial College.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort; which, whilst they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated: and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his skill to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

Birmingham Commercial College, June [illegible], 1859.

Prof. Samuel I. McCoy—

Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that your course surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the State. As to the Penmanship department you have no superior and but few equals in the country.

N. [illegible]

Formerly teacher of [illegible], Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is [illegible] building, town street, near Fourth.

Cheap Dry Goods.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. C. Crittenden on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display [illegible] goods to be found in the city, and the prices such as will suit the times.

C. A. Wagner, dealer in Fruits, Provisions, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also proprietor [illegible] the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which, although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every [illegible] by constant attention. The Saloon is in good condition, No. 81 East State Street.

"It would be the best of [illegible]"

The charms of Music have been sung by the bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest [illegible] and need not be repeated here. [illegible] Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He [illegible] and will visit the neighboring towns and villages if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

The Capitol Restaurant is [illegible], and its Proprietor John O'Hara is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found to gratify his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. [illegible] cannot be surpassed in the city, and his [illegible] been procured at an expense that [illegible] them the best.

The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is so [illegible] drawing-room, which [illegible] Morgan deserves the liberal patronage he has.

E. B. Jennings, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

Soda.—That marble fountain of [illegible] J. M. Denig on Town street, is [illegible] this sparkling beverage to cool [illegible] as ice can make it. How convenient for the [illegible] to "take a glass" on their visits to the [illegible] Block!

Seltzer & Webster [illegible] of Knabe & Co's. celebrated pianos, which [illegible] becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed if equaled.

Dr. J. [illegible] has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of the State, and may be consulted at the [illegible] House, where he has rooms.

Hats are of various patterns and fashions. Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at [illegible]'s if you want a superior article.

Fashion Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure [illegible] boots and shoes. They have made a [illegible] for the last two or three years.

[illegible] continues to furnish their customers with delicious bread. [illegible] that he don't [illegible] in three cents a [illegible] more, he will rise in the world [illegible].

Charley Brettfoole is [illegible] one of the handsomest suits we have seen. [illegible] of the Spring style for summer wear [illegible].

SPENCER HOUSE,

By Pratt and Malonie,

COR FRONT & BROADWAY,

jy21] CINCINNATI, O.

New Paint Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO

House, Sign, Carriage

AND

Ornamental Painting.

[illegible] Graining, Papering and Glazing; Sash and Blinds for sale. [illegible] colors: Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, and Japan for sale.

Shop in King's New Building, rear of the Neil House.

jy21-3m] VAN BUREN & PINKERTON.

The Best Pianos

IN THE UNITED STATES ARE

MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & CO.

Of Baltimore, who have always received

THE "FIRST PREMIUM"

Over "CHICKERING," and all other competition. No one doubts this, as the facts are [illegible]

THAT BASE FALSEHOOD

in J. C. Wood's advertisement is still kept before the public, though

WE HAVE CHALLENGED HIM

and have the documents to confirm its falsity. If the Chickering agent is unwilling to accept the challenge of

A Trial of the Instruments

and continues his unmanly advertisement, we [illegible] continue to brand him as

A PERVERTER OF THE TRUTH!

jy21] SELTZER & WEBSTER.

OUR UNION.

"THE UNION—it must be preserved."

Dissolve the Union!—let the blush of shame
Rise, with its crimson glow, the brazen cheek
Of him who dares avow the traitorous aim
'Tis not the wise, the wise, the good, who speak
Words of such fearful import; but the weak,
Drunk with fanaticism's poisonous wine,
And reckless of the future, madly seek
To hold their saturnalia at the shrine,
[illegible]

Dissolve the Union!—madmen, would ye rend
The glorious meteor from our country's crest?
[illegible]
Name, food, protection to the world's oppressed!
Have ye no reverence for the high bequest,
That our immortal sires bestowed erewhile?
[illegible] defaced the image God impressed
On your humanity, that ye could smile
To see the lurid flames of Freedom's funeral pile!

Dissolve the Union—in the day, the hour,
So rend the blood-cemented ties in twain
The fearful cloud of civil war will lower
On every [illegible] hill and sunny plain,
From torrid Mexico to frigid Maine,
[illegible]
And pallid women look on kindred slain,
Brothers will battle, and their life-blood lave
The threshold, [illegible] and husbands died to save.

Dissolve the Union!—no, ye cannot part
With [illegible] words the blessed ties that bind
In one the interests of the mighty heart,
That treasures up the hopes of all mankind
A while, perchance, the blind may lead the blind,
And men may follow phosphorescent light
From beaten paths to quagmires, are they find,
The ray that shone so beautiful and bright,
Was but a phantom-lure to deeper, darker night.

Dissolve the Union!—never! Ye may sow
The seeds of vile dissension o'er the land,
That men may reap in sorrow, yet may show
The world your disregard of all its grand,
Eternal interests; but a noble band
Of patriots, tried and true, will still remain,
With heart to heart, and sinewy hand to hand,
To guard, from foul dishonor's cankering stain,
The temple God has reared in Freedom's holy fane.

Dissolve the Union!—no, destroy the page
That gives to human sight the hideous scrawl,
Let not the freemen of a future age,
Read these detested words; they would recall
Shame, madness, imbecility, and all
That mars the noon-tide glory of our time,
[illegible]
To waver now is little less than crime—
To battle for the right is glorious, is sublime.

THE FEMALE BRIGAND; OR, COLT'S PISTOLS AT A PINCH.

It is well known to all in any degree familiar with the history of Mexico, that a regular system of highway robbery exists in every section of that miserably governed country; and that, through a want of interference of the authorities, this has grown up into such a regular and formidable shape that every traveler must be prepared to put his life at hazard at every stage, or be provided with a suitable contribution for *los caballeros del camino* (the knights of the road,) who will make their levy with a politeness only equalled by the smiling landlord when he receives your overcharged fare for your last night's entertainment. Why such systematic boldness of robbery is allowed—if not with the connivance at least, with rarely any interference of the Government or State authorities—is one of those mystical matters which among many others so puzzles and perplexes the intelligent foreigners; but that such is the disagreeable truth every traveler through the wretched country can bear ample testimony.

Some years ago, having business which first called me to the capital of Mexico, and thence through the interior of the country to the northward, I met with several thrilling adventures, which I have recorded for the benefit of whomsoever may take an interest therein, omitting only the dates, they being non-essential to the interest of the narration themselves.

The first of the series occurred on the route between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. In the regular diligencia running between the places just mentioned I had taken passage, and had passed through the beautiful city of Japala, and entered the gloomy town of Perote, without meeting with any unusual incident, though being continually warned to be on my guard against the dangers of the road. At Perote, where we halted for relay and refreshments, all my fellow passengers took leave of me, very solemnly assuring me that, if assailed by the ladrones, or robbers, it would be much better for me to take matters quietly, and suffer myself to be genteelly plundered, than to run the risk of having my throat cut for resistance, as I had somewhat boldly proclaimed it was my intention of doing. I thanked them for their advice, and replied that I would take the matter into serious consideration.

At Perote, I repeat, all who had been my companions from Vera Cruz took leave of me, this being the end of their journey in that direction, but there was one new passenger here to go forward, whom, to my agreeable surprise, I found to be a beautiful young lady, some twenty years of age.

Senorita Paula, as I subsequently ascertained her name to be, was indeed one of those rare beauties seldom met with except in works of fiction—tall, graceful, with a profusion of long, black hair, soft, clear, melting dark eyes, features perfect as ever came from the hands of the sculptor, and with an animation the most fascinating, varying in expression with every changing mood of the intellectual possessor. A glance at her bewitching eyes showed me that she was one who was naturally of a social disposition; and as we rattled away from the gloomy town, I took the liberty of opening the conversation.

"They tell me," said I, "that the route between here and Mexico is a very dangerous one to travel."

"There is little to fear," she replied, with a sweet smile and a melodious tone, "except from the professional robbers, and they seldom harm any one who makes no resistance."

"It seems strange to me," I rejoined, "that you Mexicans should take such a thing as a matter of course, and deem resistance a very impolite way of treating the knights of the road, instead of boldly asserting your rights, and abating the evil by a manly spirit of resistance. For myself, I must consider it the most cowardly of proceedings for any respectable party to set out prepared to quietly gratify the cupidity of the ladrones, and unprepared to treat them to their just deserts."

"Every traveler, Senor," she replied, "should, before setting out, count the cost of his journey, and as, of course, it is natural that he should value his life highly, it seems to be natural that he should rather pay a certain sum for positive safety than put that life in jeopardy. For instance, in traveling from Vera Cruz to Mexico, if he will reckon that so much is the fare by the diligencia, and that so much will be required for entertainment on the way, and so much for the contingency you speak of, he will then have the exact cost between the two points, and if he will look at the whole as the sum total of his journey, he will not seem to be robbed by any party more than another."

"That," I replied, "may be, I believe is, the Mexican mode of doing business, but does not tally with the preconceived ideas of us foreigners."

"But every one," replied the fair speaker, "should conform to the customs of the country he visits."

"And do you then go prepared for this highway robbery? and have you no fear in thus journeying by yourself?"

"Well, Senor, what can I do? I am, as you perceive, an unprotected lady, who for certain reasons, am required to make the journey between Perote and the Capital some twice or thrice a year, and you certainly could not expect me to go prepared to resist an armed band? As to fear, I will not deny I have my share of that, but so far I have never met with any rough treatment, and of course I trust to the saints that my fortune will ever be propitious."

"And you really have been robbed on your journey back and forth?" I inquired.

"I think I have paid my share to the ladrones for my transit through this country!" She laughed.

"And you expect to continue a repetition of the same for the rest of your life?"

"Who knows?" she replied. "At least, I hope to be always prepared."

"And your fellow travelers," said I, "have you seen any disposition to resist these unlawful acts?"

"Once, Senor, an American and an Englishman, who were in the same diligencia with me, fired upon the robbers, killing one and wounding two."

"And did the robbers fire back?"

"Yes, but fled immediately, and fortunately injured none of our party."

"As I should have expected," returned I. "You were not robbed on that occasion, I suppose?"

"We were not, Senor; but the two foreigners subsequently paid dearly for their resistance, for in journeying back both were killed separate and at different times, near the same spot. You see those crosses by the side of the road, Senor?"

"I have observed them frequently, but here they seem to be much more numerous," I replied, looking forth from the vehicle.

"Each stands on the spot where some one has met a violent death," she rejoined; "and as we go along, I will call your attention to those which mark the places where the foreigners met theirs."

"Do you know," said I, "that I am resolved to emulate their example, let the consequences be what they may?"

"Holy saints defend us," she exclaimed; "you are not in earnest, Senor?"

"Seriously so, I assure you."

"You would only bring certain death upon us both."

"Say rather, I should lighten the expense of the journey—for your knights of the road understand how to retreat as well as advance—and you yourself have acknowledged that firm resistance put them to flight for once."

"But there were numbers opposed to them, Senor, and you are only one."

"But fortunately I have a couple of revolvers, which, in two good hands, amount to some ten or a dozen shots, and my friends have repeatedly told me I am not a very bad marksman."

"Ah! Santa Maria! you will think better of this, Senor; the very idea of resistance terrifies me!"

"But not the idea of robbery?"

"Because I never met with violence."

We continued to converse in a similar strain for some time longer—my fair companion gradually changing the subject and seeming much interested in myself. I learned that her family name was Valverde, that she was unmarried, that her father and brother were officers in the army, and so forth, and so on; and in return I gave her my own name, stated something of my history, business and prospects, and altogether became more communicative than I would advise any friends to be with any stranger of either sex in a strange country.

As we continued on our journey, the conversation gradually changing from one thing to another, Senorita Paula suddenly brought it back to the point where it first opened.

"We are coming to a dangerous part of the road," she said, "are you still resolved to defend yourself if assailed?"

"With your permission, Senorita."

"I don't think it advisable," she replied, "but still if such is your intention, I think it no more than right that you should give me a chance to take a part in my defense, since my risk of danger will be as great as yours."

"And have you really the nerve, after all, to defend yourself?" I inquired.

"If I had the means, Senor."

"I have two pistols," said I; "if you will accept one of them it is at your service."

"You are very kind, Senor; but can I fire it?"

"With ease, Senorita;" and producing one of my revolvers, I explained to her the manner in which it was to be used.

"And this, you say, will shoot some half a dozen times?"

"I think it is safe to calculate that five charges out of six will explode, Senorita."

"A very formidable weapon, indeed!" she replied, "and with such I can almost fancy we are safe. You have another, you say, like this?"

I produced it.

"What a beautiful invention!" she observed, reaching over and taking it from my hand. Then extending her hands, one of the revolvers in each, she continued:

"Armed like this, one might almost count himself against a host. You say this is fired in this manner?" she proceeded, cocking one of the weapons as she spoke, and pointing it towards the road.

"Have a care, Senorita, or you will discharge it."

The words were scarcely uttered, when her finger pressed the trigger, and one of the charges exploded with a sharp report. A minute after, and while I was gently chiding her, we heard a loud, quick tramp of horses, and several sharp, rapid exclamations. The next moment our conveyance was stopped suddenly, and we saw ourselves surrounded by some eight or ten mounted men, one of whom, in a loud voice exclaimed:

"Yield you prisoners or die."

"Quick, Senorita," said I, extending my hand; "quick, in Heaven's name! give me one of those weapons! for now is our time for decisive action!"

"Nay," she replied, putting the weapons behind her, "you will be too hasty. Let them suppose we yield—let them open the door!"

"Oh, no! it will then be too late."

As I spoke the door was suddenly thrown open, and three or four swarthy, heavily-bearded men presented themselves to my view.

"Quick, Senorita, for the love of God!" I cried, grasping her arm.

"Hold," she exclaimed, instantly presenting one of my own revolvers to my head. "Resistance is useless—you are our prisoner."

"Good God!" I exclaimed, perfectly astounded; "*our* prisoner did you say?—It is not possible that one so fair and lovely as yourself is in any manner connected with these banditti?"

"It is even so, Senor," she replied, with one of her most bewitching smiles, still keeping one of my own weapons turned against myself, and significantly pointing the other to the door. "You will oblige us by stepping forth and giving yourself to the care of those good gentlemen, who will see that you are treated as a brave man should be, but who will trouble you in the meantime for any little charge and valuables you might have to spare."

There seemed to be no help for it—the beautiful Senorita Paula Valverde was a spy and accomplice of the ladrones. She had entered the diligencia at Perote for no other purpose than to ascertain the exact condition of things inside, and be able to signalize her associates as she passed along, so that they might know exactly in what manner to conduct themselves and make their work surer without risk. By a simple stratagem she had obtained my arms, just at that point where she knew the attack would be made, and her discharge of the pistol, as if by accident, was the sign to show them that all was secure.

"I acknowledge myself conquered by being outwitted," said I to the Senorita.

Then turning to the robbers, who had now collected in a body in front of the door of the diligencia, I continued:

"Gentlemen, will you permit me to alight and make you some valuable presents? In the language of your country, all I have is yours."

The leader of the party bowed politely in return, and said with a grim smile:

"Si, Senor, we shall be most happy to receive anything which so distinguished a traveler may have to bestow."

With this, I quietly stepped from the vehicle, and one quick, searching glance put me in possession of the whole state of affairs. The diligencia had been stopped in a wild, gloomy place, and the driver was sitting carelessly on his box, taking everything as a matter of course. He might also be an accomplice of the robbers, or he might not, but, in either case, there was little hope of assistance from him—any attempt of the kind would certainly bring upon him a severe punishment sooner or later. I glanced up and down the road, where it wound between dark and overshadowing trees, but discovered nothing to give me any hope.

The robbers, some eight or ten in number, and all well armed, were collected around me, part of them mounted, and the others standing on their feet, holding their mustangs by their bridles. Looking upon my case as a desperate one, so far as being plundered was concerned, I still retained my presence of mind and did not wholly despair. True, I had been outwitted and disarmed, and now stood singly between numbers, but the idea of yielding tamely to this outrage was repugnant to my every nature, and I resolved to put the least favorable opportunity for defense and retaliation to the strongest test.

"Will you accept this purse?" said I, producing one that held several gold [illegible], and handing it to the chief of the ladrones.

"Thank you, Senor, you are very kind," he said, as he took it in his hand, with a polite bow, and chinked the money.

"This diamond pin may prove acceptable to your friend?" I added, as I quietly removed it from the bosom of my shirt, and handed it over to the gentleman on his left, who received it in the same polite manner.

"I beg your pardon, Senorita," I pursued glancing at the Senorita Paula, who, with my pistols still in her possession, was quietly standing within the diligencia, regarding the whole proceeding with one of her sweetest smiles. "I must not forget this beautiful lady. I have here," I went on at the same time producing the article, "a very beautiful gold snuff box—set, as you perceive, with diamonds—will your ladyship honor me by accepting this as a slight token of my regard for the pleasure afforded me by your company and conversation?"

"You are a very gallant gentleman, Senor," she laughed, taking the two revolvers in one fair hand, and presenting the other.

I reached the box toward her—but my hand trembled a little—so just as the present was about to touch her fingers, it slipped and fell between us.

"A thousand pardons, Senorita, for my awkwardness," I said, as I bent down to pick it up.

Now was the all-important moment—the moment of life and death. All were in a measure off their guard; and one quick, furtive glance showed me that the girl still held my weapons carelessly in one hand, with the other remaining extended for the prize. I lifted the box carefully, but as I raised myself, I gave a wild, startling yell; and as the Senorita started back, I, with the quickness of lightning, seized both weapons, and wrenched them from her.

To wheel and commence firing upon the party was only the work of a moment.—The first shot, fortunately, stretched out their chief; the second took effect on the one nearest to him; and by the time the third had been sent to its mission, there arose one simultaneous yell of dismay, and the astounded robbers began to scatter in every direction. I had no disposition to follow them, however; another minute they might rally and turn upon me, and springing forward, I grasped the reins of a freed mustang, and vaulted into the saddle.—One more glance around me showed me the Senorita Paula upon the body of the chief, her laughter changed to grief, and some of the scattered cowards bringing their weapons to bear upon me.

"Adios, Senorita and Senores," said I, bitterly; "he laughs best who laughs last."

The next moment I was dashing away down the road, the half-rallied robbers pouring after me a volley, but fortunately not touching their mark. They would doubtless have followed me in hot pursuit, but for the wholesome dread they had of my still undischarged weapon. As it was, I escaped and entered the town of Puebla in triumph; where, it is almost needless to add, a narrative of my exploit made me a hero and a lion for the time. Here I sold my captured mustang and trappings for enough to indemnify me for what I had disposed of in the way of presents, and the next day saw me an inside passenger of the same diligencia, en route for Mexico, where I arrived in safety, without any further event worthy of note.

What became of the robbers and their beautiful accomplice, I never learned; but the lesson taught me on that journey I have never forgotten; and during the remainder of my stay in that country no pretty woman ever had the honor of being my business confidante, or of getting possession of my trusty and unfailing revolvers.

BONNER AGAIN.—It is reported that Bonner, of the New York "Ledger," has offered Edward Everett $10,000 to stop writing for his journal.

The offer should be accepted. Bonner's readers do not appreciate the classic elegance of Mr. Everett's style, or care a copper about the subjects of which he treats. They prefer vinegar, and pepper, and mustard, and ginger and cloves, to the smoothness of sweet oil, or the delicate crispness of pastry.

DRESSING FOR BURNS.—Doctor P. R. Wornaven furnishes the following recipe for burns to the Cincinnati *Press*:

The very best dressing for a burn, is made by mixing air slaked lime (passed through a fine flour seive), with flaxseed oil; spread upon muslin and applied to the injured parts, the relief afforded is instantaneous and its healing properties unrivaled. I have used it for near twenty years with astonishing and unvarying success.

☞ Mr. P. St. George Cooke is a generous man. He has presented to the Virginia Military Institute $20,000 for the establishment of an Agricultural Department at that institution.

☞ The foundation of political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

WHEN SHOULD GRAIN BE HARVESTED?—When the is proper period to cut grain? This is an important question with the western farmer at the present moment; for it is one closely allied to his interests, and one which he should carefully inquire into. The best means of deciding the question is to consult the opinion of those, who, by a course of careful experiments, have acquired such experience as entitles their decisions to respect. The weight of opinion seems to be decidedly in favor of early harvesting—before the grain is fully ripe. The most judicious millers and grain dealers are decidedly in favor of early harvesting—and certainly their opinion is worth something. In New York, and, indeed, in all of the great grain-growing States, the practice of cutting grain before it is dead ripe, universally prevails. With them, the exact time when it should be cut is now no longer a matter of doubt; all being perfectly convinced that the right period is indicated by that change which the grain experiences when passing from a milky state to that of complete hardness; or, in other words, when it is in the "dough," and when the kernels without being "sticky," are yet not sufficiently hard to resist the pressure of the thumb and finger.

The advantages of this early cutting are: The grain is heavier, plumper, sweeter and whiter—thereby making it more valuable for the market; there is less loss from scattered grain, either from the high winds which prevail on our prairies, or when the grain is cut with a machine, or in handling when stacking; the straw, particularly when it is an object to feed, is much more valuable, because it will possess a greater proportion of succulence and saccharine sweetness, which render it better food for stock; the farina of the grain being perfected, all that is necessary to render it fit for flouring is the hardening of it, and this, it is abundantly established, may be as well perfected after the straw is cut, as before. Again, grain that is allowed to stand until it is fully, or dead ripe, makes darker flour.

For these reasons, and they seem to be well established by successful practice, it certainly stands the western farmer in hand to consider the importance of harvesting his grain at the right time, that he may have the full benefit of his labor in the harvest field. He should not yield to the tyranny of prejudice, and persistently tread in the same old beaten track, just because "father did so," taking no heed of the improvements and increase of knowledge which are benefitting his co-laborers in the same noble pursuit.—*N. W. Farmer.*

BUCKWHEAT.—We learn from a number of our farmers in different sections that a large quantity of that most excellent material—buckwheat—is being sown this season. This is a most excellent determination. As an article of food, buckwheat cakes are hard to beat. Some celebrated scientific gentleman has recently been making some investigations on buckwheat, from which we condense the following interesting results: "Buckwheat cakes are equal to pure white bread as regards the phosphates in bone material and nitrogenous principle which they contain, and are superior to bread in fatty matters. The general yield of buckwheat when cooked is about three times the weight of flour used, showing that such flour will retain forty-one per cent. of water. Between different patches of ground buckwheat, there is great dissimilarity of composition—one patch containing nearly seven times as much fatty matter as another. The bran is the richest portion of the buckwheat, but cannot be digested by weak stomachs. The finest quality of buckwheat flour, and the white mill-dust especially, are very suitable for children and persons in delicate health; while the coarser varieties require a strong stomach and much exercise for their perfect digestion."

The Circleville *Herald* has the following judicious advice as to the best mode of planting trees, recommended by Mr. Jas. Terwilliger:

PROPER METHOD FOR PLANTING FRUIT TREES.—In planting, dig the holes 8 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep, fill in with good soil to the proper depth for the reception of the tree, plant about an inch or two deeper than it originally stood, tramping it in the earth gently with the foot, leaving the earth oval from the collar, rather than dishing into it, and before planting the tree, cut off all the fractured roots with a clean cut, prune off the top more than the roots, put no manure in the filling in planting.

Finish the planting process by mulching 2 or 3 inches thick, as large a circumference as the hole for planting. For mulching use half rotted straw, old tan, old saw dust, or chip manure. It is better to stake each tree and tie with a slack rope.

We would advise fall planting, if as convenient, from the fact that the roots get fixed to start as the spring comes on. It is well known that the roots are not entirely dormant during the winter. If they were, as many suppose, there would be no swell in the buds in winter.

BAD FLAVOR IN MILK.—The flavor of turnips, cabbages, &c., can be neutralized by turning a pint of boiling water in each bucket full of milk.

TO PRESERVE MILK.—Put a spoonful of horse radish into a pint of milk, and it will remain sweet several days.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

On the morning of the 4th, was lost a pocket book containing one $5 note, Virginia, $1 Ohio, and a $2 note on [illegible], together with a number of papers, [illegible]. The finder may retain the money for the [illegible] at the Post office, or to the [illegible] Babbitt & Dickinson's.

July 7. JOHN O'HANLON.

BUCKEYE HOUSE.
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.

A first rate stable connected with the premises. Superior accommodations for travelers. Regular boarders [illegible]. The Saloon and Restaurant supplied with the best of every thing. June 3.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.
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NEW LAW BOOKS.

VOLUME 16 SMITH'S NEW YORK COURT of Appeals.
Vol. 3 Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports.
Vol. 6 Gray's Massachusetts Reports.
Vol. 21 Howard's United States Court Reports.
Vols. 1, 2 and 3 English Bench Reports.
Vol. 8 Ohio Supreme Court Reports.
Parsons' Laws of Business, for Business men.
Matthews' Guardians' Guide.
[illegible] Code, Treatise and Forms.
For sale at the New Bookstore. J. H. RILEY & Co.
☞ A full supply of Law Books of the latest editions on hand. jy16

COOKE & TAYLOR.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity that they have opened a CUSTOM SHOP, and are now prepared to do business in all branches of Tailoring. We earnestly solicit the patronage of our old Customers as well as the new. TERMS LOW. No. [illegible] South High street.
jy7-tf

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
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FRESH MEATS! FRESH MEATS!!
D. W. HILL,
Columbus Meat Market,
North-East Cor. of Spring and High Sts.

Has constantly choice fresh and salted Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c., which his Ice closets enable him to keep sweet in the warmest weather.

Market attended regularly, where his customers will be served with the choicest meats to be procured in the country.

Thankful for the liberal custom, he has enjoyed, his endeavors will be to merit its continuation.
June 30.

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,
In the Basement of "the Goodale House,"
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Every luxury brought to this market, constantly received, and prepared in the most acceptable manner.

He has a French Cook,
Who has had long experience and the best instruction in his business.

The Capitol Saloon,
Connected with the Restaurant, is a favorite resort, and where every variety of wines and liquors are kept of the very best quality.

The cigars have been selected with great care, and are of the choicest most expensive varieties.
June 23.

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
CASTINGS,
MILL GEARING,
MACHINERY,
—ALSO—
RAILROAD WORK.
P. AMBOS, Treas. CHAS. AMBOS, Supt.
June 23-tf

E. CORNELISON,
TUNER
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PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
Columbus, Ohio.
PIANO AND MELODEON KEYS WHITENED, AND ALL STAINS REMOVED.
Also, particular attention paid to
TUNING AND REPAIRING ORGANS.
☞ Orders left at Seltzer & Webster's Music Store, will receive prompt attention. jy16

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Offices 337 Broadway, 50 Wall Street N. Y.

This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and Cargoes in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally against Loss or Damage by Fire.
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Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers!
FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and Open Ditches, and especially Tiles; including Tables of Rain Fall. By Henry F. French.
A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horse-keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forester.)
For sale at the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

LATEST BOOKS.
Memoirs. By the author of Salad for the Solitary.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
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The Convalescent. By N. P. Willis.
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NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Embracing a Variety,
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Silks, Delaines, Lawns, Robes, Calicoes, Bareges, Challis,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
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Window Shades and Fixtures, Window Cornices, Fine Mirrors, from 8 to 8ft; French Plate; Oil Paintings and Engravings; Portrait and Picture Frames always on hand and made to order. Cutlery and Gold Pens; Work Boxes and Dressing Cases; Card Cases and Porte Monnaies; Hair, Hat, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pocket Books, Wallets, [illegible], &c., &c. june16

New Books.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
[illegible] and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher.
ACADIA or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederic S. Cozzens.
SEACLIFF, or the Mystery of the Westervelts. By J. W. De Forest.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.
The empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Asia, Asia and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland (7 vols., cloth $7.50.)
The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novelette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Sontanwold (a Novel.) By Mrs. [illegible].
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.
Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. Headley.
The Good News of God Sermons. By Charles Kingsley.
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DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
Burlamaqui's Natural and Politic Law, from 5th London Edition.
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, New Ed. with additions.
Spain: by Wm. Cullen Bryant.
Diary of Lady Morgan.
Home Memories.
Onward.
Ninety Years' Gleanings.
The Foster Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and Infants.
Trend[illegible] and Friends.
Becoming Sorrows.
Arago's Memoirs.
Life and Travels of Herodotus.
For sale at the New Book Store. J. H. RILEY & Co.
June16

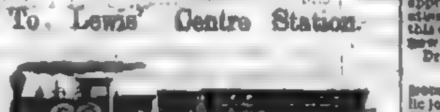
1859.
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ACCOMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.

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The medical qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States. For Books, or other information, address
ANDREW WILSON, Jr.
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june16

DESHLER ICE.
Charles G. Deshler is serving his numerous customers with superior ice. He attends to its delivery in person; and the sun is not more punctual. His carriages will run throughout the season.
June 30.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs
VIA THE
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
To Lewis' Centre Station.



PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at 4:20 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis' Centre station, which is situated sixteen miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R. R. and six miles east of the springs. For the accommodation of persons wishing to spend the sabbath at the Springs, the night freight leaving Columbus at 6:00 P. M. on Saturday, will leave passengers at Lewis' Centre Station.

RETURNING.
Cincinnati Express will stop for passengers at Lewis' Centre Station, at 8:00 A. M., on MONDAY MORNINGS ONLY, arriving in Columbus at 8:50 A. M. The Mail train will stop daily at 4:30 P. M., arriving in Columbus at 5:00 P. M.

Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers between the cars and Springs. Passengers can rely upon being taken to the Springs promptly on arrival of trains.

The citizens of Columbus will find this, the best and most convenient way to go to the Springs.

Tickets for the round trip to the Station and back during the season, only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For further information and tickets, inquire at the ticket office in the Depot.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.
Columbus, June 23, 1859—tf.

PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of the State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."
WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
April 6, 1859.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., April 7, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO,
COLUMBUS, April 13, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.
JOHN PHILLIPS,
Auditor of Franklin County.
june16-td

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail in a sealed envelope, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
may12

DR. STEWART

WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, also CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success in curing many of them of hopeless cases, in the city and country, is a sufficient warrant of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. S. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio, but of the Eastern and Middle States, and Canada, where he has practiced.

He is now PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Columbus, and patients can rely on having almost daily attention if required. Those who have been humbugged by traveling impostors, (who stay perhaps a day in a place, and are then kept wondering what to do) would do well to call on him. [illegible]. Columbus is a central location, in one of the finest [illegible], and can certainly sustain a physician who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and [illegible] in advance of ordinary Practitioners. [illegible] VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian Tribes, when this continent was discovered.

Being naturally inclined to CONSUMPTION, Dr. S. spent many years in the investigation of a remedy, which under the old treatment, is always fatal, and at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in his hands, has produced the most surprising results. Combining with this the INHALATION of certain vegetable juices, it brings the treatment almost to perfection. Inhalation is an excellent method, which has been greatly injured by claiming too much for it.

Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary diseases should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. How many neglect a cough or throat affection, or what is worse, suffer them selves to be drugged by old school Doctors, till no human aid can save them from the grave. Dr. Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease. Chronic Dysentery, [illegible] by a new plan.

[illegible] Dr. Stewart in this class of diseases can truly say, he has been more successful than any physician in the State. Particular attention given to Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, and Affections of the Eye.

CANCERS removed without the knife by a Vegetable extract.

Cases given up by others solicited. He will forfeit $100 for any of the following he cannot cure: Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (in persons under 30,) Swelled neck, St. Vitus' Dance.

A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 8 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished Medicine gratis.
june23

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC
CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Debility of the Nervous System,
Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

Attention, Republicans!
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Murphy in Europe.
[illegible] Chess for Winter Evenings.
[illegible] Manual of Chess.
[illegible] and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe.
[illegible] Chess Tournament.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.

CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cleveland [illegible] always be found in this establishment. Free Lunch daily from 10 a. m., to 12 m. One of KNABE'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been procured, and the services of a fine performer engaged who will be one of the best in the city. may26-1m

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.
DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain writing their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and Ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence is in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral:

That they cure the almost universal complaint

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other remedies have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,

[illegible]

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,

however they may have been tried, with and fire and that their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That operating directly upon the poison of disease in the blood, they

Cause soon to Heal,

and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief and (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They purify disease in every avenue and organ of the system, and to be purify thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of the Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

Principal office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in [illegible] street.

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY,
Roberts & Samuel, Columbus,
Amos J. Schooley, Columbus,
[illegible] & Bro., Columbus,
S. Amos, Canal Winchester,
Isaac Thompson, Worthington,
R. M. Johnson, Reynoldsburg,
R. N. Beatley, Clintonville,
B. Gaster, Westerville,
Henry Miller, Harrisburg,
John [illegible], Grove City,
Geo. T. Ames, [illegible]
And by druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.
[illegible]

[illegible] Cure,
[illegible]

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed for the whole Class of Diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such a remedy we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants, and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled Dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO,
LOWELL, MASS.

☞ For sale by ROBERTS & SAMUEL, No. 34 North High St., Columbus; Suire, [illegible] & Co., Cincinnati; Wm. Firth, Cleveland; [illegible] GRAHAM, Zanesville; and by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. 1861-ly

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.

Great Northern & Eastern Route,
[illegible]
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati



RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago
Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore,
Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.
Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad,
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leave Columbus at 4 a. m. Will leave passengers at all stations, south of Galion, stop for passengers at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington, Iberia and all stations north of Galion, connecting at Crestline with the Pittsburgh train for Pittsburgh arriving at Pittsburgh at [illegible] p. m. Also with [illegible] at Crestline, with the [illegible] a. m. Express to Chicago, arriving at Chicago at [illegible] p. m. Also at Grafton with Toledo road for Toledo. Arrives at Cleveland at [illegible] a. m.

SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leave Columbus at 10:30 a. m. stopping only at Delaware, North Branch, Cardington, Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London, and Grafton, connecting at Crestline with the [illegible] Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at [illegible] p. m. also with the [illegible] p. m. connecting at [illegible] p. m., with the fast Express on Lake Shore road for the East arriving at Buffalo [illegible] p. m. Dunkirk [illegible] p. m. Buffalo [illegible] p. m. New York [illegible] p. m. eight hour [illegible] ahead of any other line, Boston [illegible] p. m., eight hours quicker than any other line.

THIRD TRAIN.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leave Columbus at 2:20 p. m. Will stop at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7:20 p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at [illegible] a. m. at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston, arriving at [illegible] a. m., Dunkirk [illegible] a. m., Buffalo [illegible] a. m.

☞ *Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.*

RETURNING.
Night Express, arrives at Columbus [illegible]
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at [illegible]
Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at [illegible]

Fare as low as by any other Route.

For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty Ticket agent in the [illegible] depot of the C. C. & C. and L. M. & C. & X. Railroads.
E. S. FLINT,
Supt. Cleveland, Ohio.
H. C. MARSHALL,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.
Columbus, May 12, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.



To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily (Sundays excepted) from Columbus, in connection with trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—at 2:45 A. M., stopping at London, Xenia and at Valuable Stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:20 A. M. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c. and at Cincinnati with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad for St. Louis [illegible] Louisville [illegible].

SECOND TRAIN.
[illegible] EXPRESS—at [illegible] A. M., stopping at Wood[illegible], London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Foster's, Loveland, Miamiville, and Plainville, and Dayton, arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, [illegible].

THIRD TRAIN.
(NIGHT EXPRESS ONLY.)
NO. 3 EXPRESS—At [illegible] P. M. stopping at Worthington, London, Xenia, Morrow, Loveland and Milford, and Plainville, arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] arriving at [illegible] Louisville, [illegible], St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c., &c.

FOURTH TRAIN.
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
MAIL—At [illegible] P. M. stops at All stations, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Selma, Cedarville, Xenia, [illegible], Foster's, Morrow, Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, &c., &c.

RETURNING.
Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express [illegible] A. M.; No. 2 Express 10:50 a. m., No. 3 Express [illegible] p. m.

For further information and Through Tickets apply to [illegible] Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Columbus.
P. W. STRADER,
General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
J. W. DOHERTY,
Agent, Columbus, O.
Columbus, April [illegible] 1859.

1859. 1859.
NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.



Two Trains Daily.
(Sundays excepted.)
Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, Trains will leave Columbus as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.
Leaves at [illegible] a. m., on the arrival of trains from Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Arrives at Indianapolis at [illegible] p. m.

This train connects at Milford with trains for Marysville, and for Mechanicsburg, Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati direct without change of Cars.

Also connects at Urbana with trains for Bellefontaine and Sidney; at Piqua for Troy, Dayton, Sidney, Anderson and Wapakoneta; at Union City for Greenville, at Anderson for Richmond and Peru.

At Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette & Chicago, also, with trains for Terre Haute, Cairo and St. Louis, Muncie at St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad for Kansas and Lawrence.

Also connects at Indianapolis for Lafayette, Louisville, Madison and Peru.

SECOND TRAIN.
Leaves Columbus at [illegible] p. m., on the arrival of trains from Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Arrives at Indianapolis at [illegible] p. m.

This Train connects at Milford for Mechanicsburg and Springfield; at Urbana with trains north on the [illegible] for Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. At Piqua with trains north on the D. & M. R. R. for Sidney, Lima, Delphos, Fort Wayne and Chicago; and at Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette, Chicago, Terre Haute, [illegible] and St. Louis.

WAY FREIGHT.
Leaving Columbus at 6:00 a. m. will carry a Passenger Car for the Accommodation of Way Travel.

☞ Be sure to see that your Tickets read VIA THE COLUMBUS & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. LINE, and see that you do not have Tickets sold you by other and Inferior Routes.

☞ Tickets for all Western Routes for sale at all the Principal Rail Road Stations in the East.
E. WALKER, General Ticket Agent.
M. F. [illegible], Superintendent.
Columbus, Ohio May 12 1859. chs-tf

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that to the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a publication devoted truly and solely to their interests, uninfluenced by personal ambition or the desire of gain, will be acceptable, I have established at the city of Columbus, O., THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the variety of political, miscellaneous and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor to every home.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will inculcate Democratic doctrine and its columns shall be characterised by frankness and honesty, its standard, suited to their unflinching veracity. Nor shall it be used for ulterior designs, but consistently pursue the object for which it is established of that of preventing the misdirection of public opinion, and contributing all in its power to the prosperity of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the union of the Democratic Party, and while everything, the [illegible] [illegible] ability can bring to the duty, (a more [illegible] [illegible] and not a false light held up to [illegible] to betray)—while it will support the present Administration, in all that is deemed consistent with true Democracy, and the best interests of the party, THE PEOPLE'S PRESS presents the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as its first choice for the Presidency in 1860, and none every effort consistent with duty to the Democratic Party and the country, to procure his nomination and election.

As no Prospectus can be expected to enter into minute details, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. Relying confidently on a [illegible] patronage, I respectfully offer the following

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year....................................$2 00
A discount of ten per cent on Clubs of ten; [illegible] per cent on clubs of twenty, [illegible] clubs of thirty, and [illegible] per cent on clubs of fifty and upwards, sent to a single address.
J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.
Columbus, March 23, 1859.

N. B.—Our friends of the press will oblige us by [illegible] this Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.
Received for six months on One Dollar and [illegible].

[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
Will be sent for the campaign to subscribers at Fifty Cents for the single copy.

CAMPAIGN CLUBS
May be formed for the PRESS at the following rates:

Five Copies	[illegible]
Ten "	[illegible]
Twenty "	[illegible]
Fifty "	[illegible]
One hundred copies	[illegible]

State Library

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859. NUMBER 12.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion	$1.00
Each additional insertion	[illegible]
One square 3 months	[illegible]
" " 6 "	[illegible]
" " 12 "	[illegible]
One fourth of a column per year	30.00
" half " "	60.00
" column " "	100.00

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... $10.00.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular sovereignty.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it; to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who attempt the establishment, limitation, or [illegible] of these principles.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyances of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretensions to be the peculiar friends of free labor.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commends our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

Several Black Republican papers, and among them is the one over the way, are peddling a lie, said to have been started in the Zanesville *Aurora*, that Col. Manypenny, editor of the *Ohio Statesman*, went into Muskingum county and urged that Judge Whitman should be withdrawn from the Democratic State Ticket to make room for Judge Swan. The charge is a base fabrication and a malicious falsehood, which Col. Manypenny has repeatedly branded as such, through the *Statesman*. If the editor of the *Jeff.* has any regard for truth and honesty he would "stop that lie."—*Hancock Courier.*

We reproduce this that it may not escape the attention of the *Statesman* and the Zanesville *Aurora*. The young man who edits the *Hancock Courier* seems to have become the victim of ungovernable rage, because the low, underhanded scheming of MANYPENNY has been exposed. We wonder if he is afraid of telling a falsehood, or knows when he is in danger of such a catastrophe? Now, where has he ascertained that the charge that MANYPENNY when in Muskingum urged the expediency of withdrawing WHITMAN and substituting SWAN, is "a base fabrication and a malicious falsehood?" Surely not from the *Statesman*. MANYPENNY has been dared to make the denial, but is as mum as a snail. "The editor of the *Jeff.*" will please note this, and "stop *that* lie."

Mr. HOLLABAUGH is too fast. He overreaches himself, and treads on his own toes. Let the *Jeff.*' make him show the *branding* in the *Statesman*. The fact is notorious that the *Statesman* called a meeting of the Central Committee, the object of which was to postpone the Democratic Convention that it might have a chance to adopt SWAN if thrown overboard by the Republicans. MILLER and MANYPENNY were both out, (to use the language of a correspondent of the Cleveland *National Democrat*) "laying the ropes." The correspondent let the cat out of the bag, for which the *Statesman* told him he "had better mind his own business!"

We have not seen in the *Statesman* the *denial* which has been repeatedly asked for by the Zanesville *Courier*. It is strange that MANYPENNY is mute, now, when in other instances he has not been so scrupulously silent, and when his departure from this example damaged truth confoundedly.

Naturalization—What Protection is Promised.

The all-wise *Statesman* is taking to itself great glory for having "persistently declared Gen. CASS had in nowise departed from the ancient, reasonable and American doctrine, which has always obtained among Democratic Statesmen in reference to the right of naturalized citizens abroad." It even anticipated Mr. PUGH's defence of Gen. CASS's position in his letter to HOFRE, for it says:

"Before Mr. Pugh's letter was written we showed that the doctrine propounded to Mr. Hofre by General Cass surrendered no right hitherto insisted upon, and clearly stated that *laws* of certain foreign governments were deemed by our government incompatible with our rights and with the public law of nations."

To make its position stronger as to a far-seeing and prophetic ken, it quotes from the New York *Times*, a "leading Republican organ"—a piece of news which will be regarded by that paper with no little *surprise*. This is a trick sometimes resorted by political schemers to bolster up their own assertions, but such tricks do not always win. The *New York Times* is not "a leading Republican organ." It belongs to a class of newspapers that do not claim to be party organs—that are independent in tone and character, and while generally fair and candid, merely become associated with party as the bias of their writers impresses itself upon their articles, without aiming to be the special organ of any party. So much for the *Statesman's veracity* in claiming the New York *Times* to be "a leading Republican organ."

We remember when the brief letter of Gen. CASS to LECLERC appeared, the *Statesman* made an assertion which the letter itself disproved. When the letter of Gen. CASS to HOFRE appeared the *Statesman* was evidently taken aback for fear it had "put its foot in it," and was content to avail itself of a long article from the *National Intelligencer* showing what had been the action of government under former administrations. The letter of Mr. PUGH did not exactly enable the *Statesman* to say "there now, did I not tell you so?" because while it illustrated what the Secretary of State ought to have said and *probably* meant to have said, and reasoned upon that hypothesis, it cautiously abstained from assuming that he had taken the broad and national grounds, on which Mr. PUGH declared himself to stand.

In its Sunday issue, the *Statesman* published approvingly an extract from the dispatch from the Department of State to our Minister at Berlin, July 8th, 1859, in which it is elaborately argued (what no American has denied) that crime committed by native or naturalized in a foreign country is amenable to its municipal laws. In that dispatch, the question at issue, the protection of a naturalized citizen who "may have been called into the army or actually in it at the time of leaving his native country, is more plainly and fully discussed and better defined than in the letters vouchsafed to those addressing the Department for information; and in reality taking the grounds foreshadowed by Mr. PUGH, being restricted to actual *desertion*, in which event no protection is promised. What *public opinion* has had to do in this matter it is not necessary to suggest; but it certainly is plainly perceptible that the position of the Administration as now defined by the Secretary of State, does not sustain that of the *Intelligencer*, which was adopted by the *Statesman* on the appearance of the HOFRE letter, in lieu of comments of its own.

We are willing that the recent exposition of Gen. CASS shall be taken as the settled policy of the government during this administration, but prefer that of Mr. WISE, who contends that a naturalized citizen of the United States is absolved from military duty to any foreign Government; and should be protected from involuntary service in the army of such government. But as we have heretofore said, this must be a matter of negotiation, when individual cases may arise, unless provided for in future treaties. Otherwise, as in the absurd case presented by the venerable Secretary, of a boy having been brought here by his father, who would have owed service to the Prussian government when arrived at sufficient age, another absurdity would arise, in denying to Prussia the right to compel him to service on returning, while one a few years his senior, who had been called upon, but left his country before service, might be made to render such service without interposition in his behalf.

The MILLER organ is out in defense of the MILLER clique, and as usual cannot make a plain statement—in other words, cannot help *lying*. The *Statesman* says:

'During the campaign of two years ago (1857,) the Republican organ of this city kept up a continuous parrot chatter about the Democratic ticket being the the favorite of the 'Miller clique.' Then there was a Senator, Representatives, Probate Judge, Auditor, Sheriff, &c., to elect, as there will be this fall. They were elected by an average majority of 860."

Now, on that ticket was one peculiarly MILLER candidate, (the Sheriff) who ran behind the ticket 500 or 600 votes; and by himself would have been defeated overwhelmingly. This candidate Millerism *smuggled* on the ticket in a mean, unscrupulous manner, and if those who so regarded it, had not been actuated by a higher motive than *Millerism* could conceive, that candidate would have never touched bottom. The same game will not win twice, however deep the scheme may be.

The *Statesman* continues:

"After the election, of course, the chatter ceased. But, it is renewed already, and will be continued till this fall's election is determined, no matter who may be nominated; when the result will be as usual. If we have the old result of this stale chatter this fall, in the election of our ticket by an overwhelming majority, we hope that the Republicans will have the manliness to admit that the cry of 'Miller clique' is no hurt or hindrance to Democratic success."

The Democracy of the county will be fools to put their heads in the snare already set for them—but if the "Miller clique" should not be successful—what then?

The *Statesman* is again showing the cloven foot with regard to Judge WHITMAN. It publishes an article from the *American Citizen* of Hillsboro, which hoists the name of Judge SWAN for Judge of the Supreme Court, and discards both WHITMAN and GHOLSON. Not one word does the *Statesman* have to say against such a movement. It is plain that it would like to join in if it dare. We should like to see the movement carried out—if it were general, but in a triangular fight the two parties would obey organization rather than the urgency of either instinct or reason to do right. But, really, on which side would one infer the *Statesman* is? Certainly with the *American Citizen!*

The *Statesman* has not corrected its mis-statement as to the political leaning of the First Ward. Although it went for MEDILL in 1855 and for PAYNE in 1857, it was always Democratic, in the *Statesman's* opinion, because it would not go for COX in 1858. The *Statesman* is an excellent tactician. The Democratic party must be under vast obligations for its concessions. Instead of saying that the ward had been always Republican it would have been better in the *Statesman* to have said that Mr. CRANE's popularity had reduced the majority against Cox one-half.

County Candidates.

The Republicans have had a consultation and postponed the time of holding their County Convention. The meetings to appoint delegates are called for the 2d of September, and the Convention is to be held the next day. We said some time ago, when referring to this matter, that a postponement was not improbable; and it is likely the arrangement will be satisfactory to all concerned.

On the other side of the house, we saw it announced by the Columbus *Gazette* that the Democratic primary election would be held on the 20th of August,—we believe it said primary election, but are not positive. It should be primary election, as that is the mode most acceptable to Democrats.

The candidates for the several offices have been pretty well agreed upon we believe—or at least, those who are to run for nomination—except for representatives. We have heard Mr. CONVERSE and Mr. EDWARDS named as the ticket. Mr. DURANT and Mr. QUINN, of Blendon, are both spoken of, if not announced. The friends of Judge RANKIN are desirous that he should again represent the county, and Dr. E. L. GRAVES will be urged to be a candidate for re-election. We shall probably in a short time have more definite information, and who are likely to be successful and when the election is to take place. [illegible]

The Wheat Crop.

From an article in the New York *Courier and Enquirer* on the national wheat crop of 1859, and the tables connected therewith, we condense some interesting statements.

The productions of wheat in the several States for 1857, '58 and '59, is stated as follows:

1857	[illegible]
1858	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]

The production in Ohio is estimated as follows:

1857	[illegible]
1858	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]

The production of the four Western States, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, which have the largest surplus for export, is shown by these figures:

1857	[illegible]
1858	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]

The surplus for the present year in these four States, is estimated thus:

Crop 1859	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Surplus crop 1859	[illegible]

It is estimated that in addition to this, from one-sixth to one-fifth of the surplus crop for 1858 is yet in the hands of the producers. We, therefore, have for the States, estimating last year's surplus crop at the west at twenty-four millions of bushels, as the gross:

Surplus crop 1859	28,000,000 bush.
1/6 per ct. on '58	4,000,000
Total for export	32,000,000

The transportation of this at forty cents per bushel will give nearly seventeen millions of dollars to our canals and railroads.

The prominent figures in the foregoing statements are those stating the entire wheat crop for this year at 201,000,000 bushels, and the surplus at 32,000,000. With such a large surplus and the prospect of a fair market abroad, we cannot but feel encouraged to look for a large addition to the capital and circulating medium of the country. With some fifty millions of dollars added to our national wealth by the export of this surplus wheat, our crippled financial condition would be greatly relieved. [illegible]

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.—The next National Horse show will be held at Dayton on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of September. Liberal premiums are offered for competitors, the highest being $200 for the fastest traveling gelding or filley in harness.

The following premiums are offered to female equestrians:

1st Prem.—Fine Gold Watch and Chain	[illegible]
2d [illegible]	[illegible]
3d [illegible]	[illegible]
4th [illegible]	[illegible]
5th—Fine Mosaic Set	[illegible]
6th [illegible]	[illegible]

Awarding Committee.—Hon. Thomas Corwin, Lebanon, Ohio; Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, Hamilton, Ohio; Gen. H. F. Carrington, Columbus, Ohio; Wm. G. Davis, Dayton, Ohio; J. D. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio; Capt. A. Bufford, Versailles, Kentucky.

NO DOUBT OF IT.—The London *Times* in speaking of the iron steam battering ram, which is to cost £420,000, says "if she only does one-half of what may fairly be anticipated, she will be cheaper to the nation than a dozen sail of the line." No doubt of it—she would be cheaper maybe when her cost will only nearly equal that of a dozen sail of the line. She might be cheaper than what did not cost half so much. We rather guess that John Bull made his own bill this time, unless the writer of the article was of Celtic or Milesian origin.

PROJECTED STEAM BATTERING RAM.—The London *Times* gives a long description of the new iron steam ram, which it says will be afloat next June. Her total length will be 380 feet, breadth 58; total weight at sea, about 9,000 tons; full speed 16 miles an hour. About 220 feet of the broadside of the vessel will be of teak, 24 inches thick; this will be covered by armor plates 4½ inches thick on the deck. The ram will be armed with 35 Armstrong guns, each throwing 100-pound shot over a range of six miles. The ram will run down ships by driving straight at them at full speed. If she only does one-half of what may fairly be anticipated from her she will be cheaper to the nation than a dozen sail of the line. The cost of the hull will be about £100,000, the engines £75,000 and her fitting for sea about £45,000 more, or £420,000 in all.

CEREMONY OVER A DEAD PRINCE.—The *Court Journal* contains the following:

"The funeral of the Prince Rospigliosi, as it seems to belong to another century and a bygone order of things, will, doubtless, be the last of its kind, and therefore merits description. By an exclusive privilege claimed by Roman princes, he was taken to his last resting place in his state carriage, gaily decked, and newly painted for the occasion. The funeral was celebrated at the Church of San Francesco, at Ripa, where the family vault of the Rospigliosi is situated. The last observance of the ceremony was the most curious of all. The head cook, in his costume of *cinque cento*, advanced respectfully to the foot of the bier, and bowing to the ground, asked the usual morning question, 'Your Excellency has orders for me?' The inquiry was made with an expressive smile and distinctness of utterance which almost shocked the nerves of the bystanders. The dead man, however, not betraying, by word or gesture, any comprehension of question, the great functionary of the Rospigliosi household, after waiting patiently for a few moments, withdrew, walking backward to the door of the church, and, standing in the porch, called out, with a stentorian voice, to the drivers of the Rospigliosi carriages, gathered in vast numbers in the piazza, 'Drive home. His Excellency has no further orders to give you, and will require your service no more.'"

ACTIVITY OF NAPOLEON.—A private letter from the seat of war says that since the active work began Napoleon knock up two horses every day, being in the saddle from four o'clock in the morning, and some of the grooms have just reached Paris for a fresh supply from the imperial stud. His indefatigable inspection of all matters involving supply, commissariat and maintenance, was the theme of the whole army.—*N. O. Cres. Bul.*

Mrs. Horace Fry, of Philadelphia, lately brought so prominently before the public by her application for a divorce from her husband, has gone to Europe in company with her father, Mr. Grigg.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Happen what may in Ireland—invasion or no invasion—we cannot want for a king to occupy the throne. The ultramontanists have one ready, so we may quietly await the unveilings of the future. One of the most extreme of the Chocolate priests has the following:

"DALCASSIAN.—A correspondent observes that if the prophecy of the *Morning Advertiser* proves true we may be put to the choice of a prince one of these days to rule over Ireland as King Leopold over Belgium; when a new congress of Europe shall a second time (as in the case of Belgium) subsidize the arrangement of 1815 in favor of the just desires of another little nationality yet in abeyance. 'More unlikely things have come to pass,' that is all we need say just now on the subject. But our correspondent goes farther and suggests that if such a state of things should come to pass, all difficulty in finding a fitting candidate—at once pure Irish, and yet totally unconnected with the life of modern parties in Ireland—is removed, when France can give us a choice between two such men as Marshal O'Niel and Marshal McMahon. It is a singular subject for contemplation, indeed, and not less interesting in connection with the ancient constitution of Erin itself, according to which the right to the throne of the Ard Righ, or chief King, alternated between the Eberian and Eremonian lines—between the northern, *Hy-Niel* and the Southern royal family who were represented at the most glorious period of our national history by the great Chief of the Dalcassians, the ancestor of Wm. Smith O'Brien. Marshal Niel is the descendant of a family the O'Niels, which settled in Bordeaux above a century ago. The Marshal Duke of Magenta is one of the representatives of a distinguished branch of the Dalcassian family of McMahon's, of the county of Clare, his ancestor, having been, we believe, one of the "Wild Geese" who followed the fortunes of James Stuart after the treaty of Limerick. His family became ennobled in France more than a century since, in which country accordingly the Marshal is allied in blood to many of the greatest historic names of the ancient nobility. Better Irish chieftains than either O'Niel or McMahon the Gaelic race could hardly find in Europe."

There is no harm in permitting papalistic propagandists to amuse themselves with speculations of the kind. They make no secret of their desire to disloyalize the people, and they are working consistently in that vocation when they invite or encourage foreigners to invade us. Even the populace, however, are not so simple as to be deluded. A few silly young men may suffer their brains to be turned, and may cause danger to themselves and grief to their relatives by imprudence in attempting parts that never were designed for them; or some rapparee rascals, drugged with the dose of disaffection that Dr. Cahill doles out to them in half-penny potions, may feel their breasts heaving with a thrasonical throe of insurrectional incendiarism; but Smith O'Brien made rebellion ridiculous, and as the French on a former occasion found that the best use they could make of their Irish auxiliaries was to shoot them, Paddy may have too much sense to put himself in the way again. It is not pleasant standing target for fellows who fire with such accuracy. Besides, putting the Protestants of the land out of the question, there are a good many Romanists who, loyalty apart, may find their account in the present rule, rather than in that which Phoenixites swear to exchange it for. Interest is a strong bond, and many are influenced by interest. It is to be presumed, moreover, that the Niels and the McMahons are not the fools they are taken for; but even if they were, and were as easily gulled as the geese for whose edification such writing is intended, it does not follow that "if the prophecy of the *Morning Advertiser* prove true," Louis Napoleon would not prefer choosing his own victory, and setting over the bone one in whose affection France would hold a higher place than Ireland. What pleasant prospects the Phoenixites prepare for us! How quietly they take for granted the [illegible] ... that attempts to trample on either the liberties of the people or the sovereignty of the Queen.—*Cork Constitution, July 7.*

THE BAKE FOR POTATOES.—This subject is brought before the farmers of England, by a communication in the *Mark Lane Express*. The writer claims thirty-five years' practice in this matter. He does not cut his potatoes for setting, but sets them whole, and the largest he can select. The rows are thirty inches apart, and the potatoes are put nine inches from each other in the row. The land is plowed only eight inches deep, treads the manure firmly in the furrows, puts in the tubers, and covers them in with [illegible], nine inches deep, instead of earthing up. In this way he reports that in 1857 he raised 650 bushels of potatoes—not a rotten one among them—to the acre, with nothing but waste [illegible] a covering. This is of great importance, the [illegible] if it be put to so important and advantageous a use as in this case, it should be widely known and practiced.

FRENCH SERVANTS.—An American lady, long resident in Paris, and perfectly acquainted with its customs, gives the following item in relation to Parisian servants: "You are aware of the petty taxes which our domestics are in the habit of imposing upon everything purchased by them for the use of the household. First in order is the 'sou' per pound, paid them by the grocers, butchers, bakers, &c, for their custom. This, however, is but a trifle in comparison. On a rabbit bought at two francs and fifteen sous, the cook pockets the fifteen sous. For each dish ordered from a restaurant, the servant gets a premium of five sous. So with butter, and every other article of food. I have calculated that, over and above her wages, my cook's profits amount to at least fifty cents a day. Nor is she satisfied with this. She has made a nice little bargain with my butcher, to the effect that when she buys six pounds of mutton or veal *for me*, the butcher is to add a pound of sirloin steak *for her*. There is no use changing servants or butchers; they are all thieves alike, and I might only make bad worse if I interfered."

AN IRISH THUNDER STORM.—A Dublin letter, dated June 30th, says:

A thunder-storm of unusual severity passed over Ireland on Saturday last. Scarcely a provincial paper which has since reached us but has some tale to tell of the disastrous effects of the lightning. Eight or ten human beings, scattered through the country, were struck dead; others were dangerously injured, and cattle of all kinds suffered fatally. In the south and north-western districts, the storm seems to have raged with the greatest violence, while in the midland counties it was comparatively but little felt. In some quarters fears were entertained for the safety of the potato crop, which before now had been damaged by violent electricity, and in the neighborhood of Castlebar some mischief had been done in a few fields, but no material loss is apprehended.

A young lady once hinted to a gentleman that her thimble was worn out, and asked what reward she merited for her industry. He sent her an answer in the shape of a thimble, on which the following lines were engraved:

"I send you a thimble for fingers nimble,
Which I hope will fit when you try it;
It will last you long, if it's half as strong
As the hint you gave me to buy it."

A YOUNG LADY THROWN FROM A CARRIAGE AND KILLED.—In Brookline, yesterday, while Mr. W. E. Baker, of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, of Boston, was riding with his mother, sister and another young lady, his horse took fright, and becoming unmanageable, came in contact with a carriage. Miss Baker was thrown to the ground and almost instantly killed.—*Boston Paper.*

PAY UP.—The Steubenville *Herald* says that Mr. Garret, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and extensive dealer in railroad stocks, has written a letter to that city and township officials, admonishing them to be prepared for the "day of reckoning." That the two hundred thousand dollars, subscribed by the city and township to the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, for which bonds were issued payable in 1866, will have to be paid promptly, or property of the city and township will be put under the hammer for satisfaction.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The steamship Africa has arrived with European dates to the 9th inst.

An armistice has been agreed upon between the contending parties till the 15th August.—The effect of this had been a great buoyancy in all the money markets and strong hopes were entertained of a peace.

Napoleon telegraphed that an armistice had been agreed upon on the 8th, and was signed at Villa Franca by Hess and Vaillant. It ends on the 15th August. It stipulates that commercial vessels without distinction of flag are allowed to navigate the Adriatic unmolested. The *Moniteur* cautions the public against misunderstanding the armistice, and says negotiations may recommence, but does not see how the war may be terminated.

The London *Times* believes in peace, and says an well authenticated proposal came from France, indicating good moderation, or the necessities of the French [illegible] with the latter.

France reaps all the benefit from the armistice. The armistice has caused much excitement.

Consols advanced 1½@2 per cent, and on the Paris Bourse the advance was 2½. The other continental bourses all advanced materially. The Austrian funds at Frankfort rose ten per cent. Prior to the declaration of the armistice, the Sardinians proceeded vigorously in the siege of Peschiera, but this and other movements have now lost their interest.

In the Federal Diet, on the 7th inst., Austria proposed to mobilize the whole Federal contingent force and request the Prince Regent of Prussia to assume the command in chief.

ENGLAND.—The seizure of the British ship Laurel at Baltimore, and the coasting trade between New York and California, *via* the Isthmus, claimed the attention of the House of Commons. The Government promised to represent the matter to the Federal authorities at Washington.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence report the breadstuffs market very dull and with a slight decline on all qualities. The weather has been favorable for the crops. Flour is quoted at a decline of 1@2d. No sales reported, and quotations are nominally, 10s@12s for American. Wheat has declined 3@4d since Tuesday. Western red is quoted at 7s 6d@8s 6d, and white 8s@9s 3d. Corn closed quiet but steady; quotations are nominally, 5s 10½@6s 3d for mixed and yellow, and [illegible] for white.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—The Brokers' report that provisions generally have a declining tendency. Pork heavy and prices easier, but quotations are unchanged. Bacon dull and declined 1s@3d. Lard dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar heavy with little inquiry, and prices weak. Coffee firm. Rice quiet.

LONDON MARKET.—Messrs. Baring Bros. report Breadstuffs lower. Sugar buoyant. Rice firm. Coffee firm. Linseed Oil 29s.@29s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols quoted at 94@94½ for money, and 94½@94¾ for account. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £227,000 during the week. The money market is unchanged. American securities are without change.

LIVERPOOL, July 9th—P. M.—Breadstuffs and provisions very dull.

LONDON, SATURDAY—P. M.—Consols 95@95¼ for money, and 94¾@95½ for account.

The Navy estimates had been introduced in parliament and 10,000 additional men asked for.

It is reported that the Mail Steamers have been notified to prepare to carry armaments according to their contract.

The ship Sarah Hunt, of Boston was burnt at sea. She was from New Orleans and bound to [illegible]. The disaster occurred on the 28th ult.

The Africa arrived at New York at five o'clock this morning. Her mail were dispatched by the morning trains. She brings upwards of one hundred passengers. She passed Cape Race on the morning of the 17th inst., during a dense fog, that rendered all communication with the News Yacht of the Associated Press an absolute impossibility.

The steamship Europa, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The *Times* says, with regard to the armistice there is nothing to communicate beyond what the public already know. All that seems to be well authenticated is that the proposal came from France, and was the result of the Emperor's own determination. That Napoleon should stop short in a career of victory and make overtures to the foe whom he has defeated in two pitched battles and hurled back to the limits of Lombardy argues the moderation or the necessities of the French ruler.—We can hardly believe that the latter has been the cause of this sudden resolve.

STOCKHOLM, July 8.—His majesty King Oscar died to-day. He was born on the 4th of July, 1799.

VIENNA, July 8.—The Austrian correspondence contains the following: The French frigate Imperieuse bombarded Zara yesterday. The Austrians returned the fire. The Imperieuse at last broke off the contest appearing to have suffered injury.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes an amended list of killed and wounded at Solferino as to officers. The return gives 90 killed, 414 wounded, 73 made prisoners and 70 missing. Total, 647; of rank and file, 2,006 killed and 8,621 wounded, making a grand total of 11,215. Nothing is said respecting the number of the prisoners.

The French and Sardinians killed and wounded were 8,243. The numbers given by the Vienna journals are believed to be still below the truth.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, that on the 3d inst. the French fleet consisting of 84 sail, was at no great distance from Venice.

The Hungarian Legion forming at Genoa is to be clothed like the Hungarian soldiers in the Austrian army. It is believed the latter will not fire on men wearing the national costume.

The *Moniteur d'Armée* publishes the Imperial decree by which a new regiment of Algerian sharpshooters is to be provisionally created. It is to consist of three battalions of six companies each.

ROME.—A letter from Rome, published in the *Times*, states that the Mazzinians have forged a pretended order of the Pope, as if it had been issued at the war office, directing most severe treatment of the revolted districts.

LONDON, July 9—Noon.—A letter from Belgrade states that but 60 young men belonging to the first families of Servia have solicited permission to form a corps to fight in favor of Italian independence.

The gun-boats destined for bombardment of Peschiera, have been launched at Lago de Garda.

A letter from Friedland says, that Prussia is making great preparations in anticipation of a war [illegible].

The *Press*, of Trieste, says, that another French squadron of ten vessels was seen from Trieste on the 6th inst., bearing towards Venice.

A semi-official correspondent from Madrid [illegible] Spain will still maintain her neutrality so long as the Italian princes and the church are maintained.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The City of Washington arrived, with London and Liverpool advices to the 7th inst.

The next battle between the Austrians and the Allies was expected would take place on the river Adige.

It was reported that the British mail steamers had been requested by the Government to prepare to carry armaments [illegible].

Ancona was declared in a state of siege.

LONDON, July 7.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says the Minister of War and Marshal Pelissier have had another difference, for the purpose of counteracting measures to complete the organization of the army of the East. An eighth division is in course of organization at Lyons to reinforce the army of Italy.

Advices from Naples of the 30th ult. announced that legal proceedings have been taken against a secret political society at Naples, and several arrests had been made.

Advices have also been received from Ancona to the 30th of June. Gen. [illegible] had taken command of the town and declared it in a state of siege. A general disarming of citizens had been ordered. An address of the Sardinian Admiral to the people of Messina had been issued.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that letters from the head quarters at [illegible] speak that another great battle was expected to take place on the Adige. The Austrians are believed to have 200,000 men of the line. A French battalion was organized at [illegible].

Reliable information had reached Vienna that Garibaldi's men had violated Tyrol, by entering the Tonale Pass. Prince Windischgratz has been sent to Berlin to acquaint the Prussian government with this fact.

FRANKFORT, July 6.—It is stated that the proposals made by Prussia on the extraordinary sitting of the federal Diet on the 4th were as follow:—First—The junction of the ninth and tenth *corps d'armee* to the Prussian army. Second—No appointment as the command in and of the four non-Prussian and non Austrian *corps d'armee*. Third—The placing of all the reserve contingent force in readiness to march.

BERNE, July 6.—News have been received from Bormio that a corps of 5,000 to 8,000 Tyrolese Chasseurs had been threatening the Valtelline, but that several columns of Garibaldi's and Cialdini's corps had repulsed them from [illegible], and driven them as far as the first canton of the Stelvio pass. It is said that the Tyrolese suffered severely in the engagement.

A Frankfort letter announces that the Austrian Government having been compelled by the battle of Solferino to dispatch to the seat of war troops which it had held in reserve in Tyrol, and that province being consequently menaced with invasion by Garibaldi's corps, it intends to propose to the Diet in virtue of the treaty of Venice, which requires the German territory to send a German army into Tyrol.

Kossuth has issued a proclamation, calling the Hungarian nation to arms, to struggle for liberty, and announces that he would soon be among them.

The *Invalide Russe* discusses the possible complication of the war. Prussia, it says, has called out an army of 300,000 men, which will be reinforced by the federal contingent of 150,000 men, and it is with such enormous display of force that she proposes to offer her mediation to France, and to hasten the conclusion of peace.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, July 7.—Consols are quoted at 93½@93¾.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs generally are dull, and the quotations nominal. Corn steady with the demand for yellow.

Provisions generally dull. Produce unchanged.

Sickles Defends His Course in Again Cohabiting with his Wife.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The *Herald* of to-day contains a letter to the editor from Hon Dan'l. E. Sickles in which he corrects a statement made in that paper yesterday regarding the reconcilement in his domestic relations. The reconciliation, he says, was my own act, without consultation with any relative, connection, friend or adviser. Whatever blame, if any, belongs to the act should fall upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunals I recognize as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute or code of morals which makes it infamous to forgive a woman nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us, and I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the repudiation of my wife when I think it right to forgive her and restore her to my confidence and protection. If I ever failed to comprehend the utter desolate position of an offending though penitent woman, the hopeless future with all its dark possibilities of danger to which she is doomed, when proscribed as an outcast, I can now see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child, and although it is very sad for me to incur the blame of friends and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel any interest in me that if I am the first man who has ventured to say in the world, an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that, in spite of all the obstacles in my path, the good results of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous, and the commendation of the just. There are many who think, that an act of duty, proceeding solely from affections which can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and a father, is to be fatal to my professional, political and social standing. If this be so, then so be it. Political station, professional success, social recognition are not the only prizes of ambition, and so long as I do nothing worse than to reunite my family under the roof where they may find shelter from contumely and persecution, I do not fear the noisy but fleeting voices of popular clamor. The multitude accept their first impression from a few, but, in the end, men think for themselves, and if I know the human heart, and sometimes I think that in a career of mingled sunshine and storm I have sounded nearly all its depths, then I may reassure those who look with reluctant forebodings upon my future to be of good cheer, for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my fellows while to these motley groups, here and there, who look upon my misfortunes only as weapons to be employed for my destruction. To these I say, once for all, that a man makes a good use of his enemies they will be as serviceable to him as his friends. In conclusion, let me ask, only one favor of those, who from whatever motive may deem it necessary or agreeable to comment in public or private upon this sad history, and that is, to aim all their arrows at my breast and for the sake of my innocent child to spare her yet youthful mother when she seeks in sorrow and contrition the pardon of Him to whom sooner or later we must all appeal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Rice straw, or Leghorn hats, without any trimming, are the fashion at Paris. Some of them cost $800.

A reputed son of John Newland Maffit, who was arrested for forgery, at St. Louis, died in his cell of apoplexy, on Sunday night.

The Countess Guiccioli, Byron's inamorata, is living at Paris. No longer young, she is said to be still beautiful; and wears curls.—She wore them 30 years ago.

A little colored girl, three or four years old, jumped from the third story window of the Pulaski House, in Savannah, and wasn't hurt at all, only a little frightened.

Wm. R. Crew, a well-known auctioneer, at Toronto, committed suicide on Wednesday, in consequence of business difficulties.

The death of Dr. Wm. H. Hammond, a distinguished citizen of Arkansas, is announced in the last number of the Little Rock *True Democrat*.

Leonard, attached to H. Buckley & Co.'s circus was killed at White Spring, Florida, by a man named Lewis Hogan, on the 1st inst.

The Dayton & Michigan R. R. will be completed August 15, 1859—Toledo, Cincinnati and Detroit will then be united by a continuous rail.

Wm. B. Allbeck, formerly editor of the Belmont C. *Herald*, published at Bridgeport, but more recently of Oregon, died in [illegible], Oregon, on the 15th of last month.

The Canadians are in a mess in consequence of the Government order that the British penny can be taken only at the Post-office for a cent. The people want the Government to stand the loss.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of the State of Indiana, at its recent meeting, authorized an increase to the capital stock of 50,000 each, to the branches at Lima, Laporte, Bedford and Fort Wayne.

Gen. Paez, now in Venezuela, is said to have become so disgusted with the internal feuds of the country, that he has determined to once leave for the United States, to spend the remainder of his days in retirement.

Among the passengers by the Asia, from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, was Maurice Strakosch, the *impresario*, who goes to Europe for the purpose of engaging a complete operatic corps for the coming campaign.

Mr. Benjamin Marshall, a farmer, of Princeton township, near Davenport, Iowa, was stabbed by his wife in a moment of furious passion, on Saturday, with a butcher knife, making a terrible wound in his abdomen, from which he cannot possibly recover.

During the session of the Masonic Lodge at Columbus, Kentucky, on Thursday night last, W. J. Walker, sitting as Master, looked back in his chair not knowing that the window behind him was out, and was precipitated below and killed.

On Monday night, at Chicago, a courtesan named Rose Hill, alias Rose Kent, put an end to her existence by swallowing a large potion of opium. The cause of the act is said to have been jealousy, aroused by seeing her paramour in the company of another female.

A party are organizing in New York for the purpose of going to St. Domingo to hunt for gold. It is said that some rich placers have been discovered there, and all it wants, are the miners to dig it up. A vessel is to be fitted up, and a party is to leave about the first of October.

There were seven cases of *coup de soleil* reported at Davenport, Iowa, within three days, ending the 13th inst., six of which proved fatal. The six fatal cases were Germans, and the one that recovered an Irishman; one was a German woman. The weather there has been intensely hot.

Young, of Rochester, who wanted Blondin to carry him over the river on a rope, went to the Falls, but Blondin demanded the payment of $500 in advance for the trip. Young thought the fare too high, and was not carried.

Since the 4th of July it has been unlawful for any person to pass or receive in the State of Arkansas any bank bill of less denomination than ten dollars. After the 4th of July, 1860, no bill of a less denomination than twenty dollars can be put or kept in circulation.

F. M. Wright was recently shot while riding in his carriage near St. Joseph, Mo. He had just purchased a negro, who was in the carriage with him at the time, and who disappeared before the murder was known. He undoubtedly shot Wright.

The commercial men of New Orleans have in consideration a ship canal six miles in length to connect the river with the ocean, at a point on the coast above the sand-bar. Engineers say it can be done at a cost of about a million and a half, and will give a permanent channel.

Since the beginning of the war forty different pamphlets and books containing biographies of Garibaldi have appeared in Paris. The cheapest of these works, which is sold at the price of ten centimes, has already been purchased to the extent of more than [illegible] copies.

A New York clergyman named R. O. Dwyer, has sued the Sunday *Courier* for libel in intimating that he was guilty of peculation, forgery and fraud. Dwyer is a retired clergyman studying law, and appears to have read Blackstone to ascertain that he can sue for libel and recover the value of a character.

The [illegible] to Boston [illegible] on Saturday [illegible] in the harbor. The company [illegible] and among the guests were Gov. Banks, Senator Wilson, Mayor Lincoln and the Hon. Anson Burlingame.

An awkward mistake occurred to a German paper in Wheeling, one day last week. The name of a well-known preacher was, by advertisement, placed at the bottom of a lager beer saloon advertisement, and the lager man was announced to preach at the reverend gentleman's church.

Nine gipsies are on trial at Lafayette, Ind., for stealing various articles from citizens of that place. The ringleaders, Blakely and wife, were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years each. The other cases are not disposed of. Several children of the parties are to be sent to the poor house.

The steamer Ravenswood, while on the passage from Madisonville to New Orleans, took fire on Saturday last, and, together with her cargo, was totally destroyed. There were thirty persons on board of the boat at the time of the disaster, all of whom escaped except one, who was drowned in attempting to reach the shore.

Dates from Sisal, Yucatan, to July 3, states that a revolution, headed by General Barrera, had broken out, the plan involving the substitution of a revolutionary for the Liberal Government. At the latest advices the affair had made trifling headway, owing to a deficiency of popular sympathy.

No interference is intended to be made with the troops raised for the Mexican service. The movement is indirectly encouraged or calculated to advance the Presidential policy.

Mr. Greeley has been overturned in a stage coach, sprained his knee, and been carried from Port Jervis by a special conveyance. The accident, it is hoped, will not injure the natural grace of his story.

There were six fatal cases of sun-stroke at Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday: Isaac Woodruff, a painter; Nicholas [illegible] a blacksmith; John Drain, who was married only last week; John Loftys, who had been married the day before, John Jacob Kautz, and a man unknown. Woodruff would probably [illegible]. Drain, Loftys, Kautz, and the unknown man, already died.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18.—Advices from Tampico to the 3d July say the organization of the Liberal forces in northern Mexico is broken up. The Miramonists are acting with renewed vigor, and are not only threatening San Louis Potosi, but an expedition of 5,000 strong against Tampico is being organized under Gen. Moreno. Artillery men and ammunition have arrived at Tampico from Vera Cruz. Large quantities of powder had also been received there from New Orleans.

Vera Cruz dates of the 13th say that by McLean's demand, the surrender of the Conducta was alone saved; for a few hours later Robles received peremptory orders from Miramon, seconded by Otay and Gabriac, not to allow the Conducta to enter Vera Cruz. Robles captured [illegible] from the Liberals. [illegible] pronounced in favor of himself at Guadalajara.

The Marshal of Texas for the eighth district was officially notified that the Pacific Railway Company will dismiss the State suit upon the payment of the first installment of fifty thousand dollars, as provided in the compromise with the new company.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The President has recognized Emil Christian Hammer as Vice-Consul of Denmark for the State of Massachusetts, to reside at Boston.

The British and Spanish Ministers are severally preparing to leave the city for the purpose of visiting the summer resort in the north. The Prussian minister intends to visit Sharon Springs for the benefit of his weak health. The other ministers have already left.

During the absence of the President the regular meetings of the Cabinet will be held as usual on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Indian Bureau contemplates the appointment of a local agent to reside near the Pawnees, in order to enable it to exercise control over them and prevent future difficulties.

The Court of Claims had adjourned till the first Monday in October.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The Overland mail has arrived here. Of the prisoners who escaped from the Penitentiary by overpowering the guard, twelve were recaptured and eight shot while endeavoring to escape.

The Italians at San Francisco raised $1,500 to send to Victor Emanuel for the benefit of needy subjects.

The people of Carson Valley had called a convention for the 18th inst., to consider the public safety.

In the proposed Territory of Nevada an election for delegate to Congress had been fixed for the 3d of July.

The weather had been intensely hot throughout the State, parching the vegetation. Some parts of the country were looking as though they had been burned.

The county of [illegible] was visited by a terrible sirocco on the [illegible], forcing the people to shut themselves in doors, killing animals and literally roasting the fruit on the trees.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—The Overland Mail of the 27th has reached Jefferson City. The town of Tehama was destroyed by fire. Loss one hundred thousand dollars. Forty-three convicts escaped from the Penitentiary on the 25th. Business was without improvement.

BOSTON, July 19.—In the slave habeas corpus case before Judge Metcalf, this morning, there was no appearance made against the plea of the slave [illegible], and she was promptly discharged. She will probably return to her master, Mr. Holmes, on his promise of improved treatment.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A special despatch to the Charleston *Courier*, from New Orleans on the 19th, says the State of Tamaulipas desires an American force of 2,000 to aid them in the prosecution of war. Some Americans had already arrived at Tampico to aid. The liberals, [illegible] de Gollado was at Tampico and General Garza at Vera Cruz. Minister McLane has positively made no definite treaty with Juarez.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.
TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

A Campaign Paper.

We call attention to the subjoined Prospectus which our friends can cut from the paper and use. It is the cheapest campaign paper in the State, and will be found particularly advantageous for general circulation. Four copies will be furnished for one dollar; and numbers supplied from the present time to the election—each subscriber being furnished with the full returns.

We hope that orders may reach us as fast as possible; as we intend to make the Campaign Press do yeoman service in the canvass. Let it go to every domicil, where its sound, unswerving, reliable Democracy will bring cheer to the household. Its motto is "Equal rights to all—Exclusive privileges to none."

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.
THE
CAMPAIGN PRESS,
PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO,
Will be sent to subscribers at the Low Rate of
25 Cents Each!!
until after the October Election, being the CHEAPEST CAMPAIGN PAPER in the State. This will enable the
CAMPAIGN PRESS
to reach all classes, and entitle it to
A Most Extensive Circulation.
20 Copies for $5!
☞ Our friends of the press in this State will please give this a few insertions or call attention to the fact.
J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.
July 21st, 1859.

Democratic Meetings.

At the recent meeting of the State Central Committee in this city, the following appointments were made, commencing the canvass in the North West and the Southern counties at the same time.

Hon. Geo. E. Pugh and Gen. Joseph H. Geiger will address the people as follows:

Batavia, Clermont Co., Monday, August 15.
Georgetown, Brown Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16.
West Union, Adams Co., Wednesday, Aug. 17.
Hillsboro', Highland Co., Thursday, Aug. 18.
Washington, Fayette Co., Friday, Aug. 19.
Wilmington, Clinton Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.

Wm. H. Safford, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Major D. W. Stambaugh, of Tuscarawas County, will address the people as follows:

Bryan, Williams Co., Monday, Aug. 15.
Defiance, Defiance Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16.
Paulding, Paulding Co., Wednesday, Aug. 17.
Napoleon, Henry Co., Thursday, Aug. 18.
Okekee, Fulton Co., Friday, Aug. 19.
Perrysburgh, Wood Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.
By Order of the State Central Committee.

A Sign in Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh Daily "Post," the leading Democratic organ of Western Pennsylvania, has hoisted the name of James Buchanan for re-election in a strong, well-considered article, and takes the ground that he is the only candidate who can be nominated by the Charleston Convention, with whom the differences in the Democratic ranks can be reconciled. We shall not be surprised to see the Democratic contest for the nomination at Charleston narrowed down to Buchanan and Douglas, and to see Old Buck again win—a nomination.—[Cleveland Leader.

We have not seen the article referred to by the "Leader," although the telegraph intimated that such a move had been made. There was reason to expect it from some quarter, as the signs were unmistakable. The New York "Herald" has been for a considerable time attempting to get up something of the kind. It has endeavored to point out the impracticability of every body else, while it persistently urged the growing popularity and expediency of Mr. Buchanan, and while it alluded to the declaration that he would not be a candidate for the nomination, it attributed to him a success that had not been enjoyed by Jackson himself in holding the power of controlling the National Convention.

There was a sign, too, in the silence which has been urged as to an expression of preference for the Presidency at this time, which was ominous. The "Herald," not being exactly a party organ, although considered in the interest of the President, did not formally insist upon nominating him. That office has, it seems, been performed by the "Post." As we remarked, we have not seen the "well considered article," and are left to conjecture the "ground that he is the only candidate who can be nominated by the Charleston Convention with whom the differences in the Democratic ranks can be reconciled." It surely cannot be that his theory and practice enfold both wings gracefully within their liberal embrace—or that the platform upon which he so contentedly stood in 1856, and the same platform flooded with a new light from the Jack-o-lantern of the Washington "Constitution" will satisfy the contending non-interventionists and interventionists of the North and South.

From this stand-point, we should consider the Democratic party irretrievably ruined, if Mr Buchanan were to forego his determination to go into retirement, and patriotically offer himself a victim upon the altar of the Democratic party. It would be a sacrifice to which we trust the party may not consent, which it ought not to demand, but be content with the services already rendered, permitting the veteran to retire to the repose and serenity, so grateful to declining years, and the enjoyment of the tranquil pleasures of social and domestic life.

Here, in Ohio, as we have noticed in several other States, the policy of the Administration as a whole, has not been endorsed—but merely specified acts that were not in contradistinction to the accepted construction of the Cincinnati Platform. It is not necessary to enter into an investigation of the peculiar merits which so press upon the Democracy the EXPEDIENCY of nominating Mr. Buchanan—nor do we perceive that the nomination or defeat is the only alternative. We hardly think that such an alternative will be presented, however much it may be coveted by those holding office. The Northern States which contributed to his election, would avoid a repetition of the favor they bestowed upon the nation. Pennsylvania is probably enamored with his Tariff recommendations, and if she thought him in earnest, or could be successful, might be persuaded to renew her allegiance, but when he failed to convince his own Secretary of the Treasury, she might have reasonable doubts, not to say apprehensions. The spartan band in Illinois, led by Ike Cook, the Chicago Postmaster, might make a tremendous demonstration, but could scarcely bring that State fairly under the banner. Indiana [illegible] is not likely to [illegible] over what was considered a very patriotic work in 1856. In Ohio, [illegible] to confess, we could not inscribe upon [illegible], "in hoc signo vinces."

The "differences" existing in the Democratic party cannot be reconciled by the nomination of Mr Buchanan. A return to the true construction of the Cincinnati platform—a recognition of the true principles of the Democracy, that the people of a Territory as well as a State, shall regulate their own affairs in their own way—is the only restorative to that harmony and union without which success cannot be anticipated.

"Hamilton County" and the Enquirer.

Our correspondent, "Hamilton County," will find that we have availed ourself of our first issue, since the receipt of his communication, to give it place in our columns. He complains of a want of courtesy on the part of the "Enquirer," in neglecting to publish the proceedings of the "Butler County Meeting," and attributes to that paper a character of policy which we think is scarcely earned or deserved. Like many Democrats in other parts of the State, the "Enquirer" thought it a good stroke of policy to procure the withdrawal of Judge Whitman and substitute Judge Swan, or rather leave the bars down that the friends of Judge Swan might run him as an independent candidate. It was in the expectation that what did happen, might happen, the call was made for a meeting of the State Central Committee, the object of which was to postpone the time of holding the Democratic State Convention, until after the Republican Convention should be held. When they met and consulted, the Committee declined the responsibility of such postponement. The "Enquirer" was doubtless governed by what it thought would be best for the party and the people, without consulting individual wish or determination.—Being unsuccessful, it were better the attempt had not been made, but once made, and unsuccessful, there the matter should have rested.—We saw obstacles in the way from the first, and unless the proposition should come from Judge Whitman which it did not, we should not have entertained it, and did not entertain it. But we are not at all surprised that the "Enquirer" should feel indignant that its motives should be impugned, or that an effort should be made to saddle it with all blame, when in reality it was entitled to bear only a part; and we regret that our correspondent has indulged the inclination to refer to this matter, in consequence of the inattention of the "Enquirer" to what he considers a subject of paramount importance at this time to the Democratic party.

The communication conveying the proceedings of the "Butler County Meeting" may not have been received at a convenient time, or mislaid, have escaped memory; or it may be that they were not published, as a matter of policy, there being two sides to the question whether it shall be made an issue; and it may have appeared to the "Enquirer" that it had already reaped its full show of animadversion for premature action on matters of general moment.

The subject is one, we confess, that strikes us forcibly as more a matter of general consideration and interest, than restricted to the reflections of a party, although it might furnish some capital to the party first adopting it. New States desirous of population, by immigration, or older States solicitous to retain population already acquired, or inviting it by holding out inducements as liberal as those offered by States just emerging from a territorial condition, might readily engraft the principle upon their organic law. Our columns are open for the discussion of the subject. There are many arguments in favor of its adoption; but a very strong prejudice against it exists among many; and on that account probably, it has been avoided as an issue in the present campaign. It would raise a strong question with our Republican adversaries, whose recent decision that the law of the last Legislature is unconstitutional, and that a negro with more white than African blood is entitled to exercise the franchise, must be regarded with indignation by those citizens of foreign birth who are undergoing their five years probation.

The Statesman for Mr. Douglas.

We have been pretty soundly rapped by one or two of our cotemporaries for "abusing Mr. Douglas's best friends." This has been a grievous sin, and grievously will we answer it. We are filled with regrets, the most poignant and distressing, that we should have been so blindly infatuated, as not to perceive that we had mistaken the earnest, unremitting efforts of the "Ohio Statesman" and it proprietors to advance the cause of the "Little Giant." Their disinterestedness and the absence of all selfish motive must be apparent, when one holds the Post Office, and the other divides his share of government emoluments, derived from public advertisements, and a stipend said to have been stipulated and secured by Hon S S Cox, at the time of casting his vote for the English Conference bill. The studied resistance they have made to the assaults upon Mr. Douglas, by paper thought to be countenanced by the Administration, and the warm eulogies of the Illinois statesman, which appear from time to time in their columns, should challenge our admiration. Every one must have remarked that firmness of tone in his defence, and earnest championship of Mr. Douglas, which entitles the "Statesman" to be ranked among his "best friends." What if the Washington "Constitution" do read him out of the party, and the sneer is sounded by its hundred echoes, the "Statesman" remains true and steadfast to his cause and keeps his banner proudly flying. Ready to cast its shield between the angry lance and his bare breast, it does its devoir bravely. This is indeed excess of gallantry. Reckless of the resentment of the "powers that be" who are supposed to covet the prostration of Mr. Douglas quite as much as the welfare of the party, it spurs to the charge and "Douglas is the cry." What will be the result may be easily foreseen. The "Statesman" will lose government patronage, but it will gain the approbation of its own conscience, the respect of the people, and the lasting gratitude of the friends of Mr Douglas! The Cincinnati "Enquirer" which has been recently doing battle bravely in the cause of Mr. Douglas, will find itself outstripped, in its labor of love, its task of duty, in keeping the Nation advised of the true position of Mr. Douglas, which has been misrepresented by his enemies who sought his disparagement and overthrow.—The "Statesman" must have the lead or be nowhere.

Mr. Douglas.—From every direction the manifestations are of the most cheering character that Mr. Douglas will receive the nomination at Charleston. The proposition by the Pittsburgh *Post* to re-elect Mr. Buchanan falls still-born.—The article has been copied by the Cleveland *Democrat*, but the *Statesman* has not deemed it worthy of consideration; nor has any other paper in Ohio, that we have seen, treated it less cavalierly. The banner of Mr. Douglas is waving proudly in every State. The papers are coming out for him like stars at night, twinkling merrily, till the whole welkin will soon be a-blaze.

Senator.—Our active and inquisitive hebdomadal cotemporary of the *Gazette*, whose "independent ticket" has not yet been filled, says that the Republicans intend strengthening their ticket by placing on it the name of Judge J. R. Swan for Senator, and compliments them should do so, that "for once, they would do a sensible thing." Would the Judge consent to allow his name to be so used? Is it intended by the move to heal the wounds inflicted by the Convention? Can such a diminutive cataplasm cover so large a sore? Is not the naptha too small?

The Statesman and Ourself.

In reply to a false allegation in the "Statesman" of Tuesday, we addressed the following note to the editor of the "Fact." We need not add a word to the note, except to say that we were comparatively a stranger in Columbus at the time, had no personal acquaintance with the Republicans of the city, knew of no "Junto," never had a conversation knowingly with a member of any "Junto," and did not "father" the article as represented by the "Statesman," which took a step entirely out of its way to state a falsehood, with a wicked intention, but which can do no possible harm. The manner in which we conducted the "Statesman" received the approbation of the leading Democrats and of the press of the State, and it can scarcely have been forgotten that a general regret was expressed on our retirement from that paper, to whose interests and those of the party we were true, if ever there was unswerving fidelity in man:

COLUMBUS, July 26th, '59.

To the Editor of the Fact:—The *Statesman* this morning in an attack upon Mr. Sparrow and his report made in 1857, upon the Treasury Defalcation, does not omit the opportunity to disparage me. It says:

The *Statesman* happened at that time, most unfortunately, to be under the editorial direction of J. B. Marshall, who was prevailed upon by the Republican Junto to father an article announcing the defalcation in the *Statesman* which was written by Gov. Chase.

The writer of the article knew he was telling a lie—a gross, unpardonable and wilful lie—whether it was Cox, Manypenny or one of the office satellites. The *Statesman* was edited by me at the time, and whether fortunate or unfortunate for the party, I endeavored to do my duty as an honest and truthful editor. If Cox was the writer of the article, it is double knavery in him, for he knew the circumstances by which the paragraph announcing the defalcation got into the *Statesman*. So do the others, for the *Statesman* itself, a day or two after, explained the whole thing fully, and exonerates me from all participation in the peculiar wording of the announcement. The same foreman is there now who was there then, and knows that I did not see the announcement until it was in type—that I had it altered, striking out the name of Breslin, and leaving the guilt of defalcation to be established on the proper party by examination; and after seeing the paper put on the press and a copy or two worked off, that the announcement was again changed without my knowledge, so as to very much resemble the original, but slightly variant as an examination of the files of the *Statesman* and *State Journal* of that date will show.

Cox, at that very time, assured me that, if there was any difficulty with the *Statesman*, on the subject, I should have another paper placed under my charge before twenty-four hours! That does not look like he considered my editing the *Statesman* unfortunate.

The greatest falsehood is that I was "prevailed upon by the Republican Junto to father an article announcing the defalcation in the *Statesman* which was written by Gov. Chase." I have explained all the connection I had with the announcement. It had been brought to the office after the paper had been made up for the day, and I had left the office. Returning casually I saw the proof-slip, and said it would not do to be published in that form, no matter who requested it; and accordingly materially altered it; and as thought it would be published, but the press was stopped and the type again changed after I had again left the office. I have not the files of the paper, to which the present proprietors of the *Statesman* have access, but this can be substantiated if necessary by Cox, Nevins, Mr. Brandon and others, who are cognizant of the facts.

I had the satisfaction of knowing that my course while editor of the *Statesman* was governed by truth and honor, and that I penned nothing which I did not believe to be true, and persisted in nothing which I did not know to be true—a course which I am free to say has been entirely repudiated and discarded by its present management. In haste,

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

Naturalized Citizens—The Dispatch of the Secretary of State.

We publish that portion of the dispatch of Gen. Cass to our Minister at Berlin, which explains the policy of the government of the United States, in case of the impressment of a naturalized citizen in the Prussian army. Although it would not be frank to say that this is merely a more full and satisfactory interpretation of the letter to Le Clerc or even that to Hofer (which it is not necessary to gainsay or establish,) it will be found much more in accordance with public sentiment than either of those letters. It should be well understood abroad that America has a nationality, and that her citizens, native or naturalized, are under her protection; and are amenable to no foreign government save for crimes committed within their jurisdiction, and subject to punishment under their municipal regulations:

The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized his allegiance to his native country is severed forever. He experiences a new political birth. A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to say or do after assuming his new character, than if he had been in the United States.—Should he return to his native country, he returns as an American citizen, and in no other character. In order to entitle his original government to punish him for an offense, this must have been committed whilst he was a subject and owed allegiance to that government. The offense must have been complete before his expatriation. It must have been of such a character that he might have been tried and punished for it at the moment of his departure. A future liability to serve in the army will not be sufficient, because, before the time can arrive for such service, he has changed his allegiance, and has become a citizen of the United States.—It would be quite absurd to contend that a boy, brought to this country from a foreign country with his father's family when but twelve years of age and naturalized here, who should afterwards visit the country of his birth when he had become a man, might then be seized and compelled to perform military service, because, if he had remained there throughout the intervening years and his life had been spared, he would have been bound to perform military service. To submit to such a principle would be to make an odious distinction between our naturalized and native citizens. For this reason, in my dispatch to you of May 12, 1859, and again in my letter to Mr. Hofer of the 14 ult., I confine the foreign jurisdiction in regard to our naturalized citizens to such of them as "were in the army or actually called into it" at the time they left Prussia. That is, to the case of actual desertion or a refusal to enter the army after having been regularly drafted and called into it by the government to which at the time they owed allegiance. It is presumed that neither of these cases presents any difficulty in point of principle. If a soldier or a sailor were to desert from our army or navy, for which offense he is liable to a severe punishment, and, after having become a naturalized subject of another country, should return to the United States, it would be a singular defence for him to make that he was absolved from his crime, because, after its commission, he had become a subject of another government. It would be still more strange were that government to interpose in his behalf for any such reason. Again, during the last war with Great Britain, in several of the States—I might mention Pennsylvania in particular—the militiaman who was drafted and called into the service was exposed to a severe penalty, if he did not obey the draft and muster himself into the service, or, in default thereof, procure a substitute. Suppose such an individual, after having incurred this penalty, had gone to a foreign country and become naturalized there and then returned to Pennsylvania; is it possible to imagine that for this reason the arm of the State authorities would be paralyzed, and that they could not exact the penalty? I state these examples to show more clearly both the extent and limitations of rightful Hanoverian jurisdiction in such cases. It is impossible to foresee all the varying circumstances which may attend cases as they may arise; but it is believed that the principles laid down may generally be sufficient to guide your conduct.

It is to be deeply regretted that the German governments evince so much tenacity on this subject. It would be better, far better, for them considering the comparatively small number of their native subjects who return to their dominions after being naturalized in this country not to attempt to exact military service from them. They will prove to be most reluctant soldiers. If they violate any law of their native country during their visit, they are, of course, amenable like other American citizens. It would be a sad misfortune if, for the sake of an advantage so trifling to such governments, they should involve themselves in serious difficulties with a country so desirous as we are of maintaining with them the most friendly relations. It is fortunate that serious difficulties of this kind are mainly confined to the German States—and especially that the laws of Great Britain do not authorize any compulsory military service whatever.

Who is a Nigger?

Queer Decision.—Judge Foote, of the Court of Common Pleas, decided yesterday, in the case of Morris vs. the Judges of Election in the First Ward, that the new law which excludes negro voting is unconstitutional. He says the language "white person" includes all persons having more than half white blood. This is ahead of the doctrine that "a nigger is as good as a white man," for it is equivalent to deciding that A NIGGER IS A WHITE MAN. What a fish a toad is.—[Plain Dealer.

We are not disposed to pass off so gross and infamous an infraction upon law by one clad with official ermine, by calling it a "queer decision." It is not an error of judgment on the part of Judge Foote, but a wilful, manifest, determined dereliction of duty—a violation of his oath—a pandering to a miserable party infatuation—a subterfuge which imperils justice in such hands, and jeopardizes life, liberty and property.

The Constitution itself prescribes that the elective franchise shall be exercised by "every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election." The law was enacted in conformity to this clause in the Constitution, which was intended to exclude persons of African descent from exercising the elective franchise.

The first section of the law is explicit. It enacts "that the Judge or Judges of any election held under the authority of any of the laws of this State shall reject the vote of any person offering to vote at such election, and claiming to be a white male citizen of the United States, whenever it shall appear to such Judge or Judges that the person so offering to vote has a distinct and visible admixture of African blood."

The second section of the act prescribes the penalty for taking such vote, and the third section punishes those who procure, advise or [illegible] by counsel or otherwise such voting.

The Constitution of the State is divided, and the act in conformity to the Constitution is distinct. Judge Foote cannot by any specious chain of reasoning show the unconstitutionality of the act. He might as well argue that the Constitution itself formed by delegates from the people and ratified by the people is unconstitutional.

The Constitution of Ohio declares that the elective franchise shall be restricted to "white male citizens of the United States." Ohio by altering her Constitution, (which the Republicans pretended to wish to do, but shrunk from doing,) and striking out the word "white" and the words "U. S.," may make a negro a citizen of Ohio, but not of the United States. He may be made the equal of the white man here, but in other States he may not be allowed to that social or political level. It was the intention of the Constitution of Ohio to exclude negroes from voting, and it was the intention of the act to exclude negroes of any degree from voting. Judge Foote was not ignorant of the object of the new Constitution in changing the phraseology of the old, so as to obviate the construction put upon the Constitution by the Supreme Court of Ohio, in the use of the term "white." When there was a preponderance of Caucasian blood he is a voter, and of African, he is not. The fallacy of the doctrine was admirably argued and exposed by Judge Ranney, whose decision is a masterpiece of reason and strong sense. Why a man may have merely one eighth African blood, and have all the peculiarities of the negro; as is common to all animals; it is vain to breed for pure white, they will show the original cross sometimes.

But it is useless to argue this with a fanatic, a law-breaker like Judge Foote, whose foregone conclusion needed no cloak of casuistry or sophistry to conceal its predetermined hostility to a law which he was sworn to see executed—an abiding war upon the Constitution which he had taken a solemn oath to obey. We should like to see him exercised a little for this stretch of his power, and trust that he may be regarded from this time forth as the Judge whose conscience was too tender to discriminate between Ethiopia and Caucasus, and delighted to contemplate the amorous glances, the sausage lips, the romantic perfume of the former, as equal to the more refined and delicate nature of the latter.

Mr. Sparrow's Appointment.—It has been known for some time that the equalization between the city and country property for appraisement, has been anything but fair, the city bearing a disproportionate burden of taxation; and it was desirable to have a Commissioner from the city, so that its interests might be attended to in the Board. This led to the appointment of Mr. Sparrow, and a better and more generally approved appointment could not have been made. It is harped upon by the *Statesman*, because Mr. Miller, by the grace of Mr. Buchanan, superseded him as Postmaster, and therefore hates him; and Cox wrote to him that he had called upon the President and found all right, when he had sought and secured the place of Sparrow for Miller. The malignity of the *Statesman* is thus accounted for, which otherwise could not be understood. The general verdict is that no better appointment could have been made, and the controversy raised by the *Statesman* is regarded as a mere outburst of vindictiveness, which permits personal animosity to overbalance the prudence that should regulate a party organ.

St. Louis Correspondence—No. III.

St. Louis July 20th, 1859.

"I spend my time in making sermons,
Or writing libels on the Germans,
Or [illegible] at Whigs' preferments."
—Swift.

Dear Marshall:—Taking the above motto for a text, I proceed, in accordance with its first verse, to inform you that we are just now suffering from all the plagues of Egypt. That of flies, mad dogs, and other vermin, as naturalist, we experience, both in a literal and metaphysical application. From our naturally indigenous to a place founded by Jean Chapaud, and our municipal malcontents are only doubtful whether their chief civic magistrate is to be considered King Log or King Stork. The plague of darkness is fully realized in the caliginous hue of our potent Republican masses, and I doubt not that the morning after election day we shall hear a lively repetition of the cry that went up on the destruction of the first born; for, so numerous are the candidates for office, as a glance at the list will convince you, that, whichever ticket succeeds, there will be scarcely "a house without one dead."

As to the second line of my text, I confess some surprise that our city has not yet been called upon to appoint delegates to the Diet of the German Confederation. In numbers and political importance her step-sons, of Teutonic origin, will compare favorably with the population of the minor States and free towns included in the Bund. The third verse above is evidently of a prophetic character, and as plainly belongs to the class of predictions hitherto unfulfilled.

Since the "strand of doctrine" I sent you last week, I find little of note in my diary. (Mem: be particular, Mr. Compositor, not to spell the foregoing term with an aspirated double n, and a diphthong.) The mortality is increasing rapidly of late, especially among infants, and one or two cases of cholera are reported. It is surprising that this city should not be far more visited by epidemic diseases, for it is certainly one of the most unwholesomely filthy in the entire country. From ignorance and carelessness in the municipal legislature, has sprung a code of health ordinances which would puzzle the best officers to execute, and from ignorance and neglect on the part of non-medical officials, has resulted in a condition of things rendering the entire area within the city limits one gigantic nuisance, completely intolerable to those who know by experience what a clean town is. Yet the amount expended for the nominal purposes of purification equals or exceeds, in proportion to population, that of Baltimore or Philadelphia. We have a well constructed sewerage, the only feature of a hopeful character in this connection; but the amount of unregarded offal and refuse matter spread under the fierce rays of the sun, upon private property and in alleys, &c., even in the best portions of the city, is absolutely fearful. Scarcely ever will the local papers venture to utter a strong word upon the subject, important as it is to every resident, and obvious to every visitor.

Thornton, the murderer of Mr. Charles, has been indicted and arraigned for murder in the first degree. Of course he pleads "not guilty." By our special statute, if he wishes a change of venue from the Criminal to the Circuit Court, his affidavit must be filed, and also supported by evidence, subject to argument, in the Court of Common Pleas, to the effect that from prejudice of the Court, &c., he cannot therein obtain a fair trial; and it is then reposed in the Judge of Common Pleas to grant or refuse the application, at his discretion. So the probabilities are that he will have to take his trial before Judge Clover, in the Court of original jurisdiction.

Among the events of the present week is the advent of a new evening paper, entitled the "St. Louis Bulletin," which, judging only from its first three numbers, presents more than ordinary claims to public acceptance. The editor-in-chief is Mr. James Peckham, hitherto known as an indefatigable and talented reporter on the staff of the "Missouri Democrat." His paper has been heralded as a Free Soil sheet, but claims, and thus far manifests, independence and impartiality in politics. A Republican Convention is to meet on Thursday, after which we can test the position of the "Bulletin." Its columns are filled with a variety of excellent matter, original and selected; in every department, editorial, local, commercial, river, general news, criticism, and (not least) advertisements. A masterly and concise review of "Palfrey's History of New England" appears in the second number. This journal, like most new ones, ("BRANDUM REGINA," &c.,) is open to animadversion in one important point of detail, viz: [illegible]; not only its classical quotations, but its leading articles, and especially its local paragraphs are disfigured by execrably careless typography. You and I, Birney, well know the sensation of chagrin consequent upon seeing our best thoughts thus sacrificed, a fate to be avoided only by sitting up to read proof until 3 A. M., or by the rare fortune of securing the services of that most priceless gem, an assistant foreman, combining dictionary qualifications with a fidelity of the staunchest character, impassible to every species of seduction. Errors of this description, from which your paper is singularly exempt, render a writer unintelligible to the illiterate, and a publisher obnoxious to the educated reader.

The thousand dollar premiums alluded to in my last, offered by the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, are not specially subscribed, but a part of the regular list, and open to universal competition throughout the Union. In this feature of liberality, our young Society, a mere county organization, deriving no assistance from public funds, will compare favorably with most, if not all, similar associations. Ours, which proposes for competition the highest premiums, and admits entries from all quarters without a fee, might sustain the highest pretensions to a national character.—From the general recognition of its attractions, it has hitherto proved self-supporting, and I may notice, as a proof of its wide reputation, that a number of stalls for the approaching exhibition have already been engaged by parties from the remotest States, including Vermont and Louisiana.

A distinguished Democrat of this State who holds, by virtue of popular suffrage, a seat in the councils of the nation, remarked within a day or two past that, in his opinion, Judge Douglas would receive the nomination for the Presidency at Charleston, and would be our only available candidate. Similar views are increasingly prevalent here.

Travellers to the West and North-West, per Pacific Railroad, will find an excellent stopping and starting place at the Clarendon Hotel, on Seventh street, opposite the R. R. Depot. It is a new house, and supplies a vacancy long experienced, owing to the distance of the old houses of entertainment from the terminus. The "Clarendon" in its arrangements is proof against the keenest criticism. The hosts, Messrs. Lester & Co., are gentlemen of experience in the business, and entertain strangers as if they calculated upon their being "angels unawares." Addio. W. G.

Stock Sale.—The stock sale of Fayette county for August, comes off at Washington on the 4th. The sale of the 7th inst. was quite spirited, with 220 head of cattle in market. The *Register* says:

"One yoke of oxen, owned by Garland Johnson, of Clinton, sold to Fuller Hess, of this county, for $98; 26 head of cattle, owned by Cyrus Johnson, sold for $14 per head, to some person we did not know; 50 head, owned by Garland Johnson, sold to Mr. Hurtt, of Clinton, for $35 82 per head. A number of private sales were made."

☞ General "Tom Thumb," having made his fortune abroad, is about to return to his hotel in Bridgeport, and settle down for life.

Current Sentiments.

R. Hutchinson, Esq., is a candidate for Representative in Madison. He is a gentleman of fine intellectual gifts, and would make a capital representative, and while attending to the local interests of Madison, would have a wary eye for those of the State at large. A gentleman of enlarged and liberal views, of genial character, a deep thinker and fine speaker.—Madison would have reason to be proud of him as her representative.

We find the following extract from an oration delivered by Col. Hutchinson, on the 4th inst., in the last London *Democrat*. His appreciation of the philosophy of government, and its proper sphere, as well as the rights of the people in their individual capacity, is forcibly illustrated and defined. We want no splendid government, vieing with the monarchies of Europe, where clad in purple, hereditary power wears the diadem. The people are, and should be sovereign, and government but the mere machinery of their will.

In his patriotic address on the 4th of July, Col. Hutchinson said:

"Another danger with which the freedom of the individual is threatened, is centralization, of the growing tendency of Federal and State Legislation, respectively, to trench upon the reserved rights of the citizen both as an individual and as a member of the local self-governing community, by the assumption of powers never delegated. There are those who regard the State, or the Government, as a kind of depository and dispensatory of public blessings and benefits, upon which they can always draw, and *legislate* the people rich or moral or prosperous at pleasure. It is a European idea which unfortunately has taken root in American soil. It defers to the government everything and makes the people nothing. It is an opinion which abnegates the individuality of the citizen, and converts the State into an engine of oppression. Under that pretext of promoting the "general welfare," or the public morals, it has built up monopolies and class interests, and invaded the individual rights of the citizen. In my judgment it never was intended that the legislative authority of the General Government, or of the States, should extend to other objects than the protection to life, liberty and property; this the government should accomplish by such an amount of legislative enactment, as is absolutely necessary, and there its authority should cease. We want a rich people, but a poor government; a strong and powerful people, but a weak and limited government. England is a rich and powerful State in its exterior, but who would be an English peasant? Russia is a great and strong nation, but who would be a Russian serf? The danger is, as it always has been, lest the legislative authority transcend its functions, and undertake the regulation of matters more properly within the sphere of individual rights and action. I repeat the familiar protest against too much government; "that is the best government which governs least." I maintain the competency, as well as the right of individuals, to protect their own interests, and regulate themselves. The enlightened and enterprising people of this country want little more in the way of government than a few clerks to keep their accounts and a few Ketches to hang malefactors. I rely with full confidence of ultimate success, upon the agency of the voluntary principle, as well to develop the material prosperity, mortality and intelligence of the people, as to promote the external grandeur of the Republic; thus cultivating and developing to a degree never before known or conceived, a strong individuality of character, and a habit of self-reliance, which are the only proper stuff for freemen."

Indications of Public Sentiment.—Every mail, almost, brings us newspapers from other States, with the name of Stephen. A. Douglas flying at their column-heads, as their preference for the Presidency. We do not know precisely, but we do not doubt, that in the West—here where Mr. Douglas is best known—there are two hundred papers that have raised his name absolutely, in the manner indicated, and declared for him as their candidate for the succession; while not a single Democratic paper of any account, in all this northwestern country, can be found whose preferences are not for the Illinois Senator. This fact certainly shows a remarkable degree of unanimity of sentiment in the hosts of the party. It is a circumstance which must be gratifying to Mr. Douglas as it is to his friends, and affords grounds of belief that the same wishes and hopes that animate the Democracy in this section, will shortly pervade the party thoughout the Union. Already there are seen symptoms in the South, especially, of returning good feeling and prudence. We have before us as we write, several of the ablest and truest Democratic papers of that region, which speak out in plain terms for the favorite of Illinois and of the whole West. And the number of such papers is increasing every day. The Memphis (Tenn.) *Evening Ledger*, just received, nominates Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and graces its columns with that ticket. We mention these facts, not that they are in themselves extraordinary, but that they furnish gratifying evidence that reason and sound policy are likely to have a speedy triumph over the machinations and follies of men at Washington and elsewhere, who either have no regard for the Democratic party, or who, in moments of imbecility, do all that weakness can do to bring odium upon Democratic principles. The people are seldom wrong; and such of them as have been misled by the cry against Douglas, his friends and his principles, are fast coming back—they will have resumed the right position by the time their services are wanted to preserve the integrity of the Democracy, and, as a consequence, the indestructibility of the government.—*Chicago Times.*

Douglas Papers in Ohio.

Constitution—Van Wert;
Democrat—Sandusky;
Democrat—McArthur;
Enquirer—Cincinnati;
Gazette—Bellefontaine;
Herald & Times—Toledo;
National—Lima;
National Democrat—London;
Plain Dealer—Cleveland;
PEOPLE'S PRESS—Columbus;
Standard—Delaware;
Spirit of Democracy—Woodsfield;
Sun—Batavia.

☞ If there be others, let them give the sign. The *Statesman* is somewhere on the road.

☞ Joseph Bloomer, of Fayette county formerly sheriff, died at his residence on the 9th inst., at the age of 72. He was four times elected sheriff, and served to the entire satisfaction of the people.

Douglas and the Politicians.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

We are informed by a Democratic cotemporary at Lexington, Kentucky, that Mr. Douglas has been "expelled" from the Democratic party. In the name of all the gods at once, will it be pleased to tell us when, where and by whom? Not by the Democracy of Kentucky, surely; for, at their last Eighth of January Convention, they expressly refused to make any test of the "admitted abstraction" of Lecompton. This was done by an express resolution, in which all tests were discarded, except the Cincinnati Platform. Was he expelled by the Democracy of Ohio? The last State Convention unanimously and by acclamation indorsed his position on the Territorial question. Was he expelled by the Democracy of Illinois? Let the unanimous Democratic vote by which he was returned to the Senate answer.—Was he "excluded" by the late Democratic Conventions of Iowa, Maine and Vermont? Let their platforms respond, in which they incorporate the substance of his recent letter to Mr. Dorr, and indorse the entire position taken by him in the Senate debate of last winter. Expelled, indeed! Expelled, probably, by the Bowmans, of the Washington *Constitution*; by the Slidells, of Louisiana; by the Ike Cooks and Liebs, of Illinois; by the Van Burens, of New York; and the Fremont organ, the *Herald*; by the Robinsons, of Indiana; by the slave-traders of Mississippi; by the Charleston *Mercury*, of South Carolina; by the Biglers, of Pennsylvania; but by the honest-hearted Democracy of the country, and nowhere, we venture, less so than in Kentucky—*never, never!*

Probably our cotemporary at Lexington might as well understand it now as at any other time—he will certainly learn it at Charleston—that there is no difference between the position of Mr. Douglas and that of the entire sound Northern Democracy on this question. Every blow struck at him for his opinions on the subject strikes them; and they think it would be manlier, more chivalric, more in accordance with ideas of Southern frankness and fair dealing, to attack them than him. He is a solitary man—a brave, honest, sincere, straightforward man, it is true—but for all that, only one man. He entertains no opinion on this question not held by the entire body of the conservative Democracy of the North. Pugh has expressed the same views on the floor of the Senate.—No Senator from the North dissented from them. No Northern statesman, who values his political life or reputation, dares gainsay them—not a township in the free States can be carried after their discardal.

This is all gospel. Douglas does no more than give voice to this sentiment.—He has the boldness and honesty to do it—the courage to warn the Democracy of the South of the rock they are drifting on—of the danger that will result from an interpolation of the Cincinnati Platform, violative of the solemn engagements of the party, entered into in 1854 and confirmed in 1856.

It may be thought easy to conspire, and combine, and kill off Douglas, as he is only one man. But the matter will not be mended. The conspirators will only then have succeeded in prostrating the best friend and most fearless defender the constitutional rights of the South have ever had in the free States—one who has more successfully combatted Abolition heresies than any one now living. If Douglas is laid low the sentiment which he represents will still live but the stronger, and the more aggravated by the outrage of his fate. It will find other voices just as bold—just as outspoken, just as manly and positive.

The Northern Democracy can not blink this question; they can not slur it over.—It is one that concerns their manhood, their respectability, their honor. They made a solemn engagement with their Southern brethren—as solemn and as just a covenant as ever before was made.—They cannot permit this compact to be overridden and disregarded; they cannot allow their public men, who simply stand up and defend it, to be stigmatized as "traitors," and read out of the Democratic party, without a complete sacrifice of their independence as men and their respectability as citizens—without, in one word, personal degradation. To suppose them capable of permitting one of their statesmen, who does no more than fearlessly announce their two opinions, to be cut down in their eyesight, presupposes a servility and an unspeakable cowardice that sinks them beneath contempt and to a level with tame rabbits and whipped spaniels.

Who is this man that, forsooth, has been read out of the party and "expelled from its councils?" Who is this "traitor," this enemy of Southern rights, this votary of "squatter sovereignty," this man deemed fit to be coupled, by Kentucky prints, with the Van Burens and Chases? Can it be the same Douglas who voted and spoke for the annexation of Texas—who advocated it in advance of all men in the North?—the same Douglas who was the first Northern man to denounce the Wilmot Proviso on the floor of Congress?—the same Douglas who stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the illustrious Clay in breasting the waves of sectional violence and passing the Compromise Measures of 1850? Can it be the same Douglas who, on his return home in 1850, was yelled at by Abolition mobs, and voted "a traitor" by the Common Council of Chicago, and who called a meeting of his fellow-citizens, and proved to them that he was right about the Fugitive-slave Law, and they were wrong, and made the Council repeal their resolutions? Can it be the same Douglas who, at a later day, applied the principle of the Compromise Measures to Nebraska and Kansas, and repealed the hoary-headed Missouri Restriction? Can it be the same Douglas whose way home was again lit up by burning effigies, intended as symbols of his treachery to the free States? Can it be the same Douglas who, throughout his life, has ever been conservative and true to the constitutional rights of the South; who has ever done the South justice; who has defended her through good and evil report, and shielded her from the shafts of the Abolitionists; who has never up to this time, uttered a sentiment inconsistent with the doctrine for which he was applauded all through her limits in 1855 and 1856?

It is the same man. He entertains now the same opinion that he has entertained and freely expressed all the time. He stands now where he stood in 1855 and 1856, advocates the same views, without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t. It was good Democracy then. It was so sound then that almost the entire South rallied on him as against Buchanan. He has not changed his position.

As for Lecompton, the least said about it the better. It is an extinct issue, and we agree should be made no test either way. Douglas did no more than what Hammond of South Carolina said ought to have been done. Hammond said it ought to have been kicked out of Congress. Douglas did it. We hear no denunciations of Senator Hammond at the South for this opinion. Jeff. Davis said at Portland that he had grave doubts about the propriety of Lecompton, and admitted that by "insertion" the people of a Territory might exclude slavery. Yet he is a lion with our Kentucky cotemporaries. Cobb said that "the majority of the people of the Territories, by the action of their Territorial Legislatures, could decide the question of slavery." Still Cobb is not denounced, but held to be a high-priest in the church. Orr, Stephens, Geo. W. Jones, Smith of Tennessee, and at least twenty other Southern men, have expressed similar views on the floor of the House of Representatives. Still we are not informed of their having been read out of the party. Cobb said that "squatter sovereignty" was a purely theoretical issue, and afforded no ground of difference in the Democratic party. So spoke number and others. Still Douglas is a "traitor" for holding the vile heresy which Orr, Stephens, Cobb and a host of other Southern lights have expressed, without being molested.

People begin to suspect that this is only a heresy because Douglas holds it; and this is the truth. If Douglas was out of the way, we doubt whether we would hear anything of the question.

History utterly fails in a parallel to the persecution of this man by the politicians. Issue after issue that the leaders of the Democratic party would never before entertain for an instant has been gotten up to kill him off. Newspapers have fired broadsides of epithets on him. His friends have been turned out of office; crowned orators and Senatorial orators have set upon him. The big hounds and the little hounds have been put on his track. Still the "Little Giant" lives—what is more *still*, he grows. Day after day he gets stronger and stronger. The masses have taken him to their hearts.—They have put up their shields to protect him from the politicians. The cabinet-maker's apprentice at seventeen years of age has become at forty-six the great tribune of the American people, and is destined hereafter to make his cabinet out of men and not of wood. This popular love is not hemmed in by river boundaries or sectional limits. It pervades the entire country. It exists in Mississippi and in Texas as well as in Maine and Ohio. Everywhere the popular heart leaps out with delight at the mention of his name. And the continued war on him by the politicians will only ripen this ardor into acclamatory enthusiasm.

"Party Fealty."

The *Intelligencer* of the last week, under its new administration, contained a very well written article on party fealty. Although the object of the writer is somewhat carefully disguised, it is easy enough to see that he is anxious to furnish his dissatisfied political friends with a pretext for bolting (either partially or wholly) the Republican State ticket.—The tyranny of the Chase regency is odious to many of the opposition in this locality. The Hon. L. D. Campbell came back from Columbus, showing numerous political scars that he had received in the free fight that he and Corwin had with the "blue-bellies," in the committee room, at the late State Convention.

Instead of sounding the loud timbrel of party triumph, and whipping in the obstreperous, who were disgusted at the repudiation of Judge Swan, the organ of the opposition in this county preaches the doctrine that the nominations made by its party at Columbus are not binding on the rank and file. It says:

"Let the intelligent freeman of our country, the farmers and laborers, who can gain nothing by party victories, but who may lose everything by the elevation of bad men, shake off the chains with which the skill and selfishness of interested leaders have bound them for the sacrifice. They can snap these green withes like flaxen threads in a fierce flame. * * * * * *

Under the training of party, men have come to regard party success as of more importance than national or state prosperity. Partizan zeal has stiffened their necks and beclouded their vision. Their preconceived notions are more energetic than argument. The hurrah is more moving than facts. The name and glory of their clan are more to be desired than political integrity, statesmanlike ability or administrative wisdom."

Now where is the State Central Committee? Where is Bascom? Chase and Dennison were both here just after the above refractory article appeared. Were they here to put our neighbor to rights, or only to attend the sewing society? [illegible] what is to become of the Republican party in Ohio if the discipline is to be relaxed, and the nominations are to be rejected at pleasure? "We are in the midst of revolution—bloodless as yet."—*Hamilton Telegraph.*

Reading Out.—Following the example of the Washington *Constitution* the Ohio *Statesman* is pugnacious towards some of the most reliable Democrats in this section. In speaking of the former, the "States" says:

The leader of the "Constitution" of Friday, reading Judge Douglas and Gov. Wise out of the Democratic party, excites indignation against that journal wherever it is perused. A more injudicious article could scarcely have been written. As far as concerns Brigadier General George Washington Bowman, it matters but very little what he may write or say, but the peculiar relation in which the "Constitution" is supposed to stand to the Administration, gives to its editorials a certain amount of importance, while, intrinsically, they would be harmless from their exceeding indiscretion. It is difficult for us to believe that the article in question was inspired outside of the office of the "Constitution," and yet close observing Democrats think otherwise.

If it had its origin in the brain of a Cabinet minister, all we have to say is, that such minister is just as much of an enemy to the reunion of the Democracy as is Forney himself. The "Constitution" seems to be working precisely on the same team for the demoralization of the Democracy as the Philadelphia "Press," and its early repudiation is certain by that party, unless it immediately mends its ways. This is current opinion, of which we have rapidly accumulating evidence. The notion that Stephen A. Douglas and Henry A. Wise are to have their heads cut off, by the edict of Brigadier Gen. George Washington Bowman, is about as absurd as it would be for Tom Thumb to attempt to displace Gen. Scott, and assume command of the United States army.

Are the heads of Thomas Sparrow and "our Democratic County Officials" to come off at the command of Gen. Manypenny and "Judge" Miller?

Perry County is a good deal excited about the county seat question. Our friend T. R. Cox, Jr., is assailed bitterly from the New Lexington end, in the *Sentinel*, and defends himself most manfully in the *Democratic Union* of Somerset. A good deal of personality is indulged in, which might be avoided without sacrificing the rules of good taste. We must say for the late representative of Perry that he was as fair and honorable an opponent as those opposed to giving Somerset one more chance for the Court House, could have had. The committee were constrained by justice to report in favor of the bill; and it would not have passed the Legislature but for the strictly honorable course he pursued, and that it could not be denied with any show of fairness.

☞ Mary Louisa Adams, wife of Mr. [illegible] Johnson of Utica, N. Y., died on Long Island on July 16th. Mrs. Johnson was a granddaughter of Ex-President John Quincy Adams.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859.

Peace Restored.

When still war scarcely [illegible] was blown
[illegible] returning.

Event follows event with such unparalleled rapidity that he must indeed be a rapid speculator in the future, who can form any definite conception of the shape which it is to take, predicated upon the past of the Italian war. After a series of victories the most brilliant and effective in modern arms, by Louis Napoleon and his Sardinian allies, before the world is aware, an armistice is agreed upon, and while yet the clouds of war are still rolling on in sight, from amid their lurid folds steps out the smiling features of Peace, arrayed in her wreath of sheaves and garlands of clustering vines.

Everywhere we are asked what do we think of Louis Napoleon now? We are frank to confess we have formed no opinion. It would be difficult for us to tell, when his steps are unintelligible to the ablest diplomatists of the century. As yet we are without details. A mere outline of his present policy is vouchsafed, but what of the future? It is all darkness—all doubt. Austria is to hold Venice; Lombardy to be transferred to Sardinia, and the Pope to be honorary President of the Italian Confederation,—which Palmerston's organ, the *Morning Post*, thinks is the shadow of supremacy without the substance. We don't exactly understand this Confederation, of which Venice, while a subject of Austria is to form an integral part.

The news says nothing of Kossuth, except he is reported as proposing a monarchical government for Hungary. Has he been overlooked in this general arrangement, and is Garibaldi to flourish upon the verdancy of his laurels?

We are free to say it is easier to ask than answer questions. It is probable that Louis Napoleon did not wish to drive Austria entirely out of Italy, for with her retention of Venice, she would have something of her old prestige. It was not his policy to reduce her in the scale of sovereignties; nor did he desire to bring on a general European war, which he foresaw in the further success of his arms. Having met no reverses, and flushed with uninterrupted conquest, he could play the part of magnanimity, and yield such terms as would not lower his adversary too much in his own estimation. What may be his game—what great results are to emanate from his two months of carnage and triumph have yet to be evolved—they are beyond our skill to vaticinate.

Fort Scott, Kansas.

A friend writes to us from Fort Scott, Kansas, the scene of so many stirring events, not for the Press, but for our "private eye alone;" still we take the liberty of publishing an extract, reasons [illegible], some of whom may take it in their heads to "camp out," at Fort Scott, too, notwithstanding its former terrified reputation. The description pleases us, because not designed to entice others to so charming and promising a section of the country. Our friend writes:

"It is an old military post, the Government buildings forming an excellent base for a town. Having been so long a frontier post, all the roads in this region center here from the different parts of the Territory.

"We are in the South-eastern part of the Territory; in a splendid agricultural country, remarkably well-timbered for a prairie region, with immense beds of coal underlying the soil, and easy of access everywhere. Coal is delivered to you at your residence here for ten cents per bushel. Game and fish are abundant, while the climate is the most charming in the world. The only drawback is, you can't get ice. It never freezes a half inch thick in winter, while the prairie breezes keep the summer cool when you are in the shade. The nights are always cool and pleasant."

INSURANCE AGENCIES.—We had intended last week to call attention to the card of Mr. J. H. WHEELER, Notary Public and Insurance Agent, but the notice we had prepared was mislaid. He is an agreeable gentleman to transact business with, while he attends assiduously to the interests of those for whom he acts. He has the agency of several large Eastern Companies, of unquestionable standing and merit, among which may be named the "Home" and "Manhattan" Insurance Companies. He issues policies upon lives of individuals, at liberal rates, graded in comparison to years. This branch of business, where insurance is so general among our people, is much neglected; and the prudent and provident never fail to make a moderate investment upon their lives, by which, in case of disaster, their bereft families may reap the advantage of their careful provision. Mr. WHEELER will be found an energetic, thorough man of business, but genial and agreeable in discharging his duties. He may be found at all times at his office, on High street, unless temporarily called away by business.

A WORD OF CHEER.—We acknowledge the following compliment from the "Border Star," a fine, large paper conducted with vigor and ability, and published by our old friend H. MILBURN McCARTY, at Westport, Missouri. We hope soon to place the "Border Star," with its lively and genial editor, among our co-laborers in the cause of the people and of their great champion, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS:

"We read no paper that comes to us with more pleasure than we do the PEOPLE'S PRESS, by our old friend J. Henry Marshall, of Columbus, Ohio. It is not only one of the ablest papers in Ohio, but it is one of the ablest in the Union. Henry must be getting along in years now, but age does not dim the lustre of his genius nor weaken the vitality of his brain.

If any one out this way wants a first-rate Ohio paper, we advise him to send for the Columbus PEOPLE'S PRESS.

A NEW COUNTY.—The Washington *Register* opposes the proposition for the formation of a new county, to be taken from the counties of Fayette, Pickaway, Ross and Madison, the town of Mt. Sterling, now in Madison, to be the county seat. We approve the sensible conclusion of the *Register*. A new county, as proposed, might benefit a few, but even they might get tired of it after paying dear for the whistle.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.—This body met on Tuesday at Cincinnati, elected officers, adopted an address and wordy resolutions, and adjourned without doing anything of the slightest importance, very much to the dissatisfaction of the delegates from the rural districts, the action of the Convention having been in fact anticipated by the Cincinnati Council, who by six to five had resolved from five paltry offices, promised to vote for the Republican ticket.

WRIGHT'S DETECTOR AND COINS OF ALL NATIONS.—Among all the publications for the detection of spurious money, for intelligence as to the solvency of moneyed institutions, as well as impressions of the various gold and silver coins, we know none better entitled to confidence and general circulation than this work. It is published simultaneously in the principal cities of the Union, and is very valuable from its intrinsic merit and reliability. Louis Linck is agent for this city and will be pleased to send on orders.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTION.—We perceive that a call has been made, to hold the Primary Election, on the 3d of September, which will afford ample time to our fellow-citizens to make themselves familiar on several subjects interesting to them, if not important to know.

KANSAS—GOV. MEDARY.—The correspondent of the Fremont *"Democratic Messenger,"* writing from Wyandotte City, Kansas, July 12, says:

Gov. Samuel Medary, the old wheel horse of democracy, formerly of Ohio, has been present thus far during the deliberations of the convention. He seemed a little excited yesterday during convention, when the republicans voted down the taking of the ayes and nays upon a measure which came up, which was carrying things with a high hand, as it prevents the democrats from recording their votes *against any measures the republicans may see fit to bring before the convention!* They also took advantage of some irregularity of the proceedings of the legislature of last winter, with regard to this county, and refused seats to two democratic delegates of this county. They offered them seats, *but without the privilege of a vote*, which they would not accept. There were also two other democratic delegates refused seats upon similar grounds, so that now this county which polls over five hundred votes has no representative in the convention, and thus becomes completely *disenfranchised*, for they have no voice in the making of the laws which they will be compelled to obey.

The following just compliment to Gov. Medary, we find in the Kansas city *Journal of Commerce*, of the 8th inst:

"We had the pleasure of greeting, on yesterday, in our office, the old Democratic war-horse, Gov. Sam. Medary. Time deals gently with the veteran editor, and we can see but little change in him since fourteen years ago, when we were a printer in his office. His eye is as bright as ever, and his proverbial flow of spirits unabated. There is more service in him yet than in a score of the modern school of politicians. As a political editor, in party contests, he has never had a rival, and his tactics and mode of conducting a hotly contested canvass are models of energy and success. Long may he live to aid the Democracy by his counsels and his great experience. During his stay the Governor was the guest of our fellow-citizen, J. C. Groom, Esq."

The Toledo *Herald* and the *Times* of the same place have been consolidated. The *Herald* was a Douglas and the *Times* a Buchanan sheet. The united thing carries the name of Stephen A. Douglas as the choice of the concern for next President. Perhaps it would be well for other pairs of inharmonious sheets to follow their example. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* and the *National Democrat* might become one and the *People's Press* and *Statesman* of Columbus another. Let Flood and Gray embrace, and Marshall and Manypenny fall into each other's arms.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The *Commercial*, to carry out its *antithesis*, falls into a grave and serious error. The Toledo *Times* was an independent journal, with obligations to neither the Democratic nor Republican party, and as far to one extreme can be from another was it from being "a BUCHANAN sheet." It has never spoken ill of Mr. DOUGLAS, nor even hinted aught to his disparagement, but when it has had occasion to speak of him at all, it has spoken respectfully and approvingly. The blending of the two establishments is not unnatural, and we doubt not is a very good arrangement. The rest of the *Commercial's* article, we presume, has answered its purpose—to create a smile—nothing more. With the union of the *Times* and *Herald*, we believe that the *Commercial* and *FACT* are the only independent papers left in Ohio among the dailies, and the former is regarded as identified with the Republican party, for its opposition to Democracy seems chronic.

The Battle of Solferino—A Curious Calculation

[*From the Rochester Democrat.*]

MESSRS. EDITORS: Permit me to call your attention and that of the public to the following facts:

In the late battle of Solferino, between the Allies and the Austrians, it is computed that three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers were engaged for at least twelve hours. Of these three hundred thousand were armed with muskets. Suppose each one fired once in ten minutes or six times in an hour, then the number of shots fired was twenty-one million, six hundred thousand: or, if once in five minutes, forty-three million, two hundred thousand—if once in ten minutes, then only one shot tells fatally in seven hundred and twenty; if once in five minutes, then only one in fourteen hundred and forty; because the number killed from the beginning to the termination of the battle was less than than twenty-five thousand—thus, ten thousand Austrians and fifteen thousand Italians and French. Add to the twenty-one million six hundred thousand shots, the tens of thousands of balls discharged respectively by the Austrian and French fields of ordnance, then how comforting the truth that not much more than one ball in a thousand tells fatally in the battle-field—a thousand falls harmless at the soldier's feet. Amid all the improvements in this our age, the improvements in the arts of war, like the feeling of Goldsmith's pious Vicar, lean all on virtue's side. The implements of death wielded at Wagram, Lodi, Austerlitz and Waterloo were eminently more successful.

JAMES WHYTE.

Rochester, July 18, 1859.

FROM THREE TO FIVE THOUSAND SOLDIERS WANTED.—A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says:

The Mexican Minister has a dispatch from President Juarez's Minister of Finance, who arrived at New Orleans from Mexico yesterday, on his way to this city. Juarez would like the assistance of from three to five thousand American troops, commanded by brave gentlemen and efficient officers; but desires no aid from rowdies or fillibusters. He says he has more to fear than to expect from such help. He is determined to maintain his position, and does not doubt his ability to do so. Senor Mata does not think Santa Anna has any intention of attempting the return to Mexico at present.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky, in a case arising on a claim on the estate of Roger O. White, a native of Ireland, but a citizen of the United States, who died here in 1851, owing real estate in Newport, Ky., has decided that by the laws of Kentucky aliens cannot take lands by descent, unless they have resided two years in the State next before the descent cast, and the party must be fully naturalized—taking out the first paper. That no act of Congress can make an alien a denizen.

REPUBLICAN TACTICS.—The Republican leaders, have shown some cunning in making arrangements for a series of meetings throughout the State, and it is quite amusing to see how they have apportioned the speakers. In the Democratic counties they send their conservative men like Corwin, while in abolition localities, Wade, Spaulding & Co., are to look after matters. They act on the principle that "what is one man's meat, is another's poison," but this double dealing may recoil upon its inventors.—*Georgetown (O.) Standard.*

A FUNNY MIXTURE.—The Batavia *Herald*, speaking of a brass band, lately organized in that place, says that it "discourses music, which when it comes floating on the soft air *mingled with the moonbeams* of a night like that of Sunday last, is mellowed to the tone of the gentlest heart." We have heard of all sorts of "mixes" from a French soup to a Dutch stew, but never anything equal to this Batavian concoction. But it is good—music and moonbeams is de'dedly good.

SONS OF MALTA EXPEDITION TO MINNEHAHA.—A dispatch from Zanesville, Wis., of July 20 announces the arrival there of ten cars full of members of the Order of the Sons of Malta, all in good condition, en route for Minnehaha. A large number joined the party at Janesville. We wish them a pleasant trip and hope they may return all satisfied.

Mr. Wm. B. LeCouteulx de Caumont, a pioneer citizen of Buffalo, and formerly an officer in the French Army, died in that city on Monday.

Immigration and Suffrage.

EDITOR PEOPLE'S PRESS:—I observe in your paper of the [illegible] a preamble and resolutions adopted at Hamilton, in Butler county, Ohio, on the Fourth of July last, in regard to aliens voting at an earlier period than five years' residence [illegible] are requested (in one of the resolutions) to publish them; and among those the Cincinnati "Enquirer;" but as that paper is playing bopeep or a kind of hide-and-go-seek between the Know Nothings and Democrats and Judges Swan and Whitman, we presume they have not observed the request of 1500 white men. We don't expect the Republican papers to publish them, because their columns are filled with the negro question. Would it not be sound policy for the Democratic press to bestow some attention to the rights and privileges of the white man, while the Abolition-Republican press is enunciating the doctrine that colored men are entitled to equal freedom with the whites? The only plank in the Republican platform is the question of negro freedom. Governor Corwin, in his speech at Xenia the other day, asseverates this, and complains that it don't embrace more, and is, therefore, ignorant of the party he belongs to, or whether to any party. He used to be a Whig, which was a noble old party, headed by Clay, Webster, "et id genus omne." The Democrats have adopted a platform, and perhaps the "Enquirer" may think it hot-redundant to speak outside. We don't think so. We believe in free speech, but the papers are so servile, we begin to believe that it is not true that "nothing is more apt to surprise a foreigner than the extreme liberty which we enjoy in this country of communicating whatever we please to the public, and of openly censuring every measure entered by any party or clique." We have known Hamilton and Butler counties for many years. Hamilton used to have a large Democratic majority, and would have yet, if the freedom and rights of man were advocated according to Democracy. Let our Democratic papers come up squarely to the work and quit catering to Know Nothingism or any other ism. Our principles will enable us to triumph: they are the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and opposed to the creed of Republicanism and all other creeds that make religion a qualification to office. We stand by the Constitution, and that clause which says, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Our platform is the Constitution. All eyes are opened or opening to the rights of man; the general spread of the light of science has already laid open to every view the palpable truth that the mass of mankind have not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few, booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the "Grace of God." We are in favor of the resolutions adopted at Hamilton, because they enunciate the doctrine of free government. We hold that all men are created equal, and endowed with freedom; but yet we have incorporated in our laws a provision that aliens shall serve an apprenticeship before coming into full communion with us. We shall not differ about that, so far as naturalization is concerned; but insist that no good reason can be given against the alien holding land, and the voting privilege given to him as granted to a New Yorker, or a person from any other State, settling in Ohio, which is one year's residence. This is a necessary regulation to preserve the purity of elections. As has been stated, if aliens, enjoying all the privileges of a State, should become rebellious, they may be controlled in a summary way. It is nonsense to entertain the idea that men crossing the Atlantic Ocean, and hazarding life to get to a free government, must pass through many years of schooling and training to appreciate and understand the workings of our institutions. Place them in a position to learn; don't keep them in bondage and make slaves of them, to be gazed at as a distinct and separate people; they are "bone of our bone," and why not meet them upon terms of equality? Any man that understands the religion of the New Testament, (and its doctrines were enunciated to and by the poor and the ignorant,) can understand our form of government sufficiently to enable him to vote understandingly. The aliens will favorably compare with our natives for morality and intelligence. In this enlightened age of the world, it is idle to say that such an amount of immigration would come into this country as would endanger its liberty; emigrants come here for liberty, not for slavery. In the achievement of our independence, and in the construction of our political institutions, we acquitted ourselves so as to acquire a vast moral power in the world. Towards this country the enlightened Christians and friends of humanity looked from all nations for an exemplification of self-government and a development of Christianity which should commence a career of progress for religion and amelioration for humanity, never to end until the nations were brought under their influence. Our government commenced with a population of 3,000,000; now we have 30,000,000; and it is not to be looked for that any but good results will operate to our country from any amount of immigration. California was admitted into the Union, with her Mexican population, on the same terms as American citizens; Texas in like manner. The doctrine in the Hamilton resolutions is embraced in the Constitutions of Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and other States. In Ohio the narrow and stringent rule on the subject of an alien voting, will be loosened and modified to conform to the spirit of our free government. There are liberal and sensible men enough to bring this about. You now tax an alien without representation; you complained that the population of the States was prevented; you invite foreigners among you, and refuse them the rights of freedom; tax them without their consent. This subject is worthy of a full investigation. I may write you again.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

A DARK DAY IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago *Times* of the 21st speaks of "a dark day," in the city, arising from clouds and swarms of [illegible] collected on the corners of the streets," in a state of excessive perturbation. Three colored gentlemen, with the sounding names of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, WASHINGTON ALSTON and WINFIELD SCOTT, had been conveyed by the underground railroad from their master, Capt. FACET, of St. Louis, who offered $2,300 for their apprehension and return. They were traced to Chicago, where NOYES, a Republican ex-detective, under guise of a farmer, went to their place of abode inquiring for farm hands, to whom he would give $25 a month with board and lodging to work a few miles in the country. To avoid suspicion, they were told to meet him at his place of business on a certain day, to get such implements as were necessary, and receive instructions. They complied with the arrangement, and the requisite agricultural implements obtained. They were then placed on the car, and proceeded on their journey, but not to the farm; ascertaining which fact, the negroes and abolitionists caused a writ to issue for the arrest of black and white Republicans—those concerned in the transaction—NOYES, SMITH, DEWEY, TURNER and EDWARDS. SMITH TURNER and BURKETT were arrested and held to bail; SMITH who was white at $3,000 and the others who were colored at $1,000 each. A negro, who sought to justify TURNER, was taken by his colored brethren to the Lake Shore, where forty stripes were generously administered.

The Alliance *Times* has at length chosen sides. For three years it has tried *neutrality* but found it inconvenient and unprofitable. Henceforth it will sail under the Democratic flag which it has hoisted, and has already *chalked down* about two hundred additional subscribers, showing that men are rather disposed to read coinciding opinions, than those which conflict, though they may be true.

Effects of the Defeat of Solferino on the Austrian People.

(*From the London Times.*)

The result of this defeat must be far greater than the loss of a field of battle and a strategic line, or even of the variously stated killed and wounded who cumber the hospitals and moulder under the surface of the plain. Despotism can only exist under the condition of victory. The corpse of Louis the Great was hooted on its way to sepulture, and Napoleon the Great looked around in vain for some hopeful friends of counsel further resistance before he signed his final abdication. In the army of Austria and among the people of Austria, if we are rightly informed, all is now irritation, rising rapidly to disaffection. The soldiery are still as confident as ever in themselves, but they have no longer any confidence in their leaders. It was under the fear of impending mutiny that Gyulai was removed from his command. For the first time, the general voice in the city and camp dares to accuse the aristocracy as the cause of the great national disgrace, and to inveigh loudly against the exclusive character of the disposition of military rank. The soldiery, whether Austrians, Hungarians, or Croats, true to their military *esprit de corps*, demand to be led back again to battle—but by leaders who are able to command them. They refuse to admit the supposition that they are inferior to the French as soldiers. They are exasperated and not cowed, and their exasperation is even greater against the system by which they have been sacrificed than against the enemy by whom they been defeated. They insist upon fighting, and, in the face of the general excitement, it will be impossible for the Emperor, either for strategic or for political purposes, to shrink from repeating once and again the experiment so disastrously made at Solferino. But if we may trust the reports of those who have most recently mixed with all classes of the soldiery, it is no longer with the hope or the care to save Italy to the Austrian Empire, or to give effect to the old Imperial policy, that other battles are demanded, but simply with the desire to retrieve the honor of the army, to recover to themselves their own self respect and to prove to the world that as soldiers they are not inferior to the French. The country to a great extent shares this sentiment The hope is now, as in 1844, that after having defeated the foreign enemy they may make peace with honor, and may then turn round and arrange their own affairs at home. The Government which was tolerated in its prosperity, has become contemptible immediately it has proved itself to be weak; and all its subjects have discovered that it has no more qualities to preserve it from general detestation. Now, for the first time the Emperor hears the truth from his people; and while the figment of his military power is being rudely exposed by the French, the popular voice cries aloud, "It is for this impotent imposture that the people have been sacrificed, and that the nation has been reduced to bankruptcy!"

It is difficult to predict how far this very reasonable [illegible] of the armed and unarmed objects of the Austrian Empire may carry them. It is an exaggeration, and perhaps scarcely an exaggeration, of the general sentiment which pervaded the English nation when the Crimean campaign made manifest the despotism and imbecility of the aristocratic chiefs of our military force. In our system this is the only department which is homogeneous with a despotic form of government, and which is not responsible to the House of Commons. If in those days the English Constitution was upon its trial, in this fragment of absolute power, despotic institutions were also upon their trial. Now that quiet times are for a moment returned, those who are most interested in the preservation of an effective national force are allowed to relapse into their old somnolence and long-tried obstinacy.

After all that has been said and proved, the authors of that frightful waste at Balaklava, and of those dreadful stages on the plateau before Sebastopol, wear honors and titles as glorious records of the deeds which tarnished the honor of our arms and eclipsed for a moment the memories of a thousand victories. We suffer those insults to our love of country because we know that we have at any absolutely critical moment the power by great and irregular, but peaceful effort, to arrest and punish them. But such is not the case in Austria. Austria has no free Press, no House of Commons, no constitutional checks; her system is of that kind which a blow shivers, but which no friendly pressure bends. We doubt whether Francis Joseph can maintain the extraordinary policy of his House in the face of military defeat. It may be that he will have to draw back from Italy, to restore to Hungary the institutions of which she has been robbed, to give some liberty of speech, and action, and [illegible] to his own German provinces, or, in default, [illegible] to depend upon the Zouaves of the French Emperor, to upon the Cossacks encamped upon the frontiers of Galicia, to protect him from the demands of his own subjects and the indignation of those troops who retreated so sulkily from the heights of Solferino.

MR. RICHARD COBDEN.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times*, writes that paper on the 8th inst, the following interesting particulars of Mr. COBDEN'S refusal to enter PALMERSTON'S cabinet, and announces the probability of his accepting the Governorship of Canada.

Mr. Cobden is the only Radical of mark who does not probably share these feelings. He professes himself, on the contrary, to be much gratified at the consideration personally shown to him, and to be willing to support Ministers. He had a long interview with Lord Palmerston when he declined a seat in the Cabinet, and listened to all the blandishments and persuasions that master of coaxing lavished on his old adversary. But the imperturbable Leaguer told him, at the end, that his mind was made up; and he told a friend of mine, the day following, that, had Lord J. Russel of Lord Granville been Premier, he would not have refused, but that, having spent twenty years in opposing Palmerston's distinctive policy, he would not bring himself to enter his Cabinet. It is now currently rumored that he has been offered the Governorship of Canada, which be probably would accept.

IRISH ZOUAVES.—It is not unlikely that, ere long, France will have in her service another Irish Brigade. We have learned, (says a Kilkenny paper), from reliable sources that many young men even from this peaceful city of the Nore, moved by the old military ardor of the ambitious Celt, stole away from their friends, and nothing was heard of them, till a letter from Paris announced that they had joined a Zouave regiment in that city, were under drill, and would be moving towards the seat of war about July. One young fellow named Conway, from Irishtown took £10 from his father, and paid the expenses of two companions (who were in the employment of Mr. Purcell, the High Sheriff), and they are now in Paris, learning the noble science of war, to rival the fame of the old Brigade, and to win new laurels for the brow of glorious France. Conway has written home stating that they were received with open arms by their "brother Zouaves," and that for his part he is resolved to win either a Marshal's baton, or a glorious grave!

TO PRESERVE A BOQUET.—If the following recipe prove true, we are sure the ladies will thank us for publishing it, since there will be many an exchange of boquets this season:

"When you receive a boquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water, then put it into a vessel containing some soap suds, this will nutrify the roots and keep the flowers bright as new. Take the boquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways (the stock entering first,) into clean water, keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water; replace it with the soap suds, and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap suds need changing every three or four days.—By observing these rules a boquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very passable state, but attention to the fair frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed or all will perish."

COCKNEYISM.—The *Statesman* treated its readers the other day to a long chapter on Lord Lyndhurst, in which true to "Bowbells," it omitted the aspirate where it was needed, curtailing the venerable Peer of his *h*. But Lord MALMESBURY thinks it unimportant that "a gentleman should know how to spell, or pay strict attention to the rules of grammar." That may be the occasion of the indifference manifested by the *Statesman* to these *minor* branches of education.

— An observant farmer in Perry county states that since the late frosts, instead of the myriads of grasshoppers usually abounding at this season of the year, scarcely one of the "varmints" is to be found on his or any of his neighbors' farms. He also states that the caterpillars have been nearly destroyed, the nests having generally turned black. An examination of some of them has convinced him that these enemies of the fruit trees were frozen by the late frosts.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

—Three negroes, Bryant King, Wm. Miller and James Lighfool, convicted of burglary at Cleveland, were on Saturday sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

— The Dayton *Empire* is informed that there was a heavy frost every night last week between that city and Xenia. It has been pretty severe on vegetables.

— J. H. Fisher, who keeps a tavern in Wapakoneta, Auglaize county, was stabbed the other night by Job Atkin, who he refused liquor. Fisher was not expected to survive.

— A man named Lemmon, who stole a horse near Cadiz some months since, and fled to Noble county, has been arrested and made give bail for his appearance at Court. Go in *lemon*.

— A camp meeting for the Barnesville District of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held near Fairview, Guernsey county, commencing on the 17th of August next.

— Thos. F. De Bertrand, a Frenchman who served as a musician in the war of 1812, died near St. Clairsville on the 13th instant, of typhoid fever, in the 70th year of his age.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* intimates that the trotter, Reindeer, will soon try his metal with "Bradley's colt," the Lexington pet, over the Cincinnati race course.

—John Googwar, who lives in the vicinity of Hartville, Stark county, had his arm torn off above the elbow by a mowing machine, on Tuesday of last week. He is in a fair way of recovery.

— A young man named Samuel Gyler was arrested in Zanesville last week, charged with passing counterfeit money. Bogus silver coin to the amount of several hundred dollars was found at the place he resided.

— Wm. Merritt, of the vicinity of St. Clairsville, was severely injured while in a well at Hendrysburgh last week, by the premature discharge of a quantity of powder with which he was blasting rocks. He will hardly recover.

— The barn of Gen. W. Gregg, one mile south of Circleville, with its contents, 25 tons of hay, several hundred bushels of corn, also a large stable adjoining, were destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last. The cause is said to be combustion generated from new hay.

—A sheet-iron wheeled vehicle is used by a fire company at Toledo, in which a fireman can be screened while near a fire. Isinglass lookouts give the operator a chance to see, while from a loophole he deluges the flames.

— Milk sickness is prevailing with extraordinary fatality in a portion of Marion county. A man named Gibson was the first victim, next a Mr. Fisher, and his wife and two adopted children. It seems that the best medical skill in the county had been used in these cases without effect.

— The Painesville *Advertiser* says Mr. Isaac Collin is now at work raising valuables that went down on the propeller Lady of the Lake, which blew up last Spring at Fairport. The wreck lies near the piers, and Mr. C. is now raising the engine. He got out the safe last week, and found the paper money all right.

— The people of Massillon have organized a company, as we learn by the *Times*, for the purpose of getting up a pleasure boat, to be propelled by steam, on the canal. It is to be 40 feet in length, and 9 in width—capacity of engine, three horse power. The design is to have the boat ready in time to attend the State fair at Zanesville with it.

— Eli, son of Mr. Luiz, residing near Circleville, Pickaway county, was killed by lightning on Monday last. His brother who was close by was knocked down, and laid insensible for near an hour. Another lad, son of Henry S. Morris, was dangerously if not fatally injured.

— The Barnesville *Intelligencer* of the 20th says: Considerable excitement was created in town on Monday evening by the return of a party of gold seekers from Pike's Peak. The names of the persons were Best, Hudson, McMahon and Stacby, of Monroe county. They left home in February last, went to the end of the journey, and had some experience in mining. They report that no more than twenty cents per day could be obtained by digging, and are unanimous in the opinion that Pike's Peak is one of the greatest humbugs of the age.

—On Tuesday night, at Cleveland, a German, named Nicholas Bearsholdt, aged 43 years, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn.

— The Logan *Gazette* says, a man by the name of Rev. W. Moses was robbed one day this week of $2,200, between this place and Urbana, as he was coming up on the cars. He offers a reward of $500 for its recovery.

— A little boy, seven years old, son of Mr. H. D. Perry, of Stratford, Delaware county, on Sunday last was knocked down, butted, and it is feared fatally injured by a ram while driving a cow to pasture.

— The Springfield *News* gives the full particulars of the elopement of an exquisite with a [illegible] from Ohio White Sulphur Springs, perhaps as an incentive to other young ladies to try their good fortune (in romance) from the same point.

—A man who resided in Fulton, O., returned on Saturday last from the funeral of his wife, and going into his solitary home sat him down upon a chair and died within an hour. It is said the poor fellow "died of grief."

—Mr. John S. Brown, a resident of Delaware County for nearly sixty years, died at his residence in Berkshire Township, Delaware County on the 12th inst., aged 69 years. He was a church member for 42 years.

— During the encampment at Middletown last week, some graceless scamps spiked the cannon of the Guthrie Grays by driving a rat-tail file into the touch-hole and breaking it off. Not content with this act of meanness, they stole the flag staff and threw it into the canal.

— John Scott, son of William [illegible], five miles south of Marysville, Union county, accidentally shot himself on the 13th inst., in attempting to blow through the muzzle of a gun with his foot on the hammer, not knowing it to be loaded. His foot slipped; the hammer came down, causing a discharge which passed through the back of his head, killing him instantly.

— James Pierson, a respectable citizen of Clark county, was shot and killed by Jacob Welsh as he was passing the house of the latter, on Wednesday. Welsh was arrested. He is said to have been once an industrious man and in good standing, but of late has taken too much whisky, under the influence of which he perpetrated the murder.

—Philip Gardiners said to be a brute in feature and physiological development, was found guilty at Toledo, on Wednesday, of committing a rape, on Emma Burge aged 14 years. The victim of the villain's lust at the time of the outrage was in the woods with other little girls picking flowers to present to a lady that was on a visit to her mother. Gardiner was sent for 16 years to the penitentiary.

— A scamp who gave his name as H. L. Johnson, representing himself as a Cleveland merchant, made a bold effort to victimize a minister named Spaulding, a retailer of religious books, at Grafton on Wednesday. Johnson borrowed a fifty from the minister promising to repay it on their arrival at Cleveland. Johnson soon after disappeared. When the minister reached Cleveland he put detective Gallagher on the track, who overhauled the rascal and made him disgorge.

—The storm of Friday evening blew the steeple off the old Presbyterian Church, at Wellsville, Columbiana county.

— Michael Speaks, a young man apparently in good health, dropped dead at Springfield on Wednesday evening.

— On Saturday, George Coon, of Essex, Vt., was killed at Barnesville Station, Ohio. He was standing on top of a freight train which was passing under the bridge, by which he was struck and knocked under the cars. His left arm was crushed off, and his head badly mashed.

— One day last week, Mr. Joseph Hilliard, of Salem township, Columbiana Co., fell from a cherry tree and broke his collar bone. On the same day a son of David Elliot, of Goshen township, Mahoning Co., fell from a tree whilst picking cherries, and broke his arm.

—On the 14th, at Youngstown, the lightning struck a house occupied by a family named Lewis, shivering one gable, throwing down the chimney, and breaking all the dishes, but none of the family, consisting of Lewis, his wife and two children were injured in the least, although not only considerably stunned, but very much frightened.

— The *Reflector* states that the wheat harvest in the vicinity of Norwalk is about finished and the farmers seem highly pleased with the result. The weather has been fine, and the yield of wheat is abundant. The Reflector says "the truth is is the crop is immense in the region."

—John Stein, of Bridgewater, an old soldier of the last war, aged 82 years, while on a visit to some friends at New Castle, Mahoning county, last week, accidentally fell head foremost into a cellar, and was so seriously injured that he died on the second day after.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FARTHER POINT, BELOW QUEBEC, July 24.—The steamship North Briton, from Liverpool on the 13th inst, and bound for Quebec, has been intercepted off this point.

Her advices are four days later than those furnished by the steamer Africa.

A treaty of Peace between Austria, France and Sardinia had been concluded. The provisions of the treaty are briefly as follows: An Italian Confederation is to be formed under the Honorary Presidency of the Pope of Rome. Austria concedes Lombardy to France, Napoleon in turn, grants those possessions to Sardinia. Austria retains her right to rule over Venice.

The steamer left Liverpool before the effect of this news had time to be developed.

The Manchester markets were buoyant, and are quoted at an advance.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, July 13.—The Breadstuffs market continues dull. Richardson & Spence's Circular reports the weather favorable for the crops. Flour very dull at 10s@13s for American. Wheat more active, at an improvement of 1d@2d. The quotations are, Western red 7s 6d@9s 2d; do white at 9s@9s 9d. Corn dull, but unchanged.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions have a declining tendency. The Circulars report pork heavy, and slightly declined. Bacon dull, and sales unimportant. Lard dull but steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, July 12.—No important change to note in the money market. The peace advices had not yet transpired. Consols 9?

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Baring Bros., and Bell & Co's circulars report the following quotations: Illinois Central R. R. 36½@37½; Illinois sevens of 1875, 77.

Cyrus Field is a passenger, and has accomplished the object of his visit.

The *Paris Moniteur* explains the circumstances attending the armistice, and says: The great neutral powers exchanged communications with the belligerents, offering mediation, but were unsuccessful until the French fleet was about to commence hostilities against Venice, and the conflict before Verona was imminent, when Napoleon, anxious to prevent further bloodshed, ascertained the disposition of the Emperor of Austria, and finding him willing, an armistice was concluded. The Emperors had an interview on the 11th at Villa Franca.

THE ARMISTICE.

A dispatch from Turin says, Napoleon has issued a bulletin from Valligio, announcing the armistice, and congratulating the troops on their glorious achievements, and announcing his immediate departure for Paris, leaving the provisional command of the army to Marshal Valliant.

The London *Times* claims that England brought about the armistice. Other authorities give credit to Prussia. A Verona telegram says the armistice was concluded only after repeated requests from the French, and after Austria obtained all she asked for.

It was reported that Kossuth was to propose a monarchical government for Hungary.

DISPATCHES FROM NAPOLEON TO THE EMPRESS.

The following is a copy of the telegram from Napoleon to the Empress announcing that peace had been concluded:

VALLIGIO, July 11.—A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself on the following basis: The Italian Confederacy is to be under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his right in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The dispatch of the Emperor announcing the conclusion of peace was bulletined in Paris on the 12th, when the French funds immediately rose 2½ per cent.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN LONDON.

The news did not transpire in London till after the closing of consols; sales of which were made afterwards at 96½. The rise during the day being ½, all other securities closed buoyant.

The London *Daily News* says the first hopes and expectations of Italy are deceived. History will call Napoleon to a strict account for having made war on false pretenses, and signed a mock and selfish peace, that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of Northern Italy, and commits the centre of Italy to the patronage of the Pope. The closer we examine this pretended pacification, the more futile and inequitable it appears.

The *Post* contends that the Pope is deprived of his sovereignty, but keeps a shadow of supremacy.

The *Times* says, France has spent 450,000,000, and 50,000 men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese, instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in temporal dignity even beyond his imagination. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a long one!

NEW YORK, July 23.—The *Evening Post* has been private letters just received in this city. Several items of news from Italy have not yet been known here. The massacre at Perugia had created intense excitement at Milan, and on the 3d of July the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli and Col. Schmidt were burned in effigy on the Piazza De Armi. It is reported that three thousand Sardinian soldiers have been dispatched to Bologna to protect that city and to support the provisional government.

Massimo Dazlio has also gone to Bologna.

The news of the battle of Solferino created as great a sensation at Naples as elsewhere, and the young king at once dispatched a messenger, to camp to congratulate the allied victors. It was also rumored that an envoy extraordinary would be sent to him perhaps to form an alliance with the Sardinian Government.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The President, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson and Miss Lane, left this afternoon for Bedford Springs.

Gen. Cullom, who is under indictment for alleged malfeasance while clerk of the House of Representatives, to-day demanded trial in the Criminal Court, but this was postponed till the next term, owing to the absence of a material witness.

BOSTON, July 18.—Mr. Wm. Holmes and wife, of New Orleans, who are now stopping at Plymouth, were served with a writ of habeas corpus to-day, requiring them to deliver up a female slave, named Martha Harkins. The hearing of the case has been assigned for to-morrow. Martha has been brought to this city. Her chief complaint is that she has to enjoy less liberty at the north than when she was in New Orleans.

The committee appointed at the meeting of Suffolk Bar will report resolutions to morrow, in relation to the death of Mr. Choate. It is understood that there will be a public funeral, and Hon. Caleb Cushing will deliver the eulogy.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 18.—The brig E. B., from New Orleans, was totally burned at sea, on the 4th of June. The captain and crew were all saved, having landed on the coast of Florida.

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., July 19.—A daring attempt to rob a bank has just been detected. Last night a man, who gives the name of John Smith, was discovered while operating on the vault of the Housatonic Bank in this city. He says he has been engaged at the work about three weeks. He had almost effected an entrance.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Secretary of the Interior has, under the act of March 30, 1859, making appropriation preliminary to the 5th census, appointed Mr. Jos. C. G. Kennedy to take the direction of the work.

It is a well ascertained fact, known to the Indian Bureau, that very many of the Indian disturbances are justly attributable to the encroachments of the whites on the reservation set apart for the Indians by the general government. The whites having once obtained possession, there is no way, the U. S. military force being too small, to dispossess them, and sometimes in consequence of their remaining unlawfully on the soil, hostilities are sure to be with the Indians, who are thus continually harassed in their affairs, owing to the small number of Indian agents, and the Indians are scattered. It has been found impossible in every case to carry out all the treaty obligations, or in some to impose the Indians favorably by an exhibition of our good faith, and to prevent dissatisfaction arising from unfulfilled pledges. The present Commissioner of Indian affairs, Mr. Greenwood, who is thoroughly acquainted with the Indian character, and has always practically shared a warm friendship for them, will, it is believed, recommend to the next Congress such measures as will lead to the carrying into effect of all our treaty obligations, for the fulfilment of many of which no appropriations have yet been made. This is especially the case as to those with the Indians of the State of Oregon and the territory of Washington.

BOSTON, July 19.—The meeting of the Suffolk Bar relative to the death of Mr. Choate was fully attended to-day. A series of appropriate resolutions were adopted. It is expected, the remains will arrive here Friday forenoon. The funeral will take place on Saturday from the Essex Street church.

NEW YORK, July 19.—In the case of Catharine N. Forrest *vs.* Edwin Forrest, the Judge this morning decided that the motion argued last week to change the referee, and to grant alimony and counsel fees for the plaintiff, should be granted. The reference to proceed before the present referee if he will consent to hear it, and the defendant's attorney consents, vacate the order of adjournment. Otherwise the order will be to vacate the order of reference, and refer the matter to another suitable person, defendant to pay alimony at the rate of $250 per month and $1,500 towards counsel fees and expenses of reference.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Private advices from Tuscon, Arizona, to the 2d, state that Pesqueria had announced his intention of driving all the Apache Indians north of the line, with the aid of the Sonora battalion.

The revolt of the Gogal and Apache Indians seemed to have been suppressed, but another has broken out in the northern part of Sonora, and a band of 400 men under, a Papago Indian leader, were creating great damage to property.

It was expected that Lieut. Mowry and Edward Cross, of the *Arizonian*, would fight a duel on the 8th of July. Lieut. Mowry's grievance is an abusive letter concerning him communicated to the *States* newspaper of this city.

The Indians in Arizona continue their depredations; a company of volunteers are in pursuit.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A novel commitment has been made to the District of Columbia Penitentiary, of an Indian who was found guilty of horse stealing in Kansas. He was immediately set to work.

The Commissioner of Pensions has issued a circular in which he directs that invalid pensioners of the army and navy who are subject to biennial examination, to present with their usual vouchers on the 4th of September and 1st of January next, respectively, the certificates as to the state of their disability. The operations of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1859, virtually suspend the commencement of such biennial period until the certificates of two physicians or surgeons have been presented.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The Overland mail, with dates of the 1st, arrived on Saturday night

The bark Julia Castner, of Philadelphia, capsized in San Francisco day—a total loss.

A fire occurred at Oroville with a loss of $20,000.

The heat continued intense throughout the State; in many places the mercury ranged at 100° to 119° in the shade.

At Santa Barbara during a sirocco, the mercury rose to 133° in the wind.

Political excitement is running high. The candidates of the various parties are preparing to take the stump.

The difficulties between McKibben and Coffroth had been adjusted.

Broderick received and declined a challenge from D. W. Perley.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—An official communication from the Bremen Government states that the recent reduction on rates of postage to 15 cents between the U. S. and Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Saxe-Cobourg, Gotha, and other German States, under the direction of the Thurn and Cor. taxes. The post-office, applies only to the correspondence, *via* Bremen, and not to correspondence sent *via* Hamburg, as originally reported.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—There was an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, called to consider the dispatches received from Minister McLane, relative to Mexican affairs.

The members of the different legations from Europe have had several reunions in glorification of the news of the armistice, and to show their appreciation of the continued peaceful relations among their respective sovereigns. The jubilants, however, did not include the French, Austrian and Sardinian ministers, who are absent from Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The bark Rowena has arrived from Venezuela, with President Paez, and a number of other prominent Venezuelans, returning in consequence of political trouble.

Venezuela is unsettled. Factions have divided the country, and are continually fighting President Castro has appointed liberal ministers, Aranda, Bondon, Echandia and General Silvo, all friends of the revolution. They had sent commissioners to the chieftains of the insurgents to treat and make a convention. General Castro's position seemed very precarious, the public treasury being exhausted and confidence lost.

The port of Laguaira was closed the day the Rowena left, and the custom house boat came after her went she was under sailed.

Great difficulty was experienced in Puerto Cabello to load vessels. There are no working men, and the roads were blockaded by the insurgents.

BOSTON, July 22.—The funeral ceremonies of Mr. Choate, which took place at the Essex street church this morning, were attended by a large crowd of sympathizing citizens. Gov. Banks, the Judges of all our courts and Representatives of the entire Massachusetts Bar, the Mayor of the city, and the members of the various branches of our Municipal Government, together with the family and immediate friends of deceased filled the church in every part, so that thousands of citizens were unable to gain admittance.

The funeral sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Adams, pastor. At the close of the services the hearse moved toward Cambridge through Boylston and Charles street, a large procession following the remains to the bridge. So impressive a funeral pageant has seldom if ever been witnessed in this city. Mr Choate's remains were interred at Mount Auburn.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The announcement of peace between the belligerent powers was read in the House of Lords and the Commons on the 12th, and was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

PRUSSIA.—It was rumored at Berlin that the Emperor of Russia would soon arrive there, to attend the family conference touching the disposal of the crown after the abdication of the King. It is to be decided by this conference, whether the crown shall be conferred on the Prince Regent or on his son, Prince Frederick William. After the abdication of the King of Naples, an unsuccessful attempt was made on the 8th at revolt among the soldiers. It was met by a discharge of artillery from those who remained faithful, and about forty were killed.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Liberal Government of Mexico through its agents in the United States, have just concluded a contract for the supply of Minnie and Sharpe rifles, cannons and ammunition, to suit them. These will be forwarded to Mexico by the 1st of September.

It is not yet known here whether the American volunteers will be accepted, as Lerdo has not arrived, and the character of his instructions has therefore not been ascertained. These warlike stores may supercede the necessity for extraneous aid, except as to competent officers, there being a sufficiency of Liberals ready to take the field as the rank and file.

Letters have been received here from various quarters, the writers expressing an anxiety to raise volunteers for the service of the Liberals, in any number wished

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & SON.

COLUMBUS, July 27, 1859.

Wheat, red, ₱ bush.	$1 00	Hams	12@13c
do white, do	1 10	Pork, Mess	$16 00
Flour, ₱ barrel	5 75@6 00	Hogs	4 50@4 00
Corn, ₱ bushel	65	Potatoes ₱ bushel	1 25@1 75
Rye, ₱ bushel	75	Turnips, ₱ bushel	40
Oats, ₱ bushel	37	Onions, ₱ bushel	62½
Clover Seed ₱ bush.	6 00	Apples, green, ₱ bush.	1 00
Timothy " ₱ do	2 00	Apples, dried, ₱ bush.	2 00
Beans ₱ bush.	1 00	Peaches pared, ₱ bu.	4 00
Sugar ₱ lb	[illegible]	Beeswax, ₱ lb	25
Molasses	43	Wool ₱ lb	[illegible]
Butter, ₱ lb	10	Feathers, ₱ lb	40
Eggs, ₱ dozen	8	Chickens, alive, ₱ pair	25
Cheese, ₱ lb	10	Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb	6
Lard ₱ lb	15	Turkey, alive, each	37@50
Tallow, ₱ lb	10	Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	6
Salt, ₱ bbl	1 75	Whiskey, ₱ gallon	[illegible]
Rock salt	2 00	Hay, ₱ ton	10 00@12 00
Hides, ₱ lb	5½	Wood, ₱ cord	1 50@2 00
White Fish per bbl.	10 00	Potash, ₱ bbl	4 75@5 00
Mackerel No 1	19 00	Rio Coffee	13@14c
" No 2	17 00	Java "	16@18c
" No 3	13@14		

CITY NOTICES.

MCCOY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCOY, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated; and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

BIRMINGHAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
June 28, 1859.

PROF. SAMUEL I. MCCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that your's surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the State. As to the penmanship department you have no rival at home, and but few equals in the country.

N. SHAFFER.

Formerly teacher of chirography in Duff's College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's building, town street, near Fourth.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the gentle MORGAN deserves the liberal custom he has.

E. F. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

C. A. WAGNER, dealer in Fruits, Preserves, Wines Liquors and Cigars. Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of game and such delicacies as are to be secured by constant attention. The Saloon is to "good condition." No. 21 East State Street.

[illegible] of love, [illegible]
Give me excess of it.

The charms of MUSIC have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever essayed a couplet and need not be repeated now. Through Mr. Edward Corradison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and [illegible] if needed. He has our endorsement as an efficient and agreeable gentleman.

SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co's., celebrated pianos, which are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, unequaled.

Dr. J. STEWART has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

Hats are of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at SCHELL'S if you want a superior article.

FASSIG'S Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure substantial boots and shoes. They have made them for the last two or three years.

ROBBINS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "Jones" says that he don't care if paris is three cents a pound; more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread"

CHARLEY BRETHFOGLE is vending out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. They are some of the Spring style for summer wear [illegible].

FRANK HERITAGE, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

KNIGHT has the latest periodicals.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—Are you sick, no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the blood, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption! My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, liver fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, &c., &c. These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world.—*See advertisement.*

A British officer, writing from Teheran, Persia, to the London *Times*, remarks:—"A Cathartic Pill, manufactured by an American chemist, (Dr. J. C. AYER, of Lowell, Mass.,) has cured the Shah of a Liver Complaint that threatened his life. This simple fact, as might be expected, renders the Americans immensely popular here, while we English are overlooked. Doubtless our own scholars made the discoveries which he employs, and thus it is in everything, we do the labor, then the amusing Americans put their mark on it and take the reward. Dr. AYER is idolized by the Court and its retainers here, which will doubtless be reflected to him on a gold snuff box or diamond hilted sword, while not the name even of DAVY, CHRISTISON or BRODIE, the great lights by which he shines, is known.—*New York Sunday Paper*

I. O. S. M.

WHEREAS, it has been our good fortune to become acquainted with our [illegible] from the City of Columbus, and of their [illegible] into the Sacred Mysteries of the Most [illegible] and Ancient Order of the I. O. S. M. [illegible] resolved by the [illegible] to our brothers of Columbus [illegible] and pledge ourselves [illegible] they have taught us.

J. A. LESTER.] [DAVID C. [illegible]

CLARENDON HOTEL,

CORNER OF SEVENTH & POPLAR STS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

Opposite the Pacific Railroad Depot.

J. A. LESTER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, - - $1 50 PER DAY.

All Baggage taken to and from the Depot Free of Charge. All persons stopping at the Clarendon Hotel will be conveyed to all the Depots in the city on the Railroad Lines of Omnibuses FREE OF CHARGE.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. ROBACK'S

SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned [illegible] Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States [illegible] their curative properties. This was years ago. Now [illegible] of recommending them has since been [illegible] Aeneids. Enlightened men, whose character [illegible] judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions [illegible] the community, men who observe, reflect, and [illegible] earnestly [illegible] approving and giving the [illegible] stance. All who confide in the wisdom and [illegible] this class, of such classes [illegible] ear of the editor on this important subject. Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, [illegible] in journals, well known [illegible] of the highest respectability, [illegible] extraordinary cures wrought by the [illegible] cures they themselves [illegible]

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted [illegible] by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback [illegible] all times accessible to the public, establishing

Facts;

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time, after all other Medicines have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferer.

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in hopeless weakness and despondency, recuperate with amazing rapidity under their invigorating operation. Their [illegible] debilities are removed by their cordial and [illegible] ting properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,

however they may have been tried with and [illegible] that their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly upon the poison of disease in the blood, they

Cause soon to Heal,

and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the liver, the nervous system, the skin, [illegible] in which they do not give prompt relief and [illegible] do before the very citadel of life has been invaded, a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who in letters [illegible] cal works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They [illegible] every avenue and organ of the system, and [illegible] thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents a box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notice and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of the Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of all the agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing one stamp for the reply.

Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth St. Buildings (near Main street), Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY by
[illegible]

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.
[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859.

Papa, what is a Newspaper, and what does it Contain?

Organs that [illegible] play, my boy,
To answer the taste of the [illegible],
Whate'er it be,
They hit on the key,
And pipe in full concert away, my boy.

News from all countries and climes, my boy,
Advertisements, essays and rhymes, my boy,
Mixed up with all sorts
Of flying reports,
And published at regular times, my boy.

Articles able and wise, my boy,
At least in the editor's eyes, my boy,
A logic so grand
That few understand
To what in the world it applies, my boy.

Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy,
Little acts to instruct and amuse, my boy,
And lengthy details,
Upon matters of state,
For [illegible] folks to peruse, my boy.

The funds as they were and are, my boy,
The quibbles and quirks of the bar, my boy,
And every week,
A clever critique
On something theatrical, and so on, my boy.

The news of Jupiter's moons, my boy,
The doings of somebody's baboons, my boy,
[illegible]
The[illegible] of the [illegible],
And the wit of the public saloons, my boy.

List of all physical ills, my boy,
Banished by somebody's pills, my boy,
[illegible]
[illegible]

Who has got married to whom, my boy,
Who were cut off in their bloom, my boy,
Who has had birth
On this sorrow-stained earth,
And who totters fast to their tomb, my boy.

The price of cattle and grain, my boy,
Directions to dig and to drain, my boy,
But 'twould take me too long
To tell you in song
A quarter of all they contain, my boy.

Elephant Hunting in Africa.

Charles John Anderson, the African Traveler, writes home an account of his adventures in hunting elephants. In one of his letters, he says:

The more I see of these stupendous animals, the more I am surprised. I should very much like to know the *real* strength of a full-grown male; it must be something almost incredible. Nothing gives a person a better idea of their stupendous powers than a day's walk through one of their favorite haunts. There may be seen whole tracts of forest laid prostrate, and such trees some times! The trees, which are for the most part of a brittle nature, are usually broken short off by the beasts; but when they meet with a tree that seems to them too tough to snap at once, up it goes, root and all. If they can do this in mere play, or for the sake of feeding on the branches, &c., of the prostrate trees, what will they not effect in a paroxysm of rage?

The other day, after very many hours fatiguing, "tracking," I was closing with a very large troop of elephants, consisting chiefly of females, when to my left I suddenly espied another troop of what I took to be males. I at once left the first troop and proceeded to attack the second. I "stalked" unperceived to within 25 paces of the herd, when to my annoyance, I found that they also were mostly cows and calves. There were, however, a couple of fine bulls among them—one acting the part of paterfamilias to the herd; this beast's position was unfavorable, and I was waiting for him to present a better mark, when suddenly they all made off. As they were disappearing in the brushwood, I fired at one of the hindmost—a male, as I imagined. In an instant the herd wheeled about, and with a terrific rush came crushing through the bushes, nearly in a direct line towards me; but after running for about 60 or 70 paces they stopped short, evidently disappointed at not finding the enemy. I felt very much inclined to take to my heels, but a moment's reflection convinced me that safety lay only in keeping close; and it was well I did so, for in a few moments the paterfamilias made an oblique rush through the jungle with such force as actually to send a whole tree that he had uprooted in his headlong course spinning in the air. A huge branch remained fixed to one of his tusks. His head was carried aloft, his huge ears were spread to the full, while with his trunk he sniffed the air impatiently. In this position, and when within less than a dozen paces of me, he remained, I should say, about half a minute. I think it was the most striking and thrilling scene I ever saw; my assailant looked the very picture of grandeur and rage.

I use a heavy rifle, carrying a conical steel-pointed bullet (three to a pound,) and 10 to 12 drachms of the best English rifle powder. With the charge, I sometimes send the ball clean through an elephant. Once I fired at a huge cow; the bullet entered her hind quarters, and obliquely traversing the entire length of her body, passed out at the shoulder!—The only objection I have to the gun is that it kicks frightfully, and I dare not now fire it without previously placing a thick wad on my shoulder.

MRS. PARTINGTON AND IKE.—A new book by Mrs. Partington is one of the most agreeable literary announcements which we can make to the thousands who have laughed and grown fat over her unique sayings. The old lady has been sometime preparing a volume, which she has christened "Knitting-work, a Web of Textures," and in a few weeks Messrs. Brown, Taggard & Chase, the fortunate publishers, will issue it in a very attractive form. It will be handsomely illustrated by Hoppin, who has caught the spirit of the work, and represented both Mrs. Partington and Ike in many of their peculiarities, with unusual felicity.

Though differing somewhat from Mr. Shillaber's previous volume, published some five years ago, and of which 30,000 copies were sold, it yet abounds in quaint and grotesque Partingtonian sayings, fine poems, and suggestive essays. The opening chapter on the choosing of a "Guardian for Ike" is running over with fun and philosophy. The greater part of the book is original, while scattered here and there through its pages may be found selections from the author's recent contributions to the *Gazette*, of which he is one of its editors. At the risk of being charged with telling tales out of school, we venture to give publicity to the following conversation about the volume, between the dame and a prying neighbor, who is perhaps a little jealous of our friend's success.

"So you are coming before the public again," said the inquisitor, looking into Mrs. Partington's little low window, at which the dame was knitting. She pondered his words a moment before replying. "I am not a publican," she said at length; "and though Heaven knows we are none of us not too good, the publicans are best, and that's gospel truth." "I mean," said the querist, "that you have a new work on the carpet." "Not on the carpet, exactly," replied she, "but something that's cognac to it—knitting-work!"—"Crewel?" he persisted in inquiring.—"No," was the response; "there isn't nothing cruel in it, like a satyr, to wrangle like a barbed arrow; it will be pleasant to take, like a lucubration for a parched tongue, and will make people happy. But there's no knowing who will be governor till after election, and whether a book goes well or not depends upon the number that buys it." The inquisitor moved along, and Mrs. P. kept on with her knitting.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Oldest Organic Monument on Earth.

Among all the geographic botanical discoveries of modern times, none has excited a more general interest, than the discovery of a new species of that wonderful tree, commonly known by the name of the *monkey's bread tree*, and which bears the botanical appellation of *Adansonia*, in Australia. This interest has not been created by the fact that the numerical catalogue of plants has been increased by this new discovery with one entire new species, but principally because new light has been thrown thereby upon the history of the planet which we inhabit.

Heretofore, but one single species of *Adansonia* was known to the whole botanical system. That species (*Adansonia Digitata*) grows exclusively within the tropical regions of Africa. It is also known by the name of *Baobab*, such being the appellation given to the fruit of the tree by the native Ethiopians. In the interior of the Continent of Africa, the tree is known under the name of *Kuka*, or *Mowana*; on the Senegal, it is called *Goui*, and its fruit *Boui*; on the eastern coast it is known under the name of *Mulapa*.

The growth of the trunk of the *Baobab* attains gigantic dimensions. Perrottet met with trunks of the trees in Senegambia ninety feet in circumference. The crown, surmounting the trunk in many instances at least a hundred feet, surpasses even the monster-like appearance of the trunk, by its immense circumference. The wood of this colossal trunk is very soft; hence its shapeless thickness is an absolute necessity for the stability of the tree, which otherwise would be materially endangered by its loose textile interior.—The spongy wood permits an axe to penetrate it deeply, and numerous trees are met with by travelers, that are covered with wounds and sores. The extraordinary abundance of sap, especially at certain seasons when it flows most freely, causes it to exude with the slightest puncture or cut, and promotes decay in its interior parts. A hollow trunk of one of these gigantic trees, affords a natural hotel for twenty or thirty persons, and in some of the negro districts of that country, a hollow *Baobab* is transfered into a Court-house.

We must not conclude, however, from the remarkable softness of the cellular tissue that this tree is short-lived, as on the contrary, there is no other tree in existence possessing such intense vitality in all its constituent parts. Fire can never harm it, for the abundance of water which its wood contains, affords perfect security against it. Deprived of its glittering green bark, it produces a new body covering it, in a very short time by granulation, like the cork tree. When cut down, the trunk continues to grow lengthwise, and throws out such an abundance of small limbs, that a less area is lost by leaving it to stand undisturbed, than by cutting it down.

Livingstone states that each of the eighty-four portions of wood, concentrically cased within each other, of a *Baobab* which had been cut down, had continued to grow about an inch in thickness; hence he compares it to an onion grown into a gigantic tree.

The branches of this tree and its leaves, are in perfect proportion to its otherwise colossal dimensions and singular qualities; while the trunk forms a sort of vegetable well in dry countries, as by the slightest incision a large quantity of fluid matter may be drawn from it. The finger-shaped leaf can be used as a desirable vegetable. Clapperton tells us that the leaves contain a sort of jelly, making a fine broth; by being rolled up in a kind of ball, they serve as hay for horses, and furnish when cooked, a refreshing drink for the camel.

To complete the catalogue of wonders which are contained in this tree, we must next consider its fruit. It is shaped like a gourd, and is known by the name of *sour gourd* among the colonists of Cape Land. It may be cut up into fourteen portions, each of which containing about one hundred and fifty grains of seed in loose, rose-colored covering, and might be called a lemon. It has a vinous, mealy taste; accordingly the tree obtained the name of cream of tartar tree among the Boers of Cape Land. Clapperton says that these eatable gourds, covered as they are by a soft felt on their ebony crust, are suspended like filled purses from the naked branches—a coveted delicacy for the monkeys, whose bread they have been called.

But we must not omit to mention the beautiful blossom which this tree puts forth. It is as large as a common plate, and is formed of five circular floral leaves, in the centre of which about seven hundred stamens are grouped. This flower may be said to represent an inclined lilliput-umbrella, and imparts the highest beauty to the tree whose marvelous physiognomy we have endeavored to depict.

The most peculiar distinction which exists between the *Baobab* and any other plant or tree known, is its longevity.—Adanson had an opportunity afforded him to observe a specimen of it on an Island of the Cape, which bore an inscription made upon it by an English traveler three hundred years ago. This circumstance, connected with his own direct observation and discoveries, furnished him the means of gaining a knowledge of the laws of its growth by which he found, according to Decandolle's communication, the following proportions between the age and the dimensions of the tree, viz:

For a tree 1 year old, 1½ inches in diameter, 15 feet high.

20 years, 1 foot in diameter, 15 feet high.

30 years, 2 feet in diameter, 22 feet high.

100 years, 4 feet in diameter, 29 feet high.

1000 years, 14 feet in diameter, 58 feet high.

2400 years, 18 feet in diameter, 64 feet high.

5150 years, 30 feet in diameter, 73 feet high.

There being specimens in existence 90 feet in circumference, or 30 feet in diameter, this certainly has no equal among plants in respect to longevity, justifying us in denominating it the oldest organic monument on earth.

As we have already stated, there has recently been discovered a second species of the *Baobab* in the continent of Australia. It has been named *Adansonia Gregorii*, in honor of that indomitable man of science, Gregory, to whom Australia owes so many valuable natural discoveries. He found it in the north-western part of the continent, where it grows on a section of land covering about one hundred square miles between Glenely river and Arnhemland. This affords another proof of the identity of Australia and Africa in their constituent geological formations, showing them to date from the same period of creation.

Some of the Austrians seem to have been particulary struck at seeing Zouaves come into action with their pipes in their mouths. The German's love for a pipe is of the number of calm delights—a thing to be appreciated when "he beside his cottage door is sitting in the sun"—but a pipe in battle! Innocent German! Incomprehensible Zouave!

A Scotchman named Davis, who resided at Louisville, having had a difficulty with his wife on Tuesday evening, went to the river and "pitched in." The unfortunate fellow was drowned.

[illegible]

The present complications in the European Courts, viewed relatively to the immortality of some imperial and royal personages, are curious enough.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, is said to have had only a putative father in Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland for a short time, while his real father is reported to be a Dutch Admiral. His principal Minister, in whom he places most implicit reliance, is Count De Morny, whose father was that same Dutchman, while his mother was no less than Hortense Beauharnais, Ex-Queen of Holland. Thus, at any rate, Napoleon III. and Count De Morny have the same mother. The Count, it may be recollected, acknowledged himself father of one of Rachel's children.

Another pillar of the Napoleonic dynasty, is Count Walewski, son of the first Napoleon, by a Polish lady of high rank and much beauty—one of the few persons who remained true to him when he abdicated at Fontainebleau, in 1814.

There has long existed a belief, in Germany, that the present Emperor, Francis Joseph, instead of being son of the Archduke Francis Charles, by the Princess Sophia, of Bavaria, his wife, claims a different paternity. Butler says,

> The child whom many fathers share,
> Will never know a father's care.

Francis Joseph, however, has been well cared for, and was elevated to the Imperial throne of Germany while yet in his teens, on the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand, his uncle. Viennese gossip has forked out into two channels respecting his birth. One account declares him to be the son of Count Itterberg, ex-Crown Prince of Sweden. This gentleman's real name was Gustavus Vasa, and his father was Gustavus IV., who was deposed in 1818, and died in Switzerland in 1837.—This young Prince traveled through Scotland and Ireland in the year 1820, and eventually entered the Austrian service, where he obtained command of a regiment at Vienna, and a chamberlainship at the Imperial Court. The other putative father of "His Imperial Majesty, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria," and so forth, is said to be none other than Napoleon II., better known as the Duke de Reichstadt, ex-King of Rome, who died in July, 1832, aged 21. Francis Joseph, it may be recollected, was born in August, 1830.

If this last rumor be true, we have two cousins fighting against each other in Italy—Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph I. —*Phil. Press.*

The following is a pretty good burlesque on the patent medicine advertisements of the day:

Oil of brickbats and compound unadultered concentrated syrup of paving stones, manufactured only by Dr. Humbugbras Hollowbelly, and sold only by his regular authorized agents. Beware of counterfeits.

"CERTIFICATE."

Dr. Hollowbelly—Dear Sir: I kicked the bucket last night, but while the undertaker was placing me in the coffin, a vial of your Essential Oil burst in his pocket and streamed down into my face—I opened my eyes, sneezed, and then arose. The shroud, having received a portion of the oil, instantly took root in the floor and expanded into beautiful cotton stalks, each filled with bursting pods; the coffin [illegible] end, sprouted forth shoots, and grew into a magnificent mahogany tree, which burst off the roof of my house and wafted into the evening breeze its luxuriant branches, amid which the monkeys chattered and the parrots fluttered their fanning wings. I remain your revived friend,

TIMOTHY TICKLEBERRY.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

SOW MILLET.—As there is some fear of not having a sufficient crop of hay, in parts of the country, it would be a good plan to sow a few acres of millet, especially where buckwheat seed cannot be obtained. The German millet, which is the common kind, will do well sowed any time before the first of August. On fair ground it will yield three tons of good hay, and only requires a peck to the acre. It should be cut when the seed is in the milk, when it will fill out, just as well as if left standing, and it will not be so liable to shell out. The millet hay will be as heavy as sheaf oats, and will make better feed.

CURING CLOVER.—But few persons understand the correct method of curing clover; they proceed with it just as they would timothy or other grasses, when in fact, it requires very different treatment. Treated in the proper way it is far better for hay than when treated as other grasses are in curing. If you would secure the best of hay from your clover, you must not permit it to remain spread upon the ground only long enough for the leaves to become fairly wilted.

Then put it up in small cocks; say three feet in diameter, and four or five feet high. Thus put up, the air will circulate through, and cure it sufficient for the stack.

CULTIVATE YOUR CORN!—A season of drought, such as we are now experiencing, is the time to cultivate corn.—*There could be no better corn weather than this.* Keep your shovel plows and cultivators moving through your fields, and your labor will be richly rewarded. We speak not only "from the book," but from practical knowledge. In early planted fields, where the blossom and silks are appearing upon the stalks, it may be too late,—but in all the late planted fields we advise farmers to improve the present "golden opportunity" afforded by the drought. Try it, and charge all damages to "the undersigned." We have seen many fields that have been suffering—not from the drought—but from want of cultivation. There never was a crop of corn that was injured by drought, if cultivated. —*Ashland Union.*

THE WOOL TRADE IN ASHLAND COUNTY.—In the quality as well as the amount, Ashland is largely ahead of any of our neighboring counties. The clip of the present season will probably amount to 220,000 lbs., at an average price of 42 cents per lb., which will bring into the coffers of our wool growers about $92,400. There are few branches of business connected with agriculture as profitable as sheep growing, and we have a county much better adapted to that branch of business than many others that largely exceed our's in the amount invested in the business. Prices paid the present season are about eight cents in advance of those paid last year. The wool clip of the season just closed, has about all been purchased, and as we are informed, has passed more directly than usual into the hands of manufacturers, without the intervention and large per cents of brokers and jobbers. —*Ashland Union.*

GOOD COWS.—Too high an estimation can scarcely be put upon a perfect cow. The first quality to be attained is a strong physical constitution, and capacity to eat whatever is offered her at all seasons of the year, and yield the greatest return of good milk for family or dairy purposes, from a given amount of food consumed. Without an appetite she is worthless, and nearly so without the faculty of converting her food into a good quality of milk. The latter depends much upon the strength of her constitution to endure our severe climatory changes, and change of diet which occurs often during the milking season.

Indications of such a constitution are a thick, mellow skin, seemingly loose upon the frame or bony structure, with hair silky and soft, corresponding with the texture of her skin; a bright projecting eye, indicating vital stamina to search for and obtain requisite food, requiring more or less endurance in all good grazing districts, and depending much upon the mechanical structure, to combine strength and action. Wide, flat bones, short in the limbs between joints, broad across the loins and hips, deep body, straight back, length and depth of quarters in proportion to those of the body, are indications of strength and power of locomotion. The loin, or the small of the back, is the centre of motion in all four legged animals. It should, therefore, be carefully observed in judging of their strength and power of endurance. The quality of milk is an essential item in estimating the value of a cow for general use. Cheese dairymen usually select cows that yield the largest amount of milk, because they depend more upon the quantity of cheese than its quality, and milk is known to make a good yield of cheese that would make but little butter, and poor at that.

But I am not in favor of the rule of selecting cows that yield the most milk per day or season in arriving at a proper standard of excellence for the best cow. As there is comparatively a small proportion of the cows in the country used for cheese making, to those used for milk, butter, beef and breeding, I am of the opinion that we should put the highest estimation upon the best qualifications for the most general uses.

The quality of milk a cow will give is indicated by hair and skin such as first described, and yellow color of the skin inside of the ears and other parts of the animal not thickly covered with hair. I have never known a cow with soft, fur like hair and mellow skin, appearing yellow and gummy at the roots of the hair when parted with the hands, and rough, dandruffy scoutcheon that was not a good butter cow, and when fattened, would mix tallow well with flesh. Having been accustomed to fatten my cows that failed for dairy purposes by age or otherwise, for many years, and being on the lookout for causes of known results, I have observed that those known to give rich milk, made most thrift in tallow when fed to fatten. Hence the conclusion that cows that handle well in what the butchers call tallow joints, may be judged to give rich milk. The quantity to be judged by a plainly marked design of Nature in her physical structure. As effeminacy is a universal characteristic of a milk-giving race, it should be deemed an essencial one in the cow. Instead of "heavy head, horns, neck and shoulders, and comparatively light hind quarters," which is the characteristic of the opposite sex, she should show an opposite design, by a feminine countenance, light head, neck, shoulders and fore-arm, widening backward in her chest to the loin and hind quarters, where the most strength is required.

Large veins leading to the udder, and ample provision in and about it to receive a large flow of milk, are also prominent marks of Nature's design. Her feminine marks should not point to weakness in her constitution. It may be taken as a general rule, that the more masculine or male-like her appearance, the less apt is she to be a deep milker.

As the qualities of a perfect cow for dairy or family use require thrift and strength of constitution, she will be able to transmit these qualities to her offspring, and she is, therefore, a good breeder. The disposition and mechanical structure of the eye for convenient use in milking are also prominent items in her account of superior excellence. Her limbs should not be so short, nor her bag and teats so long as to be liable to drag against her feet in traveling, or be stepped on in rising from a lying posture, or mop up the filth of the stable, or require an uncomfortable attitude in the milker. A perfect quietude and willingness to be milked, and handled in various ways—standing up from the ground high enough to keep a well spread set of medium-sized teats; clean, sound and easy of access—with soft, mellow, copper-colored teats, milking easy and not liable to chap and land or light udder after being milked, are all essential traits in the character of a perfect cow. As the last estimated value of the cow is with the butcher, her aptitude to fatten and turn out well after being no longer profitable for milk, is to be taken into her credit account.

CLEAN AND DIRTY FIREARMS.—It may be interesting to non-military men to learn something of the effects of clean firearms in the hands of fresh, or of dirty arms in the hands of wearied soldiers, and we accordingly make the following extracts from *Forbes' Volunteer's Manual*:

"Ordinary muskets, loaded with ordinary powder, cannot be discharged more than seventy-five times without having the barrel cleaned, because it will become so dirty that the ball will no longer enter the barrel, and even the touch-hole will become so foul that it will not communicate the spark to ignite the charge. As the barrel becomes dirty, more muscular efforts are required to drive home the ball, which injures the rotundity of the bullet, causes the hand to tremble, and makes the hand unsteady. The soldiers must recollect that the first twenty shots will do more execution than the remaining fifty-five; therefore, it is most important that those valuable chances be not thrown away by firing these from too far, fouling the barrel and wasting powder." "At the commencement of the fire (the piece being clean,) a soldier in the ranks may calculate that he will discharge one shot per 40 seconds, which is three shots in two minutes. This refers to soldiers in two ranks in their regular places in the company; a picked man firing separately and singly, can do so quicker than it would be possible to do in the ranks. The men could, by hurrying, fire two shots per minute, or even five in two minutes. Since, however, hurry always creates more or less unsteadiness in the loading and aiming, *smaller damage* is inflicted upon the enemy by a fire averaging five shots per man for two minutes, than by a fire at the rate of three shots in the same period of time."

AMERICAN JOURNALISM.—We believe, says the New York *Tribune*, there are now printed within the limits of the Union not less than four thousand newspapers, at least five hundred of them daily, and five hundred semi-weekly. Their average circulation we estimate at two thousand each for the dailies, twenty-five hundred for the semi-weeklies, and fifteen hundred for the weeklies, making a total circulation in this contry of more than four hundred millions of newspaper sheets per annum. Yet in 1810—less than a half a century ago—the total circulations of newspapers in this country was estimated by Isaiah Thomas, in his "History of Printing," at only a little more than twenty million of sheets per annum. At that time there were 359 newspapers, of which 27 only were daily. What an advance in less than half a century!

A young lady named Miss [illegible] McPharis, of estimable character, and an exemplary member of the Methodist church, committed suicide at Burlington, Iowa, on Tuesday of last week, by hanging herself while in a desponding state of mind. Her sister committed suicide some four years ago in like manner.

COOKE & TAYLOR.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity that they have opened a CUSTOM SHOP, and are now prepared to do business in all branches of Tailoring. We earnestly solicit the patronage of our old Customers as well as new ones. TERMS LOW. No. 180 South High street.

jy7-tf

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

FRESH MEATS! FRESH MEATS!!
D. W. HILL,
Columbus Meat Market,
North-East Cor. of Spring and High Sts.

Has constantly choice fresh and salted Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c., which his Ice chests enable him to keep sweet in the warmest weather.

Market attended regularly, where his customers will be served with the choicest meats to be procured in the country.

Thankful for the liberal custom he has enjoyed, his endeavors will be to merit its continuation.

June 23.

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,
In the [illegible]
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Every luxury brought to this market, constantly received, and prepared in the most acceptable manner.

He has a French Cook,
Who has had long experience and the best instruction in his business.

The Capitol Saloon,
Connected with the Restaurant, is a favorite resort, and where every variety of wines and liquors are kept of the very best quality.

The cigars have been selected with great care, and are of the choicest most expensive varieties.

June 23.

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
CASTINGS,
MILL GEARING,
MACHINERY,
—ALSO—
RAILROAD WORK.

P. AMBOS, Treas. CHAS. AMBOS, Sup't
June 23-tf

E. CORNELISON,
TUNER
AND REPAIRER OF
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
Columbus, Ohio.
[illegible]

Also, particular attention paid to
TUNING AND REPAIRING ORGANS.

Orders left at Seltzer & Webster's Music Store, will receive prompt attention.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital $200,000; Assets $304,000.
Offices 287 Broadway, 60 Wall Street N.Y.

This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and Cargoes in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally against Loss or Damage by Fire.

JOSIAH W. BAKER, President.
JOHN BODINE, Vice President.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.
DWIGHT BANNISTER, Agent,
Columbus Ohio.
may26tf

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers.

FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and Open Ditches, and especially with Tiles; including Tables of Rain Fall. By Henry F. French.

A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.

Hints to Horse-keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)

For sale at the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

LATEST BOOKS.

Miscellanies. By the author of Salad for the Solitary.
The Vestibule. By Adam Badeau.
Hours with my Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps.
The Convalescent. By N. P. Willis.
Life of Baron Steuben.
Napoleonic Ideas.
Caird's Prairie Farming in America.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Cheap Dry Goods.
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market,
Silks, Chintz,
Delaines, Bareges,
Lawns, Challies,
Robes,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles,
Gloves, Cassimeres, &c.

Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.

may 12. J. C. CRITTENDEN.

McCoy's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!
CARPENTER'S BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OHIO.
[illegible]

S. I. McCOY - - - Principal.

S. I. McCoy, Teacher of Book-keeping and Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
Dan'l. Worley, Teacher of Book-keeping, Mathematics and English Grammar.
S. W. Andrews, Esq., Lecturer on the Laws of Business and Political Economy.

TERMS—Payable in advance:

For a full and unlimited course in all the departments, with the privilege of review at the student's option [illegible]. Students taken for a special course by the month, as per agreement.

The principal has received the first premium for specimens of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship at many State and County Fairs, and at the U. S. Fair. He presents to the Public specimens of penmanship, and invites [illegible] and comparison with all others. He also invites the attention of those desiring a business course, to the superior facilities which are prepared to offer students in all the departments necessary of a thorough business-man's training.

Rooms Open Day and Evening.

Send for Circular and Specimen of Writing.
Address, SAM'L I. McCOY,
jy1-tf Columbus, Ohio.

THE NEW BOOKSTORE!
J. H. Riley & Co.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
DEALERS IN
LAW, MEDICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS
of any size, style and pattern of ruling, on hand, and made to order.
RAILROAD AND INSURANCE OFFICES
Banks, Brokers, and County Offices,
supplied with any article, in the line of Stationary, on the best terms, and all Works warranted.
BLANK NOTES AND DRAFTS
JOB PRINTING, BOOK BINDING.
A full supply, at all times, of Valuable Standard Works, Foreign and American Editions.
Agents for [illegible]
French, English and American Stationary
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, Paper Hangings and Borders, the most extensive Stock West of Philadelphia.

Window Shades and Fixtures, Window Cornices, Fine Mirrors, [illegible]; French Plate; Oil Paintings and Engravings, Portrait and Picture Frames always on hand and made to order; Cutlery and Gold Pens; Work Boxes and Dressing Cases; Card Cases and Porte Monnaies; Hair, Hat, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Pocket-Books, Wallets, [illegible], &c., &c. June 16

New Books.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.

VIEWS and [illegible]. By [illegible] Ward Beecher.

ACADIA or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederic S. Cozzens.

BRAGLIFF, or the Mystery of the Westerveldts. By J. W. De Forest.

To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.

Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.

The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.

The empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.

Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Asia, Africa and Europe. By John B. Ireland.

Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland (7 vols., cloth [illegible].)

The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.

Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novelette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.

The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.

Southwold (a Novel.) By Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted.

The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.

Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols.

Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.

Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. Headley.

The Good News of God Sermons. By Charles Kingsley.

June 28, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

New and Good Books.

DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.

Burlamaqui's Natural and Politic Law, from 5th London Edition.

Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, New Ed. with additions.

[illegible]

Diary of Lady Morgan.

Home Memories.

Seward.

Sixty Years' Gleanings

[illegible]

The Prize of Fire.

[illegible]

Mothers and Friends.

Freedom and Friends.

Douglas Jerrold.

Aaron's Memoirs.

Life and Travels of [illegible].

For sale at the New Book Store.

J. H. RILEY & CO.

1859.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs

Open to visitors seeking health or pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.
ACCOMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.

The Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles North of Columbus, (the Capitol of Ohio) on the Scioto River, 16 miles from Delaware, 8 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.

The medical qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States.

For Room or other information, address,
ANDREW WILSON, Jr.
June 16 White Sulphur Springs, Dup

DESHLER ICE.

Charles G. Deshler is serving his numerous customers with Superior Ice. He attends to its delivery in person; and the ice is not short-weighted, and supplied with Ice throughout the season.

June 23.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs
VIA THE
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
To Lewis' Centre Station.



PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at 4:30 A. M., and 1:20 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis' Centre Station, which is situated 22 miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R. R. and six miles east of the Springs. For the accommodation of persons wishing to spend the day at the Springs, the [illegible] train stopping at 4:30 P. M. on Saturday, will take passengers at Lewis' Centre Station.

RETURNING.

Cincinnati Express will stop for passengers going south at Lewis' Centre Station, [illegible] A. M., on MONDAY MORNINGS ONLY, arriving at Columbus at 8:30 A. M. The Mail train will stop daily at 4:30 P. M. arriving at Columbus at 6:30 P. M.

Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers between the cars and the Springs. [illegible]

Tickets for the round trip to the Station and back, during the season, only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For further information and tickets, inquire at the ticket office at the Depot.

JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.
Columbus, June 23, 1859—3m.

PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the state to vote at the next annual October election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of this State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."

WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April 5, 1859.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS O., April 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly, is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.

A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO,
COLUMBUS, April 12, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correctly recorded in this office.

JOHN PHILLIPS,
Auditor of Franklin County.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
may5ly.

DR. STEWART

WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Gwynne Block, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, also CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success in curing many of them at hopeless cases, in this city and country, has sufficiently warranted of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio but of the Eastern and Middle States and Canada, where he has practiced.

He is now PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Columbus, and patients can rely on having almost daily attention if required. Those who have been humbugged by traveling impostors (who stay but one day in a place, and are the next hundreds of miles away,) should note the above fact. Columbus is a central location, in one of the finest countries in the world, and can certainly sustain a physician who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and whose practice is far in advance of ordinary Practitioners. Dr. S. employs VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian Tribes, when this continent was discovered.

Being naturally inclined to Consumption, Dr. S spent many years in the investigation of a remedy, which under kind Providence, he was at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in all cases, has produced the most surprising results. Combining with this the INHALATION of certain vegetable juices, it brings the treatment almost to perfection. Inhalation is an excellent method, which has been greatly injured by claiming too much for it.

Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary diseases should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. How many neglect a cough or throat affection, or what is worse, trust their lives to the care of [illegible]. Doctors, and [illegible] have them from the grave!

Dr Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease. Chronic Catarrh cured in every case by a new plan.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.—Dr. Stewart is the class of diseases can truly say, he has been more successful than any physician in the State. Particular attention given to Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, and Affections of the Eye.

CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable plaster.

Cases given up by others solicited. He will treat none for any of the following he cannot cure:

Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (in persons under 25,) Swelled neck, St. Vitus Dance.

A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. All letters addressed to Dr. Stewart, Gwynne House, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.

Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished Medicine gratis.

jy 1859

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC
CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe **Diarrhoea** *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

mar1

Attention, Republicans!

THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Morphy in Europe.
Staunton's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Kinney's Manual of Chess.
Science and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe.
Staunton's Chess Tournament.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.

CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cleveland Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free Lunch daily from 10½ a.m., to 12 m. One of KNABE'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been procured, and the services of a good performer make the saloon one of the best in the city. may18-3m.

SPENCER HOUSE,
By Pratt and Metcalf,
COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,
jy21] CINCINNATI, O.

New Paint Shop.
—O—
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO
House, Sign, Carriage
AND
Ornamental Painting.

Glass, White, Graining, Papering and Glazing; Sash and Blinds for sale; Paints ready mixed, of all colors; Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, and Japan for sale.

Shop in Kirk's New Building, rear of the Neil House.

jy21-3m] VAN BUREN & PINKERTON.

The Best Pianos
IN THE UNITED STATES ARE
MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & CO
Of Baltimore, who have always received
THE "FIRST PREMIUM!"
Over "CHICKERING," and all other competitors. No one doubts this, as the facts are too well known.
THAT BASE FALSEHOOD
in J. C. Wood's advertisement is still kept before the public, though
WE HAVE CHALLENGED HIM!
and have the documents to confirm its falsity. If the Chickering agent is unwilling to accept our challenge of
A Trial of the Instruments!
and continues his unfair advertisement, we must continue to brand him as
A PERVERTER OF THE TRUTH!!!
[illegible] SELTZER & WEBSTER.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

VOLUME 18 SMITH'S NEW YORK COURT of Appeals.
Vol. 2 Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports.
Vol. 8 Gray's Massachusetts Reports.
Vol. 21 Howard's United States Court Reports.
Vols. 1, 2 and 3 Ellis and Blackburn Queens Bench Reports.
Vol. 8 Ohio Supreme Court Reports.
Parsons's Laws of Business, for Business Men.
Matthews' Guardians' Guide.
Hellmes & Disbrow's Code, Treatise and Forms.
For sale at the New Bookstore.
J. H. RILEY & Co.

N. B.—A full supply of Law Books of the latest editions, always on hand. jy4

POCKET BOOK LOST.

On the morning of the 6th, was lost a pocket book containing one $5 note, Virginia, $1 Ohio, and a $5 on some other bank, together with a number of papers, memoranda, &c. The finder may retain the money for returning the pocket book, at the Fact office, or to the owner at Robbins & Dickmann's.

July 7. JOHN O'HANLON.

BUCKEYE HOUSE.
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.

A first rate stable connected with the premises. Superior accommodations for travelers. Regular Boarders entertained at reasonable rates. The Saloon and Restaurant supplied with the best of everything. June 2.

JOHN H WHEELER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
Notary Public
AND
COLLECTOR.
Office 21 High Street, Savage's Block.

First class Fire and Life Insurance Companies represented. All business attended to promptly. [jy18

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathise with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflictive disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS, AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Roberts & Samuels, No. 34 N. High St., Columbus, O.; [illegible]

E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Attorney at Law.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
OFFICE 8 West Third street. [illegible]

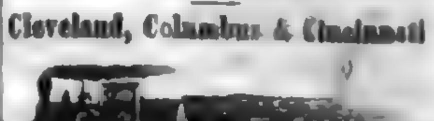
WM. DENNISON
-AND-
H. B. CARRINGTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Office, Nos. 1 and 2 Odeon Building. Special attention given to the Law of Patents and Insurance. [illegible]

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.

Great Northern & Eastern Route,

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati



RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore,
Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.
(Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad.
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 4:30 a. m. Will leave passengers at all stations, south of Galion, stop for passengers at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington, Gilead and all stations North of Galion, connecting at Crestline with the 7:20 a. m. mail train for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 2:40 p. m. Also with mail train of Crestline, with the 9:15 a. m. Express for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 9:47 p. m. Also at Grafton with Toledo road for Toledo. Arrives at Cleveland at 10:00 a. m.

SECOND TRAIN.

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 9:35 a. m., stopping only at Delaware, North Lewisburg, Cardington, Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London and Grafton, arrives at Crestline with the 12:15 p. m. Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 p. m. arriving at Cleveland 2:10 p. m., connecting at 2:30 p. m. with the Express on Lake Shore Railroad for the East, arriving at Erie at 5:45 p. m. Dunkirk 8:30 p. m. Buffalo 10:15 p. m. Albany [illegible] a. m. New York 1:20 p. m. next day, two hours ahead of the [illegible] line, Boston 9:00 p. m., eight hours quicker than any other line.

THIRD TRAIN.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at 1:30 p. m. stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7:30 p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline for Chicago arriving at Chicago at 6:41 a. m. At Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston; arriving at Erie 1:30 a. m., Dunkirk [illegible] a. m., Buffalo 6:55 a. m.

Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.

RETURNING.

[illegible] Express, arrives at Columbus 1:30 a. m.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 8:30 a. m.
Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at 1:20 p. m.

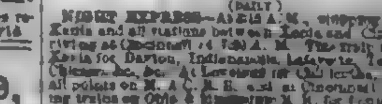
Fare as low as by any other Route.

For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty Ticket Agent, in the Passenger Depot of the C. C. & C. and L. M. C. & X. Railroads.

E. S. FLINT,
Sup't C. C. and C. Ohio
H. C. MARSHALL,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, May 22, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.



To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

FIRST TRAIN.
(DAILY.)

NIGHT EXPRESS—At 2:15 A. M., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati arriving at Cincinnati at 7:30 A. M. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c. At Loveland for Chillicothe, Athens, and all points on M. & C. R. R.; and at Cincinnati with morning trains on Ohio & Mississippi R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and all points South and West, and with mail steamer for Louisville.

SECOND TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

NO. 1 EXPRESS—[illegible] A. M. stopping at West Jefferson, London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Morrow, [illegible], Loveland and Milford, [illegible] at Cincinnati at 1:25 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c., &c.

THIRD TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

NO. 2 EXPRESS—At [illegible] P. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Deerfield, Foster's Crossing, Milford, and Plainville arriving at Cincinnati at 7:10 P. M. connecting at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c., &c., and at Cincinnati with evening trains on O. & M. R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c., &c.

FOURTH TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

MAIL—At 2:50 P. M., stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati; and arriving at Cincinnati at 9:45 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, &c., &c.

RETURNING.

Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express at 2:30 A. M.; No. 1 Express 12:30 p. m. No. 2 Express [illegible]. Accommodation [illegible] p. m.

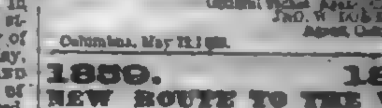
For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.

J. DURAND,
Superintendent, Cincinnati.
P. W. STRADER,
General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY,
Agent, Columbus, O.

Columbus, May 22, 1859.

1859. 1859.
NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.



Two Trains Daily.
(Sundays excepted.)

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL [illegible] Trains will leave Columbus as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

Leaves at 3:10 a. m., on the arrival of trains from Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Arrives at Indianapolis at [illegible] p. m.

This train connects at Milford with trains for Marysville, also, for Mechanicsburgh, Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati, direct without change of Cars.

Also, connects at Urbana with trains for [illegible] the B. & I. R. R. for Bellefontaine, Forest, Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. Connects at Union for Greenville, at Anderson, and for Kokomo and Peru.

At Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette & Chicago, also with trains for Terre Haute, Cairo and St. Louis, connecting at St. Louis with Trains and Steamboats for KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Also, connects at Indianapolis for Jeffersonville, Louisville, Madison and Peru.

SECOND TRAIN.

Leaves Columbus at 2:30 p. m., on the arrival of trains from Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Arrives at Indianapolis at 11:30 p. m.

This Train connects at Milford for Mechanicsburgh, Springfield, at Urbana with trains north on S. & I. R. R. for Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. At Piqua with trains north on D. & M. R. R. for Sidney, Lima, Delphos, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and at Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette, Chicago, Terre Haute, [illegible] and St. Louis.

THE WAY FREIGHT.

Leaving Columbus at 6:30 a. m. will carry a Passenger Train for the Accommodation of Way Travel.

Be sure to see that your Tickets read Via THE COLUMBUS & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. LINE, and see that you do not have Tickets sold you by other and inferior Routes.

Tickets for all Western Routes for sale at all the Principal Rail Road Stations in the East.

E. WALKUP. W. F. GANCE,
General Ticket Agent. Superintendent.
Columbus, Ohio, May 12, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that to the Democracy of Ohio, at this Capital, a publication devoted wholly and solely to their interests, uninfluenced by personal ambition or the desire of gain, will be acceptable, I have established in the city of Columbus, O., The People's Press, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the full of political, scientific news and literary information, necessary to make it a welcome visitor to every home.

The People's Press will inculcate Democratic truths, and its columns shall be characterized by frankness, and honesty; its statements, relied on for their undoubted veracity. [illegible] conscientiously pursue the object [illegible] that of preventing the [illegible] of public opinion, and contributing all in its power to the [illegible] of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the union of the Democratic Party, and resist everything like schism, or disruption, which will support every Democratic measure that all the ability it can bring to the duty. We cannot know that it is Democratic and not a false light held up to delude, perhaps to betray)—while it will support the present Administration, in all that is deemed consistent with true Democracy, and the best interests of the party, The People's Press presents the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the first choice for the Presidency in 1860, and trust every effort consistent with duty to the Democratic Party and the country, to procure his nomination and election.

As a Prospectus cannot be expected to enter into greater detail, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. Relying confidently on a commensurate patronage, I respectfully solicit the [illegible].

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year, [illegible]
A discount of ten per cent on clubs of ten; [illegible] per cent. on clubs of twenty; 15 per cent. on clubs of thirty, and 20 per cent. on clubs of fifty and upward, paid to agents who [illegible].

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

Columbus, March 31, 1859.

N. B.—Our friends of the press will confer an obligation by giving this Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859. NUMBER 13.

PEOPLES PRESS.

J. SIRWEY MARSHALL - - - Editor.

TERMS - $2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion ... $1.00
Each additional insertion ... 50
One square 3 months ... 5.00
" " 6 " ... 8.00
" " 12 " ... 12.00
One fourth of a column per year ... 30.00
" half " ... 50.00
" column ... 100.00

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... $10.00.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements must be paid for IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular sovereignty.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850,—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in its maintainance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one respect, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search, in the vigorous and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay, in the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what must otherwise be inevitable) a conflict of mere violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

The "Organ" on Judge Douglas's Letter.

The Washington *Constitution*, it appears, is not exactly satisfied with the letter of Mr. Douglas, recently published, defining his position in regard to the Presidential nomination. We are not greatly surprised at this; in fact, we should have been surprised to the verge of downright astonishment, if anything the Illinois Senator could say, under any conceivable circumstances, would be pleasing or satisfactory to the Pennsylvania militia-man, who, with a certain amount of assistance, is popularly supposed to manage the "central organ" at Washington. The manner in which the organ goes about giving expression to its dissatisfaction is rather amusing. The "Little Giant" says that "if the Democratic party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860 to adhere to the principles embodied in his compromise measure of 1850, and ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and re-affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election," he will permit his name to be presented to the convention.

Whereupon the *Constitution* remarks: "It is certainly not to be expected that the Democratic convention would recede from the principles described in the foregoing quotation from the letter of Mr. Douglas."

Mr. Douglas, too, expresses a strong conviction that the Democratic party will not depart from those principles; and the Senator and the "organ" thus entertain views precisely identical as to the policy which will be pursued. Neither expects or believes that the Democracy will abandon their principles, and we are confident they are right. Yet the expression of this confidence by Mr. Douglas is regarded by the *Constitution* as an attempt to dictate, and as evidence that treason to the party is meditated by the great champion of those principles! On the same ground the organ is itself in the same position, and liable to like censure.—*Toledo Herald.*

One of the fiercest Abolitionists in Ohio is a gentleman who sold not only his own slaves, but an estate comprising many slaves and in his haste forgot to pay over the portion of the proceeds due to his mother and his co-heirs, leaving them thereby almost destitute.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Statesman in Ill Humor.

"Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat."

Whom the Gods devote to destruction they first deprive of reason—or a fool rushes on his own perdition—or children should not play with edge-tools, they might cut themselves—or it will never do to take an idiot for a leader in time of battle, for his ignorance of danger may be mistaken for impetuous bravery and precipitate the army upon inevitable destruction.

Thus might the mighty Squire PANZA have strung out his aphorisms even unto the end, illustrating the benevolence of the Deity in beclouding the intellect before he sends his messenger, Death, to bind the victim for the sacrifice, but it is enough that the principle is understood, and shortness of breath to which the obese squire of the redoubtable knight was addicted, may have stopped the excessive flow of proverbs without compelling the knight to place his hand upon his mouth, a piece of rude caution sometimes necessary, but inconsistent with the chivalrous Don's usual courtesy.

These reflections are called up by the predetermined efforts of our self-complacent neighbor of the *Statesman* to give offense to its own party, in which it is succeeding in a very eminent degree. What advantage it expects to reap from making it appear that the Defalcation Report of [illegible] does not sustain the report made by Mr. SPARROW, we are at a loss to conceive. Everybody knew that the defalcation took place, or was discovered in June—say the middle; and Mr. SPARROW's report was made in July. It will be admitted that he could not be expected to go into the detail which a whole year enabled the others to do. His report was not so long, was not so expensive, does not contain so much repetition on what is irrelevant, but so far as it goes is sustained by the other. We think the whole matter has been disposed of by the people, who know that the money was vilely abstracted, that BRESLIN and GIBSON are both guilty, and that while there is little prospect of its ever being recovered, they have to pay taxes to make up the deficiency. Before any of it is got back, every Republican who had a finger in the pie may become a Democrat—the Statesman MILLER may join his Republican brethren who were Democrats once, and there may be a general change—who knows? Our pay once were content to be dragged through the Lecompton mire, TOM MILLER may be cursed out of the Post-Office for supporting DOUGLAS, [illegible] may achieve a brilliant victory over TOMPKINS and the Zanesville *Courier*, and all of them swear by Mr. SPARROW, who just at this time is the worst abused man by this clique in the country, because he is what they never can be, above suspicion of his motive, just, honest and capable. Let them go on in their rage, and see what they will come to. [illegible] than ever they had.

The *Statesman* continues its assaults upon Mr. SPARROW, with an appetite that seems to grow by what it feeds on. It attempts to invalidate his report because it did not establish matters which, however great in themselves, were of minor consideration compared to the bulk of the defalcation, and which in the brief and imperfect investigation which he was enabled to make, he was unable to ascertain. His investigation continued but a few weeks, and we have yet to learn that the subsequent investigation of a whole year, by three select experts, two of whom at least were supposed to have some knowledge of the transactions involving the treasury, with full power over persons and papers, have traversed or shown the fallacy of any part of his report. What is charged about the purchase of the *Journal*, of the Reservoir loan, and of the [illegible] of bonds, have transpired since, and could not have been known to Mr. SPARROW at the time of making his report, unless these men [illegible] had volunteered testimony which he did not know to exist, and could not have [illegible]. The course of the *Statesman* must be peculiarly gratifying to its political friends, in the prospect of harmonizing the party, and bringing back the issue to the Treasury defalcation! Is it not all a [illegible] on Mr. SPARROW by the "Great Unwell," who can never forget that he meanly deceived that gentleman while pretending to be his friend?

"We must be more cautious in future. We have the "able and talented" editor of the *Statesman* excited again; and this, with the mercury up among the nineties, will never do. We fear we shall be complained of for cruelty to dumb animals. The cause of the "able and talented" editor's present disquietude is the simple announcement made by us the other day that when the weather gets cool enough we should ask him to deny a certain charge. If so small a matter as this flurries him so distressingly, what will become of him when we ask him to deny that he was in favor of substituting Judge Swan for Judge Whitman on the Democratic State ticket, in order that we can introduce that "Democratic authority" for the original charge? We fear the consequences, but "duty calls, and we must obey." In the meantime, dear "Colonel," "if you can't be aisy, be as aisy as you can."—*Zanesville Courier.*

Why don't you "be aisy?" Sure, an' the Col. don't want to be aither bein' plagued wid the likes iv ye! Let the "small matter" alone. He has other things to attend to. Did you not see his "denial" yesterday? He says he wasn't there on any such errand, and did not propose the expediency of substituting the name of SWAN for WHITMAN. Come, Mr. *Courier*, it is your time, now, with your "sound Democratic authority." It is denied that you have "any authority whatever for the wilful and malicious falsehood," and there is no alternative but to trot out your "authority," of which the public are to judge. It is a "question of veracity, and the longest pole will reach the persimmons."

THE FALL ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.—On the 1st of August, Alabama votes for Governor, State officers, and seven Congressmen. Kentucky votes for Governor, State officers, and ten Congressmen. Texas votes for Governor, State officers, and two Congressmen.

On the 4th of August, Tennessee votes for Governor, State officers, and ten Congressmen.

On the 11th of August, North Carolina will choose eight Congressmen.

On the 3rd of October, Georgia and Mississippi choose State officers and thirteen Congressmen.

Maryland will vote for six Congressmen on the 2nd of November, and the elections for the year will close with Louisiana, which will vote for Governor and four Congressmen on the 7th of November.

DOUGLAS IN NEW YORK CITY.—The New York *Tribune* of Friday has a Washington despatch, dated 21st, which says that information has been received in the last named city, that a majority of the State and City Democratic Committees in New York are for Douglas, and will show their hands at the proper time. This accords with information which was furnished us several weeks ago. There is very little doubt as to how the Empire State will stand at Charleston.

QUESTION OF ANTI-[illegible].—It is asserted by the Washington *Constitution*, $100,000 has been saved by "[illegible]," which would be the same total, by [illegible] the Democracy?

Who Shall be Representatives.

EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—As you are independent of both parties, and seem to wish only the best to be strongest, will you let us say a few words in your columns? We are Democrats, and we think the principles of Democracy are best calculated to promote the welfare and happiness of the people. But we wish that what is Democracy should be properly understood.

We are and shall always be opposed to any man or set of men becoming so large in his or their estimation as to assume the prerogative of dictating who shall or shall not be candidates. At this very time Franklin county is breathless waiting to hear from Postmaster MILLER, who shall or shall not be candidates for representatives. Some have announced themselves, but the number is limited, as men do not wish to come forward unless they are to have a show. Why not vote for RANKIN, and CHANEY at the Primary election, (if we are ever to have one) as they are firm, reliable men, not to be swayed by any "cliques" and [illegible] of the right stripe? We understand that Judge RANKIN will run if his friends desire it. They do desire it. Look around the county, and where will you find a gentleman combining higher qualifications for the position? Last winter some of the finest efforts on the floor of the House were made by Judge RANKIN. His speech in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent usury law, was an effort of which any man might have been proud. It has been complained that he was not always there—who would have desired to have his dinner cooly bored by being compelled to listen to the eternal chatter of the gambling politicians, who fancied they were sent to the Legislature to hear themselves talk? We want men who will not engage in intrigue merely for MILLER's benefit, nor to send SAM COX to the Senate of the United States. Such we know are Judge RANKIN and Dr. CHANEY. The latter is a modest, unassuming gentleman, who is governed by his own good sense and not by a would-be dictator. His record in the last Legislature was as correct as that of any member on the floor. The interests of the county would not be entrusted to safer or more independent hands. Let us vote for the Judge and the Doctor anyhow, unless they peremptorily decline, because in them we are at least safe from *Millerism*, under the load of which Democrats can never flourish in this county.

DEMOCRATS OF FRANKLIN.

ED. PRESS:—A legion of Democrats who acknowledge his services, standing, and the necessity of having a man of his coolness and firmness in the position, appeal to their fellow citizen and fellow Democrat, THOMAS SPARROW, to allow his name to be used as a candidate for County Commissioner. They promise him a majority of votes in

EVERY TOWNSHIP AND WARD.

To John G. Edwards, Dr. Durant, Geo. E. Converse and John Quinn.

GENTLEMEN:—As you have been either announced as candidates for the Legislature, or expect to be, will you answer a question or two, which we would respectfully propose?

Are you willing that the Cincinnati Platform shall be construed to mean that the people of a territory shall have no power over the question of slavery until they form a constitution to become a state?

Are you in favor of S. S. Cox for the Senate of the United States?

Will you oppose his election to that position? [illegible]

Do you approve the war made on Democrats by the self-appointed directors of the Democratic party for Franklin County?

Would you, under any circumstances, vote for Tom Miller or George W. Manypenny as President of the United States, or Special Commissioner to the Flat Head or Digger Indians?

Please answer these questions, as upon the answers will depend several votes in the FIFTH WARD.

County Matters.

The public mind seems to be very much unsettled as to the candidates, in this county, especially for the House of Representatives. The conventions of the two parties have been postponed until the 3rd September, [illegible] time it is thought a definite and satisfactory arrangement may be made. The Democrats choose their candidates by a primary election by the people, the Republicans by the old-fashioned convention. If the people took their own matters in hand, the former would be the fairer way, but as the thing works, there is not much difference. In the first case, it would be more difficult to work a primary election than a convention; for the numbers are not so limited. But, then, it is not so difficult a task after all, to prepare for even a primary election, and arrange the several wards and townships so as to secure a majority.

It sometimes occurs that the weakest candidates are enabled to secure a nomination, with the plea that all they want is a good vote—they do not expect a nomination. Perhaps some of our Democratic readers have heard of some such transaction, in the course of their travels. But then, that happened where a convention could be juggled into nominating a minority candidate.

It has been suggested that the County Central Committee, ("God save the mark!") which means "TOM MILLER and his, (his man Lawr") have fixed a very late day for the election, so that the Republican Convention should not have the advantage of their nominations; in addition to which, if the Republican Convention should happen to throw overboard any prominent candidate for nomination, a good thing might be made by giving him a Democratic nomination at the primary election. What the "tactical" demonstrations expect to "rehabilitate" by this move puzzles the most skillful Democrats who are not in the secret, but they all conclude it is a Miller trick. We cannot see that any particular good can be expected to result from it, unless it gives a longer time to operate in secret, and buy up certain influences.

The "wigwam" is considerably puzzled however unscrupulous its "schemes" may be. The great chief, reeking with the sanguinary trophies of a murdered *sparrow*, lately sent to his long home, and whose scalp he displays in imaginary triumph, has still some secret misgivings that all is not well. He wants the longest time, for the maturing of his schemes, and under pretence of a fair start, he causes to be postponed the time of holding the primary election, until the 3d of September, when ploughing will have commenced, and farmers be again busy, instead of having it about the middle of August when there would be comparative leisure.

We shall see what we shall see. But unless the people act for themselves, they deserve to be cheated, and will have no right to complain when it is too late.

American Convention.

The so-called Convention of the American *Party* (?) was held yesterday at Cincinnati.

The following were the officers: President, Gilbert Kennedy, Montgomery county; Vice Presidents, Joseph N. Snyder, Richland county; Daniel Hillhouse, Ross county, David L. Jennings, Belmont county, Chatfield Walker, Butler county; Alexander E. Glenn, Franklin county, and J. A. Trimble, Highland county. Secretaries, George Stackhouse, Cincinnati, and J. F. Charlesworth, Belmont county.

An address and resolutions were reported and adopted. A resolution that "it was inexpedient to nominate a State ticket was voted down, as was one to call a Convention at Columbus Aug. 18. A good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed by the country delegates, who thought they had been called to the city to do something and were disappointed. The Convention did nothing in reality except expose its weakness.

Chronology of the War.

Some weeks since we gave a synopsis from the New York *Times* of the principal events of the Italian war, which transpired in the six weeks from its commencement. We are now enabled to furnish, from the same source, the graphic grouping of the events of the remaining five weeks, concluding with peace.

THE SEVENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

June 10.—Garibaldi enters Bergamo—The Austrians evacuate Pavia and Piacenza—The Duchess of Parma arrives at Verona.

June 11.—The Austrians evacuate Lodi—They also evacuate Bologna and Ancona—Resignation of the Derby ministry in England—Lord Palmerston invited to form a Cabinet—Headquarters of the French advanced to Gorgonzola.

June 12.—The vanguard of the French army passes the Adda at Cassano—The Sardinian army passes the Adda at Vaprio—The Austrians complete the evacuation of the Papal Territory, and also withdraw from Modena—Death of Prince Metternich.

June 13.—The Austrians abandon Pizzighettone—Garibaldi at Brescia—Cremona and Brescia declare for the King of Sardinia—The allied army passes the Serio—Gen. d'Urban retires from Coccaglio.

June 14.—The Duke of Modena arrives at Mantua—D'Urban occupies Cavriana, but evacuates it the same night—Revolt at Venice.

June 15.—Garibaldi repulsed by an overwhelming force of the Austrians at Castenedolo—He retreats towards Lonato.

June 16.—Gen. Count Schlick takes command of the Second Austrian army, replacing Gyulai—The Headquarters of Napoleon III. removed to Covo—The Austrian Emperor at Travagliato.

THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE WAR—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL AND DECISIVE BATTLE.

June 17.—The Austrians occupy Montechiaro and Castiglione—Kossuth leaves London for Italy.

June 18.—The Emperor and King enter Brescia—The Austrians occupy the pass of the Stelvio—The Emperor Francis Joseph reviews a portion of his army at Lonato—He assumes supreme command of the army—The Papal troops, having through the treachery of the Priests, captured Perugia, indulge in a ferocious massacre of the inhabitants.

June 19.—The Third Division of the Adriatic Fleet sails from Toulon.

June 20.—The Austrians abandon Montechiaro, Castiglione, and Lonato.

June 21.—The Emperor and King leave Brescia for the Camp—The Austrians reoccupy Montechiaro and Castiglione—Francis Joseph fixes his head-quarters at Villa Franca.

June 22.—The French pass the Chiese at Montechiaro, and push a reconnaissance as far as Goito—the headquarters of Francis Joseph at Valeggio—Kossuth arrives at Genoa.

June 23.—The French Emperor and the King urge a reconnaissance as far as Desenzano—The Austrians in full force repass the Mincio, and occupy Pozzolengo, Solferino and Cavriana—Tumults at Milan against the Jesuits.

THE NINTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO—THE ALLIES PASS THE MINCIO.

June 24.—Great battle of Solferino; 250,000 Austrians defeated by the Allies, numbering 180,000—The Austrians repass the Mincio—The Allied headquarters at Cavriana.

June 25.—Prussia proposes in the Diet the mobilization of the Federal army—Panic—Retreat of French troops at Brescia.

June 26.—Kossuth arrives at Parma, and after conferring with Prince Napoleon, proceeds to the Imperial headquarters.

June [illegible].—[illegible] portion of Garibaldi's troops, under Major Medici, occupy the pass of Tonal between Val Camonica and the Tyrol.

June 28.—The Allies crossing the Mincio enter the Venetian States.

June 29.—The vanguard of the Allies advances to Villa Franca.

June 30.—The Imperial head-quarters removed to Volta—The corps of Prince Napoleon joins the main body of the allied army at Valleggio—The Sardinians commence the siege of Peschiera—The new British Ministry declares in Parliament its determination to maintain an inviolable neutrality.

THE TENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—REPOSE AFTER THE BATTLE.

July 3.—The Emperor removes his head-quarters from Volta, and crossing the Mincio, fixes them at Valeggio.

July 4.—Ten thousand French troops landed at Lussin-Piccolo, in the Adriatic—Grand *Te Deum* for the victory of Solferino, in Notre Dame.

July 5.—The Austrians retire from Rovato, after a sharp action, in which they are defeated by Garibaldi.

ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE ARMISTICE AND PEACE.

July 8.—Armistice concluded between the two Emperors at Villa Franca—Zara bombarded by the French frigate *Imperatrice.*

July 11.—Interview between Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph—The War Terminated by the PEACE OF VILLA FRANCA.

Mexico.

The time has arrived when the United States must do something in earnest towards a settlement of the conflicting elements in Mexico. While attention has been attracted by the brilliant exploits in the Eastern hemisphere, events have been transpiring nearer home, calculated to awaken interest, that deeply concerns us as a nation.

We have recognized the government of Juarez. A treaty has been negotiated by which rights of way authorizing our adventurous vanguard to push into Mexico in pretty much any direction they may please to select; to cross the Southern States at Tehuantepec, and the Northern States from the tortuous Rio Grande to the pearl-y-paved waters of the Gulf of California; to land their wares at the ports of Sonora duty free, and to transport them without toll and in safety to Arizona; protection, armed if necessary, and by American troops if no others can be had, to the several lines of transit; and the liberty of unrestricted and unquestioned worship of God.

In addition to this, there is a readiness on the part of the Mexican government, with which we are negotiating, to form an alliance with the United States of such intimate nature, as to amount in fact to a protectorate, that its disorganized condition may be brought to proper order, and the dissensions be subdued into a regular system of government conducive to the welfare and happiness of the people.

With a matchless climate and productiveness of soil, the revolutions in Mexico, and its distracted condition have brought it to the lowest scale in nations. We should, as Mr. Clay once said, like to see there a splendid Republic, vieing with ours in its great resources and securing the prosperity and happiness of its people.

What will be done by this Administration it is impossible to predict. A glorious opportunity is afforded to do something which may promise peace and tranquility to Mexico, and advantage to this confederacy, but we much apprehend that President-making at home, absorbs more attention than the glory of our name in bringing peace, good government and prosperity to our neighbor.

The Wounded on the Battle Field.

M. Armand, a surgeon of the Fourth French Army Corps, writes to the *London Medical Times*, after the battle of Ticino, from which we make the following extract:

"After we had disencumbered our ambulances, we carefully explored the field of battle, both to remove any wounded that still might have been left, and to direct the interments. There were but few French still wanting succour, but a great number of wounded Austrians had been abandoned. The proof of the precipitancy of the retreat, or rather flight, of the enemy was the large number of wounded officers they left behind, without any provision for their treatment.

"While traversing the battle-field of Magenta, the saying which had formerly been current with respect to Russian soldiers, that they must not only be killed but thrown down, was brought to mind. A great number of the killed, in fact, retained in part the attitude they were in on receiving their death-blow. Those who had died from injuries of the head usually fell with their face to the ground, and with complete resolution of the limbs. In those wounded in the heart, death, though rapid, is not so instantaneous that some attitude cannot be taken. A Zouave so struck had fallen on his musket, which he held in the position of a bayonet charge, his energetic face projected forwards, with the menacing attitude of a dead lion. Not far off, as a contrast, lay an Austrian who had died of hemorrhage; and in his agony he had taken the attitude of supplicating Heaven—his face turned upwards, and his two hands joined with fingers firmly interlaced. A Hungarian hussar killed at the same time as his horse, both being shot through the head, remained in his saddle, carrying the sabre forward as during a charge. Some of the Austrian officers found among the slain exhibited a distinguished physiognomy, and were dressed with exquisite, almost affected neatness and cleanliness—their features, very different from those of most of their soldiers, seeming to exhibit courage with resignation. Such were some of the impressions made upon us while traversing the field of battle, giving rise to painful emotions, little calculated to dissipate those produced by still more dreadful scenes within the ambulances, the receptacles of suffering of every kind. Physical fatigue is great indeed, but so also is the moral exhaustion of the surgeon; and great is the error of those who think his heart is hard, and that his impassibility is the result of indifference.

"In our ambulances, calmness and resignation distinguished the wounded. To their honor be it said, the soldier with severe and often fatal wounds restrained their complaints, and patiently awaited their turns. Groans and murmurs were rarely heard. The stoicism of courage, proud in its wounds, was the general rule. The railway to Milan, which the enemy had not time to destroy, was of immense service in transporting the wounded to the hospitals of that city."

Position of the French Army before the Armistice.

A letter from Villeggio of the 4th of July says:

"It appears that the Austrians are before us, only two and a half miles distant. After the defeat of Solferino, they crossed the Adige, but they have since returned towards us. They have, it is said, received fresh troops, and are now 300,000 strong. Marshal Neil holds the advanced posts of the French army. The day before yesterday he signified to the Emperor this offensive movement of the Austrians, and even thought that he should be attacked yesterday morning. He, in consequence, evacuated Villa Franca, which did not appear to him to be tenable, and fell back on the main body of the army. Half an hour after the departure of the French from Villa Franca, the Austrians arrived and established themselves. Many French officers attached to head-quarters had already got a lodging at Villa Franca. I was of the number, and I have now in my pocket the billet given to me by the authorities of the town. The Emperor, on being informed of what was going on, sent Marshal Vaillant to make a reconnaissance. The Marshal returned at night, and his Majesty, on the fresh information received gave orders, as already stated, to have his horse ready for four o'clock in the morning. The Austrians have not, however, made any attempt to attack the corps of Marshal Neil, and the Emperor has not quitted the Massi Palace, where he had taken up his residence, and the battle is postponed."

The Richmond Enquirer on the President.

In times gone by, but by no means distant, the *Statesman* was wont to quote from the Richmond *Enquirer* with great gusto, as one of the unchanging and unalterable Democratic papers that in every contingency "hewed close to the line." A recent number of the *Enquirer* has arrayed the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN as derelict to Democracy. We take a specimen brick for the *Statesman's* consideration, and would like to know what our neighbor thinks of it?

"If this Administration is entitled to dictate the interpretation, then the Cincinnati platform must be regarded by every fairminded man as the most extraordinary concatenation of blue-light Federalism, Know-Nothingism, Black Republicanism, shuffling evasion and vacillation, which ever marked the record of a political party."

How does the *Statesman* account for that? Does it not come at a good time when the President has just been re-nominated by the Pittsburgh *Post*? But then some think the *Post* was joking.

GOV. WISE AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, the leading organ of the Virginia Democracy, and an earnest supporter of Gov. WISE for the next Presidency, has come out in fierce denunciation of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. The article in the *Enquirer* undoubtedly expresses Gov. WISE's sentiments, and we may consider it as an open declaration of war on his part. The provocation is the hostility manifested by the Administration, through its organ at Washington, to Gov. WISE, as a Presidential candidate, and the *Enquirer* certainly commences the war with a spirit and impetuosity which argues a determination to give no quarter. It accuses the Administration of a desire to dictate to the party, of having departed from the Cincinnati Platform, and of attempting now [illegible] that platform. It says:

"We will have the Cincinnati platform as it is, uncontaminated by the interested dictation of any selfish interest, and least of all by the dictation of such an Administration as that which now presides at Washington, and whose entire course for the last eighteen months has been the occasion of a series of unprecedented disasters to the Democratic party; an Administration which has deserted every political [illegible] which it once possessed, and has incurred the just contempt of its enemies within and without the Democratic party."

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:—"It appears that the article in the Pittsburg *Morning Post*, nominating Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency, was intended less as a compliment to him than as a threat to the office holders in the western part of your state. A gentleman now here, from Pittsburg, says that the editor of the *Post* laughs heartily at his own article, and is no more sincere in it than any other man of sense might be expected to be who attempted the stupendous task of putting Mr. Buchanan before the people as a candidate next year. That it will tickle Mr. Buchanan, however, there can be no doubt."

WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.—The Wool Growers' Convention takes place on the 4th and 5th of August. We understand that the necessary arrangements have been made for the Convention, which will doubtless be a successful affair.

A FREE RIDE.—On the arrival of the night train at Zanesville, a few days since, a lad was found perched on one of the trucks of the cars. On being interrogated, the account he gave of himself was, that he had ridden all the way from Wheeling in that manner, and had hoped to reach Columbus by the same means.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SACKVILLE, N.B., July 27.—Letters from Paris note much discontent there concerning the terms of peace, although peace itself gave satisfaction. The Paris *Siecle* objects to the Austrian influence still suffered to remain in Italy, and calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian princes who are but confederates of Austria.

Napoleon, on his arrival in France, would proceed direct to St. Cloud, deferring an official *entre* at present, till he makes it at the head of the army.

The Emperor and the King of Sardinia entered Turin on the 15th, amid enthusiastic acclamations of the people.

An Austrian correspondent officially announces the conditions of the treaty of peace thus:

Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian confederation. Lombardy, as far as the line of the Mincio, to be given up. Mantua and Peschiera; and Venitia to remain in the Austrian possession. The Princes of Tuscany and Modena to return to their States. A universal amnesty is granted.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says, three applications were made by Napoleon to Austria before she would consent. Overtures were made direct by Napoleon for the purpose of preventing the mediation of neutrals.

The Pope was burned in effigy at Milan, and unfriendly feeling existed between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel. The latter had issued a proclamation to the people of Lombardy, announcing their annexation to Sardinia, according to his own desire, many times expressed, and his determination to ameliorate their political condition. Emanuel entered Milan on the 13th, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the citizens.

It is rumored that the Emperor and Empress of France would visit Vienna.

It is reported the French army commenced a countermarch, though it is probable a dismissal of Cardinal Antonelli would follow.

It is rumored that Garibaldi would issue a proclamation. It is considered doubtful whether he would lay down his arms.

The formation of the Hungarian legion had proceeded prosperously, 5,000 having joined.

A letter from Rome says the Pope sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, announcing his determination to demand an armed intervention from the Catholic powers.

ENGLAND.—The House of Commons passed to a second reading a bill abolishing church rates, by a vote of [illegible] to [illegible]. Both Houses discussed the treaty of peace. In the Commons Lord Russell, in answer to an inquiry, said nothing was known or could be known as to the details of the treaty till Napoleon returned to Paris, which would be about the 18th.

Sir James Graham called attention to the formidable French fleets at Cherbourg and Brest, together with gun boats for landing troops. Sir John Russell said the French had made no extraordinary preparations, therefore England had demanded no explanations.

Orange riots on the 12th of July occurred in various parts of Ireland. Also at Paisley, where affairs became serious, knives and fire arms were used. One man was killed and several wounded dangerously.

It was reported at Paris on Friday, that great agitation prevailed in Milan; that troubles had arisen in Venitia; that Florence was disturbed, and that the Parisian populace was indignant at the Emperor for failing to fulfill his promise.

The statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in cash of over eleven millions francs.

Switzerland has ordered a disbandonment of the troops called out during the war.

The papers were mainly engaged in speculations upon the sudden conclusion of peace, and its results.

The *Siecle*, the organ of the French liberals, is dissatisfied, and says France will have everything to begin in a few years, if the minutest Austrian influence is suffered to abide in Italy. It calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian princes, the confederates of Austria.

The interview between the Emperors at Villa Franca is said to have lasted nearly three whole days. The Augsburg *Gazette* alleges that the cause of the armistice was the existence of a dangerous malady in the French army, but to this we can give no credit. The sanitary state of the French army is excellent and exceeds even the hopes which could be entertained from the heat and fatigue endured.

SACKVILLE, N. B., July 27.—The [illegible] from Galway has arrived, with the dispatches furnished by the arrival of the Europa. Her dates are to Saturday, the 16th inst., three days later than received previously.

The following are the principal items of news:

The steamers Saxonia and Kangaroo arrived out on the 13th. The Ocean Queen touched at Southampton on the 14th, and the Persia on the 16th.

The treaty of peace is fully confirmed, but no further particulars have transpired beyond the fact that the Princes of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States.

The result of the treaty is generally unfavorable in England. The Emperor Napoleon was on his way home; he was expected to reach Paris on the 18th inst., when further details will probably be announced. In his address to the army he says that the peace was concluded because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests France had in the war.

The Emperor of Austria had left the army, and was on his way to Vienna. He had issued an order of the day, in which he says alluding to the treaty of peace, that he yielded to the unfavorable political situation in which he was placed, because his natural allies did not, as was expected, come to his assistance.

Count Cavour and the Sardinian Cabinet had resigned, and it is reported that the reasons for this step were on account of the terms of peace being unsatisfactory. Count Arese has been charged with the formation of a new cabinet.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Sales of cotton for the week amount to 107,000 bales; and the prices have advanced from 1/8d to 1/4d since Friday. Breadstuffs exhibit a declining tendency; there is little inquiry and prices continue weak. Provisions are also very dull. Pork is heavy and all qualities have slightly declined.

LONDON, July 16.—The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to [illegible] per cent. Consols are quoted at [illegible].

Telegraphic Dispatches.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 29.—John J. Jones has been nominated as a candidate for Congress, by the Democratic District Convention, in place of Hon. A. H. Stevens resigned.

A fire occurred at Jacksonville on the 17th, destroying property to the amount of $20,000; the Buffington House and nearly an entire block of buildings were burnt.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Doctor Doy, under sentence in St. Joseph jail for alleged kidnapping, was rescued on Sunday morning during a violent storm, and is still at large. There was great excitement at St. Joseph on the announcement of the escape. Pursuit was attempted, but without success.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent says the draft of a treaty just concluded by Hon. Robert McLane to be presented to our government contains provisions of the very highest importance to this country. I am fortunately enabled to furnish you with a summary of its most striking stipulations which are as follows:

First—Rights of way across the Northern States between the Rio Grande and ports on the Gulf of California with guarantees for their protection and safety.

Second—Rights of way and valuable privileges of transit secured to the American company holding the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Third—The privilege of erecting and maintaining warehouses at the termini of the several transit routes.

Fourth—The right of transporting troops and munitions over such routes and to send troops to protect them in default of Mexico falling that duty.

Fifth—Free entry and transit of goods belonging or consigned to American citizens to Arizona through the ports of the Gulf of California and across Sonora.

Sixth—Entire and unquestionable freedom of religious opinion and religious worship throughout the Republic.

Seventh—A clause indicating the willingness of the Mexican government to accept a modified form of protectorate at the hands of the United States. In other words, to consummate another treaty to form, one of alliance offensive and defensive but in substance creating a protectorate whenever the United States shall signify its willingness to enter into such engagement.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Herald's* money article says: The restoration of peace in Europe, the most important event that has happened since the war broke out, produced little or no effect in commercial or financial circles here to-day. The news caused the French funds to advance 2½ per cent., the British 1, and other foreign stocks in proportion; but in New York neither merchandize, nor stocks, nor money, nor exchange, have been perceptibly affected. No doubt the season of the year, which is proverbially dull for speculative movements, is in a measure the cause of the prevailing apathy. Something is also due to the complete sway which the bears exercise over the Stock Exchange, and which for the present paralizes the action of that body. It may be doubted whether dull indifference will prevail in all monetary and commercial circles [illegible] can be of long duration.

The *Post* says: [illegible] appears most unsatisfactory for two important interests, the western trader and the importer, yet there is of course much reason for congratulation that the agitation of European war is removed from the financial system, permitting a wider action of credit here, the essential condition of prosperity of the aggregate. Few can doubt that whatever may be the temporary advantage to the west [illegible], ever slow the recovery from embarrassment, the termination of the war will greatly promote business interests and establish a better state of things generally.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The New York *Herald*, in an Editorial on the effect of the peace on the commercial interests, says: It may be of serious import to this country if we do not meet them calmly and with foresight, viewing the results of the war and its sudden termination in the same aspect with the results of the Crimean war, attended as they are with failure in the breadstuffs and provisions speculations, and with a reckless speculation in imports. They are not without menace to our commercial affairs. The close of the present war leaves us in imminent danger of another unless we do not exercise the utmost caution to avert it. But in one respect the war has benefited us, it has increased the Government revenue considerably at a very opportune moment.

CRESTLINE, July 26.—A collision occurred last evening at Lima, Ohio, between a passenger train on the Dayton and Michigan Railroad and Express train on the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne, Dayton and Chicago. The trains were both approaching Lima station, and came together at the crossing of the two roads. One man standing on the station-house platform was crushed to death between the building and a car, and the P. Ft. W. & C. engineer slightly injured. No one else hurt. The two trains were badly smashed up.

NEW YORK, July 26.—It is said that the New York Railroad managers hope Mr. Garrett's agent will be agreed to the proposition for an increased rate on freights. The New York Central agrees to put up all classes of freight if the Baltimore and Ohio Road abates part of its water rates. An answer is expected to-day. The rates to be binding.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor has arrived, with California mails of the 5th inst. She brings $2,140,000 in gold, among the principal consignees are the following: Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., [illegible]; American Exchange Bank, $120,000; A. Belmont, $180,000; E. Kelly & Co., [illegible]; W. T. Coleman & Co., $60,000; Duncan, Sherman & Co., $90,000, Freeman & Co., [illegible].

The U. S. Frigate Roanoke was at Aspinwall.

Much excitement had been occasioned on the Isthmus on account of the discovery of large quantities of golden images and gold in the Indian graves in the Chiriqui district. Many hundreds had gone thither to prosecute the search, and already several thousand dollars worth have been received at Panama.

The Moses Taylor left Aspinwall on the 19th inst.

A serious disturbance occurred at Aspinwall on the 2nd of July, occasioned by a scurrilous article published in the *News*, a sheet published at that place, reflecting on some of the Railroad employees. The printing office was entered by the mob and the presses and all the printing materials thrown into the sea. During the disturbance the proprietor of the *News* attempted to defend his office, and several shots were fired upon the assailants, resulting in killing one man and wounding two others.

Horatio Lyon, the proprietor of the paper, and three printers, named Fredd, Levy and [illegible], were arrested.

COSTA RICA.—The advices from Costa are to the 8th inst.

Nothing of special importance had transpired. The harvest was over. Coffee rated at 12 and 13 cents.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The advices from Valparaiso are to the 16th and Callao to the 27th of June. The new French ship Malamoque had been wrecked on the Araucanian Coast on the 15th of May. The captain, eight sailors and one passenger perished. The entire cargo was plundered by the savages.

The accounts from Peru state that the Revolutionary movements of Col. Zevallos were continued. Castilla had issued a general amnesty to all soldiers and private parties who partook in the Revolution, provided they report themselves ready to sustain the Government by the end of July.

Castilla had also determined to declare war against Equador and proposed leading his forces in person.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The Overland Mail, with dates to the 4th, arrived last night. Drew & Co., distillers, and Sease & Co., millers, have failed.

The steamer Washington was detained at St. Catherine three weeks and the Federal Officers nearly two months on account of the revolution and their inability to obtain coal.

When the Washington left the revolution in Valparaiso was about ended and business improving.

William J. Bopper, of Long Branch, New Jersey, was murdered by the Peons in Corumal.

The Washington was libelled at San Francisco for money due for supplies.

A fire at San Francisco destroyed nearly all the buildings on Davis street between Broadway and Vallejo, also the wharf fronting Davis street. The loss is not stated.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A letter received from Mr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, states that two of the children who were spared from the Mountain Meadows massacre have been detained by the United States' District Attorney of the Territory as witnesses against certain white men who are strongly implicated in the commission of that crime. The other children will arrive at Leavenworth about the 15th of August, where Wm. C. Mitchell, whose two sons and their wives were among the murdered emigrants, will receive and return them to their friends in Arkansas. The measures for their recovery were taken by Mr. Mix, the former commissioner, and Mr. Greenwood has zealously consummated that benevolent purpose.

Majors Whiting and Emmons, Capts. Tyler and Campbell, and Lieut. Elwood, are on their return to the States on leave of absence.

The public lands advertised to be sold in Minnesota from the 1st to the 24th of October, embrace the Government alternates within the six mile limits of the railroad grants, and the pine lands of the northeast portion of that State, consisting of 1,800,000 acres.

FAIRMONT, ILL., July 27.—A German, named Peter Arndt, near Cedarville, in this county, killed three of his children with an axe yesterday afternoon, and wounded the fourth so badly that it is not expected to live. He made no resistance when arrested, and assigns no reason for the murder.

BOSTON, July 27.—The steamer Canada sailed this morning for Liverpool via Halifax. She takes 66 passengers for Liverpool and 19 for Halifax, and $385,000 in specie.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—A severe thunder storm passed here yesterday afternoon. Several unfinished cabinets in the northern part of the city were damaged and many cellars flooded by water. A flock of 83 sheep belonging to A. J. Burns, of Wayne County, O., was killed by lightning while gathered beneath a tree during the storm.

BEDFORD, PA., July 27.—The Bedford *Gazette* to-day's issue publishes an article authoritatively declaring that President Buchanan will not be a candidate for renomination by the Charleston Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—A journeyman tailor, named Gallow, supposed to be insane, this afternoon made a furious assault with a large pair of shears on a fellow [illegible] inflicting a wound supposed to be fatal. He afterwards attacked two other persons, who were severely wounded, before he could be secured.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.
TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

A Campaign Paper.

We call attention to the subjoined Prospectus which our friends can cut from the paper and use. It is the cheapest campaign paper in the State, and will be found particularly advantageous for general circulation. Four copies will be furnished for one dollar, and numbers supplied from the present time to the election—each subscriber being furnished with the full returns.

We hope that orders may reach us as fast as possible; as we intend to make the Campaign Press do yeoman service in the canvass. Let it go to every domicil, where its sound, unswerving, reliable Democracy will bring cheer to the household. Its motto is "Equal rights to all—Exclusive privileges to none."

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.

THE

CAMPAIGN PRESS,

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO,

Will be sent to subscribers at the Low Rate of

25 Cents Each!!

until after the October Election, being the CHEAPEST CAMPAIGN PAPER in the State. This will enable the

CAMPAIGN PRESS

to reach all classes, and entitle it to

A Most Extensive Circulation.

20 Copies for $5!

☞ Our friends of the press in this State will please give this a few insertions or call attention to the fact.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

July 21st, 1859.

Democratic Meetings.

At the recent meeting of the State Central Committee in this city, the following appointments were made, commencing the canvass in the North West and the Southern counties at the same time:

Hon. Geo. E. Pugh and Gen. Joseph H. Geiger will address the people as follows:

Batavia, Clermont Co., Monday, August 15.
Georgetown, Brown Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16.
Hillsboro', Highland Co., Thursday, Aug. 18.
Washington, Fayette Co., Friday, Aug. 19.
Wilmington, Clinton Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.

Wm. H. Safford, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Major D. W. Stambaugh, of Tuscarawas County, will address the people as follows:

Toledo, Lucas county, Saturday evening, August 13th.
Bryan, Williams Co., Monday, Aug. 15.
Defiance, Defiance Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16.
Paulding, Paulding Co., Wednesday, Aug. 17.
Napoleon, Henry Co., Thursday, Aug. 18.
Okokee, Fulton Co., Friday, Aug. 19.
Perrysburgh, Wood Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.
Port Clinton, Ottawa Co., Monday, Aug. 22d.
Fremont, Sandusky Co., Tuesday, Aug. 23d.
Tiffin, Seneca Co., Wednesday, Aug. 24th.
Findlay, Hancock Co., Thursday, Aug. 25th.
Kenton, Hardin Co., Friday, Aug. 26th.
Upper Sandusky, Wyandott Co., Saturday, Aug. 27th.

By Order of the State Central Committee.

The Negro Law—The Record.

As a good deal has been, and will be, said of the law passed by the last Legislature, in conformity to a provision of the Constitution, which confines the right of suffrage to the white male citizens of the United States, we publish the law for the public benefit. It will be found on the 129th page of Laws of Ohio, 1859:

AN ACT to prescribe the duties of judges of elections in certain cases, and preserve the purity of elections.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the judge or judges of any election held under the authority of any of the laws of this State, shall reject the vote of any person offering to vote at such election, and claiming to be a white male citizen of the United States, whenever it shall appear to such judge or judges that the person so offering to vote has a distinct and visible admixture of African blood.

SEC. 2. Any judge or judges of any such election, who shall receive the vote of any person when such person has a distinct and visible admixture of African blood, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county not more than six months, nor less than one month.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give his vote at any such election when such other person has a distinct and visible admixture of African blood, shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county not more than six months nor less than one month.

SEC. 4. All persons shall be under this act shall be tried, indictment in the court of common pleas of the proper county, and it shall be the duty of the judges of the court of common pleas to give this act specially in charge to the grand jury at each term of the court.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April 9, 1859.

We referred to this statute in a former issue of the PEOPLE'S PRESS, when referring to a decision of Judge Foote, of Cleveland, that this law was unconstitutional, a similar decision having been given by Judge Carpenter, of Lorain. It is understood that these decisions were pronounced upon the hypothesis that the Supreme Court of Ohio had decided, under the old Constitution, that the word "white" denoted those of the colored race in whom, in the blending of races, the white admixture predominated, as well as those of pure white extraction—that this construction of the former constitution settled the question as to the meaning of the term "white" as employed in that instrument, and determined it for all time to come—that this being the accepted definition of the term "white," the law, which we publish, abridging the rights of those already declared "white," (and the new, or present constitution, fixing the basis of suffrage on the term "white,") is unconstitutional.

The sophistry of such argument is very plain, and shows how far the ermine may be used to carry out a favorite design—the design of NEGRO EQUALITY WITH THE WHITE RACE!

The phraseology of the present Constitution differs from the former, and the difference is marked. The former Constitution conferred suffrage upon "white male inhabitants," while the present restricts it to "white male citizens of the United States." The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that a negro, or a mulatto, or a cross of mulatto and white, cannot be a citizen of the United States; and the reason is obvious. In a portion of the United States these persons are held as slaves; and have no legal rights, and are dependent upon the protection of the laws. Each State sovereignty may confer State citizenship on whom it pleases, in conformity to its own Constitution; but beyond its boundary the power ceases. Ohio cannot confer citizenship on a negro, or one of African descent, unless a change be first made in its organic law, which distinctly says that to be a voter, one must be a "white male citizen of the United States." The construction then of the former Supreme Court of Ohio of what constituted a "white male inhabitant" does not apply to a "white male citizen of the United States."—The qualifications of a voter in Ohio must not only embrace the term "white," but the fact that he is a citizen of the United States. Else why, when the foreign born white citizen presents himself at the polls, is he required to produce his naturalization papers? For no other reason than to comply with this provision of the State Constitution, and prove that he is a "white male citizen of the United States." If his right to exercise the elective franchise depended solely upon his color, he might dispense with his papers altogether. It is therefore, apparent that the Constitution of Ohio, in the phraseology of the section, altered materially from that which was in operation at the time of the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, does not regard a negro, or one of African descent, who is not and cannot be a "white male citizen of the United States," under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as entitled to the elective franchise. The law of the last Legislature is, therefore, constitutional, and must be so regarded until determined otherwise by the highest tribunal known to our laws.

But why is the effort made to ignore this law and set it aside? It is to establish the right of the African to vote! It is to carry out the Republican doctrine of Negro Equality. It is to break down the barrier of races, and call to the polls a valuable ally in the mixed race, which, under Republican auspices, must now number in this State several thousand. We have heard it denied that it was sought to place the negro upon a footing with the white race, but that "Negro Equality" merely meant equality among that race. This idea is exploded by the action of Republican Judges, who declare that a negro who has been crossed twice is entitled to vote, but that a single cross with the white race will not suffice. This is "Negro Equality" with a vengeance. It produces classes and castes among the negroes themselves which may make some of them very miserable to think that they are excluded from privileges which their companions and relatives enjoy at will. Now it is a step, and a bold one, to that political equality which is but the precursor of social equality or a unity of the races.

Who are the advocates of this scheme of amalgamation? Look at the record of the last Legislature. See where stood the Democrats and where the Republicans on the passage of this identical law:

VOTE IN THE HOUSE.

YEAS—Andrews, Bagley, Bates, Bigony, Blackburn, Brooke, Carlisle, Chase, Chaney of Franklin, Clark, Collins, Cox of Perry, Cowan, Dubmeyer, Edmo, Finefrock, Fraser, Gibson, Glasgo, Green, Hitch, Hughes of Butler, Hughes of Highland, Jackson, Jenner, Johnston, Leete, Marshall, Morse, Mott, McEwan, McFerran, Odell, Paine, Parr, Pikelheimer, Pittman, Ralston, Rea of Guernsey, Ray of Scioto, Richardson, Robinson of Hamilton, Rogers of Hamilton, Rose, Sedan, Sangster, Sener, Stumer, Stout, Thompson, Waugh, West of Brown, Westcott, Williams of Monroe, Williams of Warren, Wilson, Winner, Wright and Speaker—59. All Democrats except Williams of Warren.

NAYS—Allen of Ashtabula, Allen of Jefferson, Bailey, Ball, Blair, Brown, Cox of Knox, Drwes, Day, Denning, French, Fernald, Gardner, Gatch, Harmaker, Hitchcock, Hubbell, Jones, Kerr, Laughlin, Monroe, McCreary, Peck, Plants, Raymond, Rees, Roseb, Robinson of Union, Rodgers of Clark, Simmons, Sperry, Stephens, Townsend, Van Vorhes, Watson, Welsh and Worthington—37. All Republicans.

VOTE IN THE SENATE.

YEAS—Cantwell, Cass, Chapman, Corwine, Hatch, Kincaid, Langdon, Merrow, Murdock, Parker, Perrill, Phelps, Reid, Safford, Shideler, Scheick, Smith, Thomas, Vanatta and Westcott—20. All Democrats.

NAYS—Ashburn, Beckland, Canfield, Card, Gatch, Green, Henkle, McCleary, Miles, Slade, Taylor and Winner—12. All Republicans.

But one Republican was found in both chambers, who was willing to maintain the constitutional provision which excluded negroes from the privilege of voting!

Why was the law deemed necessary? Because it was held by some Judges of Election that there was no statute upon the subject, and the practice under the old Constitution, and decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio still obtained. The Constitutional provision was set at naught by Republican Judges who could not separate and distinguish the rights of a white citizen from those of a negro, and thus the law of election was made to operate unequally in different parts of the State. The necessity of the statute is obvious—its enforcement a plain and unavoidable duty.

We do not say that negro equality is inculcated by all Republicans, but it is the inevitable policy of their doctrines—it is a calamity which their success will inaugurate, and which can alone be averted by sustaining the Constitution and Laws as interpreted by the Democratic Party.

Don't Express an Opinion.

The Ohio "Statesman," which, for its own private reasons, does not wish to take sides, gave the cue, on the publication of Mr. Douglas's letter, that the Presidential question in this State was to be ignored, or at least postponed until after the State election—time enough to think of that a year hence!—and the non-committal policy was caught up by a few such miserable sabers as Harper's "Mt. Vernon Banner," which were willing to tie themselves to the nominee of the Charleston Convention, no matter who he might be, or on what principles nominated. Such subordination is very good in an army or upon a southern plantation, where negroes are made to bow to the will of their master; but it is anti-Democratic and unmanly in a freeman. It is rather an evidence of baseness than faith and confidence, when the creed of the party is assailed by pretended friends, and an interpretation given it, upon which no Ohio Democrat would be willing to stand, who has a spark of the old fire in his composition. There are some papers which have been entrapped in this cunning snare, that do not fairly and properly belong to the cave lettered. Each and every one of them will feel the force of this when appealing to his own conscience and examining the facts.

It is the proper province of the newspaper press to strive to impart the truth, to advocate what is right and condemn what is wrong; to endeavor to preserve a healthy opinion in the community, and not to mystify and misdirect that opinion. To be silent when the great chart which is to guide and direct our councils is sought to be destroyed by interpolations and heresies that involve error and must lead to inevitable ruin, is criminal. So feel the public press generally, and it is speaking out with a voice of thunder through the land, and in tones that are not to be misunderstood.

Listen! as they roll through the Piney Woods of the South, and the Green Mountains of Vermont, and Granite Hills of New Hampshire reverberate the sound! Can that voice be suppressed? The pent-up feelings must have utterance, and the great popular heart is throbbing now, as the effort is being made to stifle its voice, and it will be heard.

"Don't express an opinion on the Presidential question?" Let the day take care of itself! Time enough for that hereafter! Was there ever any thing so monstrous? When the enemy are abroad, to draw in the pickets, send the patrol to their quarters, lull those who otherwise might be on the alert, must be considered the height of discipline!

We say speak out now—let your voices be heard—swell the proud peal for "DOUGLAS and VICTORY" that is ringing now from one end of the Union to the other.

The Baseness of the Statesman Exposed.

The obligation a man owes to his party depends on the obligation he acknowledges to his own conscience. He may be an excellent party man TO FOLLOW, if he have no conscience, but a dangerous man TO LEAD. There can be no party obligation which requires a man to ignore his sense of right, of justice, of truth, of honesty. Party no more insists that a man shall be a traitor to himself and to truth, than does the Bible demand that he shall bear false witness against his neighbor.

We have been misrepresented by the Ohio "Statesman," under its present management, in a way, that leaves no doubt of its intentional falsehood. To us, the motive is apparent. It has employed every art, even to downright fabrication, to the most barefaced misrepresentation, to convey the idea that we are, and have been, faithless to the Democracy; when in no single instance have we permitted personal friendship, or dislike, or any other influence to cause us to swerve from the straight path of duty to our party. As an editor, we do as we would be done by; nor do we seek to gain for our party a temporary advantage by some miserable subterfuge, or to place an opponent in a false position, alike forbidden by candor and honesty.

We do not consider politics a mere game, to be gained by the more adroit shuffler of the cards. Nor do we regard them, in the light of a case at law, where feed counsel are presumed to have the liberty to twist and misconstrue evidence, to mystify a jury, or draw conclusions not warranted by the facts. As the mere pettifogger is looked upon as contemptible, from his proneness to quibble, the editor who forfeits truth and honor to embarrass an adversary should be held in execration and contempt by honest men.

During the past week, it devolved upon us to vindicate our record from a flagitious assault of the "Statesman," which pretended to present a transcript of that record, and upon it invented a concatenation of falsehoods, with which it sought to prejudice us with the Democracy. We exposed the voluntary rascality of that unscrupulous party "organ," and availed ourself of the courtesy of the editor of the "Fact," to use his columns for the vindication. By referring to the bound volume of the "Statesman" of 1857, in the State Library, we were enabled to refute the accusation of the present "Statesman" most conclusively; and we reproduce that vindication that it may reach such readers as do not receive the "Fact":

To the Editor of the Fact:

The Statesman Lie Nailed.

The stupidity of the *Statesman* is even exceeded by its knavery. The utter disregard which it manifests for everything honorable and truthful is manifest in almost everything it does. In its issue this morning, a most gross and palpable effort is made to place me in a wrong attitude before the public, and make me appear in a character exactly the reverse of that in which I stand. After quoting an extract from an article in the *Statesman* of June 27th, 1857, written by me, accompanying one from the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, the whole of which the *Statesman* dare not publish, as it gives the *lie* substantial and direct to what that reckless and shameless paper says, it remarks:

"The story had some two weeks currency through the *Statesman* by the endorsement and adoption by Marshall of an article prepared by Chase, and it was only when Democrats all over the State began to complain that this false man attempted to speak of the matter in a proper way. Chase had succeeded however and had given the story currency. He found Marshall's calibre at that time, and has industriously used the advantage then gained; until to-day Marshall is one of the readiest tools to do the work that Chase chalks out, even to denying his own record of but two years old."

The "story" was published on Saturday afternoon. What I had to do with it has been already stated—that I was not in the office when received—that I altered the phraseology after it was in type, and that it was partially restored after I left the office. I shall here show very distinctly and incontrovertibly that the *Statesman* malignantly *lies* without even the shadow of an apology.

On the 15th of June, 1857, in the very next issue of the *Statesman* after the announcement appeared, I published this article:

"Our community were startled on Saturday by the announcement that a defalcation had been discovered in the State Treasury of more than half a million dollars. This is in addition to the $225,000 admitted to have been lost to the State through the mismanagement or wrongful act of the predecessor of the late Treasurer.

"We were not advised of the fact or nature of the defalcation until word was sent from the Executive office on Saturday afternoon to delay the issue of the paper, and the *Postscript* announcing the defalcation was brought over to the office.

"When the announcement which was published on Saturday was received, we were asked not to say anything about it as the whole matter would be investigated and a full *expose* be made perhaps to-day. We reluctantly yielded, but against our better judgment. The published announcement throws the whole blame on Mr. Breslin, and that too on the word of Mr. Gibson. It may or may not be true as events shall determine. Mr. Breslin is absent in Nebraska, whither he went more than a week ago, after having been some time in this city. He has no means of defending himself from any charge that may be made against him and it is but fair that there should be a suspension of public opinion, as to the extent of his offence, until he can be heard from.

"Mr. Gibson left Columbus for Tiffin on Saturday, but is expected to return this evening. The amount said to be missing is about, in round numbers, $800,000. Of this sum $204,000 had been already charged as a defalcation to Mr. Breslin. The balance is said to have remained outstanding since he went out of office. A committee of examination is overhauling the documents, but how they can arrive at any satisfactory conclusion, when the Finance committee of Investigation, appointed by the Legislature, with Taylor of Mahoning, a very shrewd and competent person, at their head failed, to discover anything, we cannot conceive.

"Mr. Gibson has stated under oath that all was right, except what was publicly charged against Mr. Breslin. Such was the report of Taylor of Mahoning, Smith of Knox, and Sinnet. Such was Mr. Gibson's statement made in April last when the Treasurer's account was examined.

(I have quoted from the Cincinnati *Gazette* which threw the blame on Breslin and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which attributed it to Gibson.)

"The *Commercial* very justly remarks:

'Let the people of Ohio know how much they have been swindled and by whom. Without regard to the feelings of individuals or the interests of parties, let the whole truth be told, and the man, clique, party officer or public journal that attempt to turn aside or hinder the investigation or cover up the facts which it discloses, let them be branded at once as partakers in the guilt.'

"We say amen with all our heart.

"It is not our purpose to conjecture as to who had or has the missing bonds. It is not our desire to place the burthen on the wrong person, or indicate to the public mind the wrong direction. No good can come of such course to our own party—no harm to our adversaries. There has been a great wrong done, and the laws of the last session prescribing the duties of Auditor and Treasurer, relative to the receipt, safe keeping and disbursement of the Public moneys have not been sedulously observed as they should have been. Too much confidence was reposed in the Treasurer, who according to his own statement, through fictitious certificates of deposits, made it appear that the funds were in the Treasury when they were not.

"We should be willing to be silent still, until the official statement is forthcoming, but the announcement made on Saturday evening gives the affair a coloring which may not be correct, and of which unscrupulous partisans would eagerly avail themselves. We have thought proper to say thus much, reserving further reflections for another opportunity."

Nothing could be more conclusive of the villainy of the *Statesman* as at present conducted. But the rascality which prompted it to make this false charge against me, suppressed the part of the article of the 27th of June, 1857, in which Gov. CHASE is held responsible for the *coloring* given to the announcement by his unscrupulous organ the *State Journal*, which I had predicted as will be seen in the article I here publish from the *Statesman* of the 15th of June, 1857, and had sought to make party capital out of such false construction, in the absence of proof. I am content to stand by my record, and although the public cannot feel much interest that an individual should be misrepresented, it is of some importance that a paper holding the position of the *Statesman* and aiming at public confidence should be exposed in its willful, studied and palpable violation of truth.

A grosser falsehood was never uttered than that I was ever an instrument of Gov. CHASE. Long years ago, when we were both young men, we met in friendly intercourse. When I became editor of the *Statesman* and a resident of Columbus, I did not renew that intercourse, nor to this time has aught ever transpired between us since, save an introduction and distant salutation. I have uniformly opposed Gov. CHASE's political movements, and sought to expose the fallacies and pernicious tendencies of his political principles. I have never attempted to set up false premises against him or any other citizen and draw false conclusions, that I might by such unscrupulous cunning misdirect public opinion—a sort of warfare that seems natural to the *Statesman* and which is fast sinking it beneath contempt.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

After this full and conclusive proof that the "Statesman" had done us injustice, and had foully misrepresented our position while we edited that paper, did it make any acknowledgement? Did it confess it had been hasty? No, nothing of the sort. The attempt to injure us had been premeditated. Our influence as an editor must be broken down, as it might interfere with its own schemes to mislead and misdirect the party! Our frankness and truth might be in the way of its sharp practice! The press of the State must be prejudiced against us, that there might be no rivalry with the "Statesman" in its estimation! Rivalry with the "Statesman!" Heaven forefend that such an idea should enter our head. Our course is that of honesty and truth. We advocate principles We seek to establish them. We endeavor to meet argument by argument, and show the tendency of the opinions asserted by our opponents, when they shall be reduced to practice. We play no game—nor for stakes, that we should lie and cheat and steal, as the meanest kind of gamblers do. Such is not our vocation, but such is the vocation of the "Statesman." Such a word as fairness toward an adversary is not in its vocabulary, unless in a hypocritical affectation of indignation it rolls up its eyes, if its opponents treat it to its own tactics.

False as the "Statesman" has shown itself to us, it has been equally so to other Democrats. It loaded its columns with reflections upon an eminent Democrat of this place, upon whom devolved, in the summer of 1857, by the appointment of the Governor, the examination as far as lay in his power, of the Treasury Defalcation of that year. That gentleman having received the appointment of County Commissioner, from the Board authorized by law to make the appointment, although his qualifications were acknowledged by the "Statesman," was subjected by that paper, to insinuations that his report in the Defalcation matter had been made, to bolster up the Republican cause and the Republican Governor who said the money had not been abstracted by a Republican. The county officials who made the appointment were charged with want of reflection, with being unfortunate, and divers other moderate reproaches for appointing a gentleman of the highest qualifications, respected by the community, and of firm, unbending integrity. The "Statesman" went back to the report of Mr. STANNOW in 1857, and endeavored to torture it into antagonism with the report made to the last Legislature by Messrs. Edgerton, Morgan and Reznelle; although, in fact, there was nothing incongruous, nor aught suggested in the former report which the latter did not amply sustain. There were wrongs and rascalities disclosed in the latter which the former had no means of reaching; in addition to which the former report was made after a few weeks investigation, with restricted powers, while the latter report was made after a whole year of investigation and full powers. The whole secret of hostility lay in the fact that Mr. MILLER, one of the proprietors of the "Statesman" superseded Mr. STANNOW in the Post Office, the change being procured by Hon. S. S. COX, who pretended all the time to be the friend of the latter; added to which is the attempt made by Cox and MILLER to produce the impression that the Treasury was robbed by Gibson and Republicans under CHASE, which Mr. STANNOW's report, and the truth did not substantiate.

This effort for mere party purposes to revive an exploded assumption, which was sought by some to be made the basis of the canvass two years ago, has led the "Statesman" into the ridiculous folly of abusing good Democrats, who are consistent, working Democrats, but who will not be driven into what they consider wrong, or to the support of unprincipled men by fear of denunciation from that or any other quarter.—"Our Democratic County officials" have the confidence of the people. They were elected by large majorities, (the largest that have been obtained by Democrats in many years) and in the discharge of their duties have been faithful to their several oaths of office. Mr. COLE, the Recorder, had 1,819 majority, when the majority for Cox was but 299, showing that he had the confidence of the people, considerably beyond our Representative in Congress, who did not add much to the strength of the ticket, but would have been defeated had it not been for the timely aid of Republican votes.

It is not necessary to pursue this matter further. We have shown that the "Statesman" is reckless and unreliable—that it does not scruple to falsify the record—that it descends to the lowest and meanest trickery to disparage an adversary, and that, to gratify its malignity, it turns its weapons against Democrats. We warn the Democrats in our State to be cautious in receiving its statements. They are not reliable in all cases, especially if it have "an axe to grind," or owes some ill-will. It is to be regretted that such a paper should occupy the position of "central organ," because that position enables it to do the party a great amount of harm, unless its reckless assaults upon Democrats, and its untenable dogmas are treated with the contempt they deserve.

THE DEMOCRATS OF LOUISIANA AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.—The Democrats of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, at a late meeting called to nominate members of the Legislature, passed, among others, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the assertion and maintenance of the rights of the people of every section of this Republic to regulate their domestic affairs and shape their own institutions, *independently of the interference and dictation of other States of the Federal Government*, we declare to be an attribute of their sovereignty they can neither alienate or disregard.

It will be seen that these Louisiana Democrats adhere to the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and most significantly repudiate the heresy that the people of the Territories cannot regulate their own affairs.

A SYMPTOM.—As a small symptom of "coming events," the *Statesman* of Tuesday published without comment a brief extract from "Judge Douglas on the Territorial Question in 1850."

The Cincinnati Platform.

This political standard for the National Democracy of the Union, erected at the last National Convention, and the principles there enunciated are doubtless fresh in the memory of most Democrats; yet there are many, doubtless—now that it is again being frequently referred to—who would like to study and ponder over it; we, therefore, republish it in our columns of today, and we suggest that it be preserved by our readers for future reference.—[New York News, July 9.

That it should be ever present to our readers and accessible to any readers, we have kept it standing in the front column of our paper. One might almost suppose that the editor of the Washington "Constitution" had never read it, and was not familiar with the opinions expressed by distinguished Democrats, from its strictures on and misinterpretation of the principles enunciated in the platform.

We shall continue to present the fundamental principles of Democracy, so that their true interpretation may be realized, and not only be kept "fresh in the memory of most Democrats," but be present to them, substantial and entire, so that they may judge of the false interpretation sought to be placed upon them by those who, from position alone, claim their confidence.

We happened to see, accidentally, the importance attached to the platform, by our New York cotemporary, nearly a month ago; but we saw that importance three months ago, when we presented the first number of the PEOPLE'S PRESS to the public. We knew the secret, silent officers at work, and we desired that the people should understand what constituted Democracy.

It would be invidious to suggest that the New York "Times" intended to invite the attention of the Washington "Constitution" to the document embodying the cardinal Democratic doctrines; but it looked that way, and the delicate manner in which the advice was given to observe the rule, and not "wander off after false Gods," is appreciated by some of us fellows out West, if it fall short of the comprehension of the "Constitution."

Judge Ranney's Appointments—Gen. Jos. H. Geiger in Southern Ohio.

Morgan county, at McConnelsville, Wednesday, August 17th, speakers, R. P. Ranney, and W. C. Gaston, Esq.

Washington county, Marietta, Friday, August 19th, speakers, R. P. Ranney, and W. C. Gaston, Esqs.

Athens county, Athens, Saturday, August 20th, speakers, R. P. Ranney, Hon. C. D. Martin and Hon. E. B. Olds.

Ross county, Chillicothe, Monday, August 22d, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Pike county, Piketon, Tuesday, August 23d, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Scioto county, Portsmouth, Wednesday, August 24th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Lawrence county, Ironton, Thursday, August 25th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Gallia county, Gallipolis, Saturday, August 27th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Meigs county, Pomeroy, Monday, August 29th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

GREENE, CLINTON AND FAYETTE.—Hon. JAMES J. WINANS has been announced in the Xenia *News* as a candidate for re-election to the Senate. As the Democracy could have no hope of electing a Senator in that district, we shall be gratified to hear of the re-election of Mr. Winans, who was one of the first men in the last Senate. He is a strict and unfaltering Republican partisan on principle. He is wedded to his opinions as founded upon calm reflection, and therefore entitled to to respect, if we cannot agree with him. He is a very accurate and observant legislator, and sifted every proposition thoroughly that came up, unless temporarily absent on leave. We can fully endorse that Mr. Winans earned his *per diem* legitimately, giving his time, wholly and conscientiously, to the contemplation of legislative business, and the discharge of his duties.

DOUGLAS IN MISSOURI.—The Stewartville (Mo.) "Telegraph" publishes the article of the Edgefield (S. C.) "Advertiser" in favor of Mr. Douglas as the next Democratic candidate for President, (which will be found in our columns) and prefaces it with the following comments:

It may be fairly taken as a pulse of the sentiment of the Democracy of South Carolina. The "Advertiser" asks the question: "Are we to accept Douglas?" and discusses the various inducements why it is the true policy of the South to do so.

To this the Cincinnati "Enquirer" of Tuesday adds:

While in this connection we may remark that we were yesterday assured by an intelligent Democrat of St. Louis, who formerly lived in this city, and whose business causes him to travel all over the State of Missouri, that Mr. Douglas was more popular in that State than any other man. Indeed, he said no other Democratic candidate for the next Presidency was spoken of. The feeling was strong and universal that he was the available candidate for 1860.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* invites the *Gazette* to inquire of Judge Gholson if it be a fact that he sold his slaves or any portion of them, at auction, previous to removing from Mississippi to Cincinnati to reside. The question could not be deemed impertinent, as it would not be held proper in a Judge to deceive his friends in this matter. It is important, too, for some of the people of the Reserve might hang themselves in very remorse, should they cast their votes for a man who had such a blot upon his record!

LEIB AND DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* says:

All things human are changeable, but some of the most astonishing changes are these constantly taking place among the politicians of Illinois. I will cite but a single case: Judge Leib, who, during the late political canvass in that State, was conspicuous above all others for his abuse of Judge Douglas, now heartily repents and begs forgiveness. He lately solicited an interview with the "Little Giant," I understand, saying that politicians would sometimes abuse each other, but that he hoped bygones would be forgotten. It is needless to say the interview was declined.

☞ We have heard that Hon. S. S. Cox has said that he should "be in the ring" for re-election to Congress, at the proper time. This would be inconvenient to our friend, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, of Ohio, who might not like to wait another term. However, we presume this can be adjusted by making Cox U. S. Senator—as such a thing has been mentioned, although scarcely probable.

☞ A proposition has been made by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that a series of discussions take place in different parts of the State, between Hon. GEO. E. PUGH and His Excellency S. P. CHASE, who is understood to be a competitor for U. S. Senator.

☞ Mr. HALL of the Springfield (Ohio) Press, and Mr. HOSMER of Zanesville, were in the city on Monday, for the transaction of business pertaining to the Democratic Central Committee. The former says the Democracy are all for DOUGLAS, down his way, with the exception of a P. M. or two.

☞ The *Mac-a-cheek Press* is edited by a funny fellow who will have his jest. He shows so much good taste (except his politics) he may construe us as suits him best.

Shall the South Accept Douglas?
[From the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser.]

The question here proposed is not designed merely to startle our readers; neither do we take it as a text of an indignation article. Looking upon it as a question that must be met squarely if it be brought upon us, and believing that South Carolina should decide her course in the matter by considerations of prudence and policy, tempered throughout with principle, it appears rational that she should canvass it fairly and impartially. It will perhaps be said that we are meddling with a foregone conclusion in even suggesting the possibility of our State's taking a part in advancing Senator Douglas to the Presidency of the Union. But this notion cannot well be held, when the people of the State have never had the subject directly before them, and when indeed it is not known how our leaders have determined the question for themselves.

There are several disconnected reflections that may serve to elicit thought upon the subject-matter of our interrogatory, and we simply note them down for what they are worth.

1. Senator Douglas is probably the most available man in the Democratic ranks for the next Presidency; in fact, it is conceded on all hands that (with the support of the united South) his success in the race would be next to certain.

2. Senator Douglas is a recognized National Democrat, and identical in feeling and action with the Southern Democrats, except in the single point of Congressional legislation for the direct protection of slave property in the territories. He is a non-interventionist in the sense of the term held to be correct by the Democrats of the North—in the sense of the term which Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, has declared an "overwhelming majority" of the Southern people held in the settlement of the great territorial question of 1850 and 1851—in the sense which Mr. Stephens himself now holds to be the fair construction of that principle of compromise.

3. If Mr. Douglas is not to be elected President, Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, or some worse Abolitionist may be; and if we are to decide between the two alternatives, is it better to take the latter: Will prosterity hold us justified in such a step? The expectation is absurd, in the present condition of things, that the election of a Black Republican will bring about disunion. There is too much prosperity, too much contentment, too large a feeling of security, at the South, to admit the idea of her revolutionising on account of the mere result of any election unaccompanied by overt acts of tyranny and oppression. If this suppressed good, then is not to be anticipated, have we any other cause to prefer the rule of a Black Republican President to that of a Northwestern Democrat?

4. There appears at present to be no other man than Douglas upon whom the Democratic party at the North can concentrate with effect, or in other words, under whose banners they can defeat all the elements of the opposition.

5. These northern Democrats ask the nomination of Douglas at the hands of the people of the South, in order that they may vanquish their and our enemies in that quarter of the Union, holding forth to us the promise that with another defeat, the host of Black Republicanism will be broken to pieces, and the power of the Democracy for good be permanently established north of Mason and Dixon's line.

6. *Is it possible at present to erect a great Southern sectional party at a sacrifice of the old Democratic organization?* If so, then might our people be appealed to with some show of reason to turn away from everything that will not lead directly on to that consummation? Then, perhaps, might there be some pretence for persuading them that the election of a Black Republican President is a thing to be desired. But where is the indication that such a Southern party is had in anticipation anywhere throughout the South, except in the *sanctums* of certain zealous newspaper editors? Where is there a flaw at present in the separate Democratic organizations of the States of the South? Where is there any evidence of a prospective disruption of this party machinery? If Banks shall be elected President—if even Seward could be the man—is it credible that the Democratic party, having fought together to avert that result, and still standing together on all essential principles, would fall to pieces on the event? If the South should be ready then to move for disunion, of course the strictly sectional line would at once be drawn; but if not, is it to be supposed that the South, in the Union, would give up the power of her Democratic position, would throw off her tens of thousands of friends at the North, and draw within herself to no purpose? Such a course on her part is far from probable. It cannot be but that our friends who secretly hope for good in this respect, from the elevation of a Black Republican to the Presidency, will be egregiously disappointed. Neither will the result cause disunion, nor will it bring about the formation of a purely Southern party. It would seem to be a most mistaken policy, to allow ourselves to be beaten by a Black Republican, if we can do any better—and is, or is not, the election of Douglas a better alternative?

7. Senator Douglas is an able and ambitious man. If elected President, his surest road to an enduring greatness, to an immortality of renown, would lie in the path of constitutional duty, and fidelity to the great principles which underlie our confederated republican form of government. In the pursuit of this course, he must necessarily defend every section of the Union against the inroads of any aggressive policy on the part of other sections; and the most especially would he be apt to see in the maintenance of the great Southern section's perfect equality a "rock of ages" upon which to rest his fame as one of the American Presidents. Is Mr. Douglas a man of this calibre?—And if so, might we not at least be assured of fair dealing and equal justice under his administration?

We have thrown out these several considerations as food for thought. For ourself personally, we have no leaning towards Senator Douglas, but rather the contrary. Yet it will probably become a question, whether, to prevent the election of a Black Republican, it may not be necessary for the South to unite upon the Senator from Illinois. Objectionable as his course has been in several particulars of late, it may be that his availability for this emergency should not be too angrily viewed by the South. It is on this account alone that we suggest the several propositions above given. These things should be thought about calmly and dispassionately.

O, WHAT A FALL WAS THERE!—Near Lowell, Washington county, on Sunday week, Jacob Hagy fell from a tree forty feet to the ground, breaking his right arm in two places, dislocating one of his wrists, and bruising the side of his head and face. He is doing well and will recover.

LANDS SUBJECT TO ENTRY.—We learn from the Marietta "Republican" that there are about a dozen tracts of Government land, 40 and 80 acres each, subject to entry in Washington county, chiefly in Lawrence and Independence townships. They may be entered at Chillicothe on the morning of the 15th inst.

Old Buck Scolding an Office-Holder.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press*:

One of those rich scenes which have become quite frequent since Mr. Buchanan was elected, took place at the Washington depot on Monday evening, prior to the departure of the train carrying the President and his escort on their way to Bedford. I reached the station too late to be a witness to it, but those who were present describe it as eminently worthy the pencil of some modern Cruikshank or Hogarth.

It appears that in the same car with his Majesty, was Col. Simeon M. Johnson, editor of the New York *Herald* in 1856, from which paper he was discharged by Bennett for advocating Mr. Buchanan's nomination, and one of the editors of the Washington *Union* last year, from which position he retired on account of Mr. Buchanan's public and nauseous toadyism of Bennett.

Johnson started out quite patriotically with the Press on the Lecompton question, but patronage was too much for him, and he fell by the way-side, and became fiercely Administration; in consequence of which, as well as his early advocacy of Mr. Buchanan's nomination, he was willing to accept the post of consul to Liverpool or to London.

Finally, the consulate at Havre was offered to him, and I believe accepted.—For some reason, however, he has not yet entered upon the discharge of the duties of this office, but has sojourned in Washington, attending to his profession as a lawyer. When he saw the President in the car, (so runs the story,) he approached to pay his respects to the high and mighty Majesty, upon which J. B. began to catechise him before the spectators in the rudest and most imperious manner, demanding to know why he had not proceeded to the discharge of his duties, and stating that he had not appointed him to remain in the country; upon which Johnson proceed to explain that the Government would be at no inconvenience, as business had detained him, &c, &c. This apology still further aroused the ire of Mr. Buchanan, and as he was proceeding to renew his lecture, Johnson fired up, told him that he never asked for the office of consul at Havre, that it had been voluntarily tendered him, and that he was not under the slightest obligations to Mr. Buchanan for it; that he had done quite as much for him as he (J. B.) had done for Johnson, &c., &c. All this transpired while Mr. Secretary Cobb, Mr. Secretary Thompson, and the ladies of the Presidential party, were sitting or standing by.

POPULARITY OF DOUGLAS.—We find one of our exchanges dilating on Douglas's popularity in this way: "At the last Democratic Convention in Vermont—Douglas's native State—the members not content with the nomination of candidates opposed to the Buchanan policy, gave three cheers for Douglas. All through the Democracy of New England there is a hearty response, except about the Custom-Houses and Post-Offices, and they will echo with the same before November, 1860. There is no New England State that would not this year pronounce with Vermont, if left free from Executive influence, and even against that most of them will do so. In the middle States and the West, this is the prevailing feeling. No man who could acknowledge that he ever knew or saw Buchanan, could carry Pennsylvania or a northwestern State. It is doubtful, too, if the administration will be able to present any show in the Pacific States. Broderick is making a gallant fight in California, and so widely apart are the two wings of the Democracy in Oregon, that the Republicans may walk in[illegible] between them. Nor is the South without a little leaven of Squatter Sovereignty. Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri would surely go for Douglas as against any extreme Southerner; and in Louisiana the same faction, led by Soule against Slidell, has called a bolters' convention to meet on the 4th of July."—Some have thought it probable that Douglas would injure his prospects by his card, for the reason that the demonstration would be considered dogmatic and dictatorial. That, however, is not the general opinion. It seems to us a correct view of that document, that it claims simply, but fairly and frankly, to define his position, at a time when there was danger of its being seriously misconstrued. It is no defiance of the Democracy, and no dictation to it. It says: "Make such a platform as you please. Be it what it may, I do not say I will oppose it. But I ought to say that, make it in a certain form, and I shall not be able to stand on it as a candidate." That is all.—*St. Louis Herald.*

INTERVENTION IN THE TERRITORIES.—In an article of the Mobile *Register* defending Judge Douglas from some unjust strictures of a correspondent of the *Confederation*, we find the following judicious and sensible remarks upon the subject of Congressional intervention, which we fully indorse, except as to the "theory" of Congressional protection being "untenable," if that is its meaning. We think the theory tenable, but like our cotemporary, we think it "a barren abstraction," utterly "worthless in practice," and if pressed to a division of the Democratic party, the only bulwark against Black Republican fanaticism, "fraught with danger to the country."—*Mont. Confederation.*

The true doctrine is to regard and treat slaves as property, and afford them all the protection by law to which any other species of property is entitled. The "theory" that is in our opinion "untenable" is, to discriminate between this and other kinds of property. There is no warrant for the distinction that we can find in the Constitution or elsewhere. We see no more claim to call upon Congress to make a "slave code" for the Territories than to make a "horse code," and if Congress were to make forty thousand such codes, there would be neither slaves nor horses in the Territories if the people did not want them there, and if the people did want them, there would be no occasion for any such Congressional code. This is just one of those stubborn facts that is proof against philology, casuistry or logic. The dispute is about nothing, and will come to nothing. Before the Charleston Convention meet, the people of America will find this out. Let the politicians look out, for as Senator Thompson, of Kentucky, says, "it is dangerous to stand on the outside platform when the cars are in motion."—*Mobile Register.*

Douglas Papers in Ohio.

Constitution—Van Wert;
Democrat—Sandusky;
Democrat—McArthur;
Enquirer—Cincinnati;
Gazette—Bellefontaine;
Herald & Times—Toledo;
National—Lima;
National Democrat—London;
Plain Dealer—Cleveland;
PEOPLE'S PRESS—Columbus;
Press—Springfield.
Standard—Delaware;
Spirit of Democracy—Woodsfield;
Sun—Batavia.

☞ If there be others, let them give the sign. The *Statesman* is somewhere on the road.

Honest Employment for Philanthropists.

Lewis Smith, a colored man, formerly owned by Mr. Hemlong, of Bracken Co., Ky., was in our place last week. Upon an examination of his paper and certificates, we ascertained that he had purchased himself for $1,000, and that his master had emancipated his wife and two of his children, retaining four (the balance of them) whom he offered to Lewis for $2,500. Lewis is now soliciting contributions to aid him in purchasing them, after effecting which, he says it is his design to leave for Liberia. He is recommended by the following persons as being entirely reliable, worthy the donations of the philanthropic, and that his true object is to secure the liberation of his children from servitude—George K. Snider, hardware dealer, Ripley, O., (Rev. John Rankin certifies that "Mr. Snider is worthy of credence,") John Davis, Rev. D. Gould and D. B. Evans, all of Ripley, O.; Wm. Perkins, endorsed by John Joliffe, of Cincinnati, and Jos. Emery, also of that place, S. P. Chase, Gov. of Ohio, Col. Cassius M. Clay and J. G. Fee, of Kentucky, and Gerrit Smith, of N. Y. The M. E. Church of Ripley contributed $100 for the above-named purpose, the 1st Presbyterian Church $40, the 2d Presbyterian Church $15, for which Lewis returns his most grateful thanks. He has collected on the above-stated sum, $458,76. Contributions may be forwarded to Geo. K. Snider, Ripley, O., or given to his traveling agent, S. L. Wilson. We recommend Mr. Smith to all persons philanthropically inclined. He has adopted the *honest* method, and we trust all persons who are *friendly* to the cause will donate freely. No risks are to be run in this case, no "*running off*" will be necessary, if you give freely, and let your love for the cause impel you do one good deed and honest act. Contribute your mite to the cause, and remember that "whoso giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord."—*Georgetown, O., Democratic Standard.*

SAD ACCIDENT AT SEA ON BOARD THE FULTON.—M. BARBERAS, editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, who reached France in the Fulton July 9, sends to that journal the following interesting account of a mischance which occurred on board in celebrating the Fourth of July:

Preparations were made for firing a salute at mid-day. The cannon had been placed near the bows of the vessel, and a rope stretched at a certain distance prevented the passengers from approaching too near; all was ready, and every care had been taken to prevent accident. The two cannons were to be fired alternately, at intervals of half a minute each, thus allowing an interval of one minute to each for reloading.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the first report was heard, but the thirty intervening seconds had not expired before there was a second and louder explosion, immediately followed by cries of pain and terror. The report came from the same piece, which had been reloaded with imprudent haste, and had suddenly exploded. Of the two men who were reloading it, one had his right hand and wrist carried away, and the other had his left hand shattered; a quartermaster standing by also received severe wounds, and a cabin boy was dangerously wounded on the breast by pieces of the ramrod, which was broken into a thousand fragments by striking violently against one of the anchors.

Accidents of this character are each year the inseparable accompaniments of the Fourth of July celebration in the United States, and to record them has become for the journalist almost a matter of course; but when a similar casualty occurs on the little world cradled on board of a ship, its proportional importance is considerably changed. So it would be difficult to convey an idea of the painful gloom which this sad event immediately cast over us. The ladies especially, from whom it was impossible to hide what had passed, were so affected that some of them became really ill. The youngest daughter of the captain, a lovely child about six years, added to the sad effect of the scene by her unrestrained grief. It appeared the sailor most severely wounded had been endeared to her by one of those ties of friendship which so often unite the tenderness of childhood and the strength of rude manhood. Nothing could be more heart-breaking than to hear the poor little girl crying out, "My poor Jack! my poor Jack!" at the same time wringing her hands with convulsive grief. This was all that she could say, and all efforts to console her were only met by this sad cry.

In the meantime the victims of the accident had been conducted to the cabin of the ship's surgeon, Dr. Teats, who at once proceeded in his cruel but indispensable duties. The man most severely wounded had his arm amputated a little below the elbow; the other only saved one of his fingers. At the moment of writing this, both of the men are well enough to authorise the hope of their recovery. I could not sufficiently praise the kindness with which the unfortunate men were treated by Captain Wotton and all on board. As to Doctor Teats, he on this occasion proved his remarkable ability both as an operator and a physician.

As soon as the first shock of surprise and fright was over, the passengers took up a subscription for the sufferers, which in two hours amounted to $800. The names of the French passengers figured pre-eminently on the list. M. and Madame Yznaga, of Havana, nobly represented Spanish liberality by a contribution of $75. It is the intention of the donors to give three-fourths of the sum to the man who lost his arm and who has three children.

As may be supposed, no further rejoicing took place. At dinner the captain simply spoke a few words, which the French passengers requested me to answer. No other address was made, no toasts offered, and the evening ended in a quiet way, very different from the excitement expected in the morning. 'Man proposes, but God disposes.'

☞ The interventionists are thrusting an issue upon the people of this State, which, according to their own story, is in the last degree absurd. *If* the people of a Territory neglect or refuse to protect slave property, and *if* any wrong is suffered that a court can't remedy, and *if* a law be framed by Congress adapted to remedy the wrong, and *if* the means of execution can be devised, and *if* it will not create more wrongs than it will rectify, then Congress must pass such a law.—They have found no case of wrong yet; nor is one likely ever to happen. They give us no sketch even of the sort of law for protection they want, and we are confident they would never themselves agree on one; and yet they are as fierce and zealous as if they had a real case of wrong on hand to rectify, and knew how to do it. They remind us of the little girl that burst out into a fit of grief, to the astonishment of every one. When they asked what was the matter, she said she was thinking *if* she were grown up, and *if* she were married, and *if* she had a little baby, and *if* it should fall into the fire and get burned to death, how shocking it would be!—*Lou. Dem.*

☞ "Occasional" writes from Washington to Col. Forney's paper, that the clerk in the departments who refuses to subscribe for the Washington *Constitution*, and take it home and make it the doctrine of his political faith, will be watched, spies will be put upon his track, his words will be noted, and he will be as summarily ejected from office, on the first fitting opportunity, as if he had been found reading the *Press*, or holding a conversation with Stephen A. Douglas. Such is the Austrian despotism which prevails under an Administration claiming to be superfinely Democratic.

A WITTY REGRET.—Our friends of the *Home Journal* get off in private as many good things as they publish. In a "regret" dated some months back, Mr. Willis says, "My pen (like my pig's) is my prison. I must stay where it's off write."

☞ The small-pox has appeared at Chelsea, Mass. and several deaths have occurred.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1859.

HARPER FOR AUGUST.—We are indebted to our friend KENNEDY, of State street, for this popular Monthly. To us *Harper* is never dull. Its great variety, the evident amount of labor performed in adapting it to public taste, its neat and characteristic illustrations, make it a welcome visitant to us, as to every body else. It is entitled to its vast circulation.

KENNEDY has all the standard periodicals fresh from the press.

DON PEDRO.—A black scamp, who calls himself a native of Spain, but in reality is probably a negro, notwithstanding the notoriety given him by the newspapers, continues to victimize printers and landlords. Within the last week he has been travelling in this State, and leaves every town and village in mourning, as dusky as his own hue, over unpaid bills.

MEAT MARKET.—The North Enders will be sadly grieved to lose the convenient Meat Market of our friend D. W. HILL, which was always supplied with choice meats, but another location promised greater abundance of custom and small change, so he has opened a superior Meat Market on the corner of Front and Broadway, where he will furnish the very best meats to be found in the market.

WHITE'S DETECTOR, AND COINS OF ALL NATIONS.—Among all the publications for the detection of spurious money, for intelligence as to the solvency of moneyed institutions, as well as impressions of the various gold and silver coins, we know none better entitled to confidence and general circulation than this work. It is published simultaneously in the principal cities of the Union, and is very valuable from its intrinsic merit and reliability. Louis Linck is agent for this city and will be pleased to send on orders.

CAPITOL SALOON.—This popular Restaurant, under the proprietorship of Mr. JOHN O'HARA, having been lately renovated, is now prepared to satisfy the epicureans with the "good things" of the world. By the way, the Turtle Soup which JOHN serves up every Sunday can't be beat.—See advertisement.

THE HOLMES COUNTY FARMER.—Mr. J. B. PEEBLES, has become associated with J. A. Estill, Esq., in the editorial management of the Farmer. "Brady" is a young man of promise and we welcome him to the tripod most cordially.—[Bucyrus Forum.

We have not seen the "Farmer" on our table yet; although it should be there. It was an old favorite when we were looking out for friends through the loop-holes of the "Statesman."—Holmes is one of those Democratic counties on which there is no discount. She never lets down. We shall really be glad to have the "Farmer" among our exchanges. It has always been a good paper, and we look for improvement still under the new "regime." We should have sent ours long since, but, strange as it may appear, "Millersburg" escaped our memory at the right time, notwithstanding we have something sometimes to say of "Miller's tricks."

☞ The Columbus PRESS erroneously credits our article headed "Extremes Meet," to the Intelligencer. That paper never talks anything Bro. Marshall would regard as sound Democracy.—[Marietta Republican.

BRO. CAMPBELL will have seen that we made the AMENDE in our very next issue. We were absent the day of publication, and had not seen the proof-slip, which accounts for the mistake. We do not know that we ever saw the "Intelligencer," and certainly did not so mark the "credit." That paper must have been more familiar to the printer than to us, and the sin be on his shoulders, and those of the "Sons of Malta" who invited us to go with them to Circleville, which we did in the face of the fact that a newspaper editor has no business away from home. His work never ends. He has no respite. He rolls the stone of Sysiphus. He is on the wheel of Ixion. He empties the ocean with a seive. He sees his paper go to press, only to begin again, and fashion out the next.

ENLARGED.—The Ashland "Times" (Republican,) has been materially enlarged, and is a fine-looking paper, conducted with ability.—We perceive it uses an article from the PEOPLE'S PRESS, contradictory of some of the misrepresentations of the "Statesman," relative to the appointment of Mr. SPARROW and his report on the Treasury Defalcation. We regard this as an evidence of good taste and sound judgment, for the editor of the "Times" has discovered by this time that we are scrupulous in avoiding two evils incidental to newspaperdom, misleading friends and misrepresenting opponents. If we do not excite admiration for our adroitness we are at least entitled to respect for our honesty. The interests of no party can be advanced by a contrary course, and parties will soon become fatigued in wandering after such eccentric or wilful leaders. The "Times," although an "opposition" paper, we trust will join us in upholding the doctrine that "honesty is the best policy."

MARIETTA REPUBLICAN.—Mr. Campbell has transferred the publishing of this sterling Democratic paper to Mr. WM. SCOTT, who has placed the mechanical department in charge of Messrs. Ely P. Boring and John H. Skillington, Mr. Campbell continuing editor for the present.—The late proprietor says that he was forced to make this change by the delinquency of subscribers; and in turn, will be "forced to collect" what is due him. In noticing this strait in which our friend Campbell finds himself, we may be allowed to say that his is not an isolated case, but is a calamity to which the whole fraternity are exposed, through the inattention or indifference of subscribers. They think the amount each owes is so small, to withhold it will produce no inconvenience; but where a good many are of the same opinion, it produces an aggregate of some importance. Prompt and punctual subscribers impart spirit and nerve to a newspaper, and there is nothing that so relaxes the energies of an editor as to find subscribers delinquent and creditors clamorous. We hope our friend Campbell may have a swift and easy time in balancing his books, and find his fingers fairly tired out writing the cabalistic word "Paid."

A TIMELY PRECAUTION.—A Pedagogue who was very anxious to administer to his school the discipline of flagellation, but feeling solicitous to know what was the state of public sentiment, procured the publication of the following select scriptural texts from the Book of Proverbs. We have not since been apprised of the extent of the CATASTROPHE tickled, but believe there was raised quite an uproar in the neighborhood:

He that spareth his rod, hateth his son; but he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying, or to his destruction, or, to cause him to die.

Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child; but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him.

Withhold not correction from the child; for if thou beatest him with the rod, he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with the rod, and shalt deliver his soul from hell.

The rod and reproof give wisdom; but a child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest; yea, he shall give delight unto thy soul.

We publish these for the benefit of other schoolmasters, and those tender-hearted "parients" whose susceptibilities are very much outraged, if it become expedient to apply the rod to the extremities of their young hopefuls. The would-be Commissioners of Common Schools might not be damaged by committing some of them to memory.

The Armistice.

We are indebted to our cotemporary the *State Journal*, for intelligence that the *Post Office clique* had proposed an armistice to the popular county auditor and the other "Democratic officials." But then it takes back nothing. What it has said falsely of Mr. SPARROW'S appointment, and what it has said falsely of Mr. SPARROW'S report, it will not undertake to deny. It can well say with the fell RICHARD:

"When I look back, 'tis dangerous returning."

There are other matters on which the *Statesman* observes a grave and desperate silence, one of which is, how in the world one of the proprietors of that paper, who is Mr. BUCHANAN'S postmaster, came to change his opinion of the President, whom he called a "d——d old scoundrel," in March, 1858.

But we were speaking of the *Armistice*. The *Statesman* this morning does not abuse Mr. SPARROW. It does not even abuse his report. It denies, however, the statement of the *Journal*, "about a proposition having been made on behalf of the *Statesman*, to the county officers for a 'cessation of hostilities.'" Give that "unquestionable authority," Mr. *Journal*, and *prove* the falsehood of the *Statesman's* denial, but even the "most" "unquestionable" and irrefragable evidence of its falsehood cannot call up a blush. It has no blush. MANYPENNY'S face is as hard as a terrapin's back.

The *Statesman* has been guilty of falsehood before under similar circumstances. It no more hesitates to deny what every one knows to be a fact than it does to state an original falsehood with the hope of deceiving. Nothing seems so natural to it as *lying*, as the columns of this paper, in its many refutations, will sufficiently show. When a falsehood has been indelibly branded on the *Statesman*, it moves on to another, probably supposing the brand it wears sufficient without acknowledgment.

Now there is no doubt of overtures having been made to the "county officials," and an effort to persuade them that no reflection upon them was meant in the day-after-day tirades of abuse of Mr. SPARROW and denunciations of his appointment. But the people don't bite. They look another way. The course of the "county officials" is approved, and the appointment of Mr. SPARROW is confirmed by the people. The *Statesman* would like to crawfish but that is not its game. It would rather pretend that it never said a word of reproach to the "county officials" and therefore had nothing to take back.

But beware the snake in the grass. Whenever it can strike, its envenomed barb will sting. We have reason to know that the County Auditor, who comes before the people again for a nomination, don't care the snap of his finger for their hostility, for this is not the first time he has experienced it, but they dare not strike openly. They want a practical armistice although ashamed to acknowledge they sought it. With the generosity of LOUIS NAPOLEON to FRANCIS JOSEPH, grant it, JOHN. You don't know how much they love you!—[City Fact.

Something about Glass Houses.

While the *Statesman* is eagerly questioning the *State Journal* as to certain financial arrangements by which the latter establishment passed into former and the present hands, it entirely overlooks the interrogatories that have been from time to time put to itself respecting the mode by which its own animals upon the policy of the administration and zealous support of Anti-Lecomptonism were converted into a subservient acquiescence in the former, and dumb silence with regard to the latter. How and why the present Postmaster of Columbus was reinstated? Why Cox voted for the English Conference Bill? What arrangement was made that the *Statesman* should receive the government advertising and be recognized as the special organ of the administration at Columbus? What changed to suddenly the *Miller* appreciation of President BUCHANAN? What portion and how much of the *Pennsylvanian's* "spoils" or any other it was to share, in consideration of its new tactics? What changed MANYPENNY'S Democracy since the 16th March, 1858, when at the Theater at this place he was reading out of the party all those who did not stand then and there on the Anti-Lecompton platform, and was for closing the books? What interest were these unselfish patriots, MANYPENNY and MILLER, to have in the public contracts if restored? What they were paid for the keen interest manifested for such restoration, and to retaliate on prominent Democrats and read them out of the party because they opposed such restoration? These are questions, the answers to which would be quite as interesting, as who paid for the *Journal*, and how many prominent Republicans subscribed to give it a good start under the Republican branch of the "MILLER family."

James H. Baker, formerly Secretary of the State of Ohio, is now the candidate of the Republican party for the Secretaryship in Minnesota. Baker is a lively, whole-souled, good fellow, and we hope he may succeed.—*Columbus Gazette.*

"JIM'S" a fast b'hoy. The Republicans of Ohio wouldn't renominate him for Secretary of State, so he went to Minnesota, where his savings as Fund Commissioner enabled him to speculate in lands, as he had a sort of speculative turn in stationery while Secretary here. He is very versatile, as he was so stringent a Know Nothing it took him three days to make up his mind to run on the same ticket with Gov. CHASE, who was unwilling to debar naturalized citizens of the right of voting for twenty-one years. But he did make up his mind and was swept into office by the great avalanche. He now leans like the Indian tree, that was *so straight*; he introduced a resolution in the Minnesota Republican Convention denouncing the Massachusetts amendment. There are lots of foreign-born voters in Minnesota.

THE SENATOR FROM WARREN.—We learn with pleasure that LAUREN SMITH, Esq., the able and amiable Senator from Warren and Butler, was re-nominated by the Democratic Convention, at Mason, on Friday last. There was not a gentleman in the Senate of the last Legislature who entitled himself to such a compliment more than Mr. SMITH—for certainly none evinced a stronger will to be guided by his own sense of right, or more matured his opinions on the various questions before him than he did. He was most sedulous and faithful in attending to the interests of his constituents, and on all questions involving the general interests of the State, he gave them his earnest and thorough attention, governed by his unfaltering desire to do what he thought right. Modest to a degree, and distrustful of himself in debate, he was rather retiring, and more seldom obtruded his views upon the Senate than men of less judgment and greater pretensions. He had the respect and regard of his fellow Senators, and will be welcomed back again, for we entertain no doubt of his election.

WHETHER IT THERE.—The *Statesman*, a short time since, spoke of the New York *Times* as "a leading Republican organ." The Summit *Democracy* taking its cue, speaks of it as "the leading Republican newspaper in the United States." It is thus the *Statesman* takes in its Democratic friends. The New York *Times*, in its own advertisement, disclaims any political relation with any party, but claimed to be *independent* of all parties. It is thus the *Statesman* deceives its friends, who will have many sins to *answer for* if they take what it says for granted.

The Democracy are moving.—*Statesman.*
Will they take you along?

The Wheat Crop and Trade.

During the week ending July 23, there had been shipped to foreign countries from the port of New York $11,000 worth of wheat and $135,000 worth of flour. If this were an average, it would amount to the respectable sum of $572,000 for wheat and $7,500,000 for flour annually. It is anticipated, however, that the fall exports will be unusually heavy, there is a greater surplus of wheat than in any former year, and that this surplus must seek a foreign market at some price, and consequently will be exported. The excess of the present crop over the greatest ever known before is set down at 25,000,000 bushels, and it is estimated that the total will reach in round numbers 200,000,000 bushels. Assuming the home consumption at four bushels per head, with a population of 30,000,000, amounting to 125,000,000 bushels, it will leave 75,000,000 bushels for export. This reduces to an absolute certainty, that flour will be cheap during the present year, a desideratum with the population, whatever it may be to speculators and traders, for, as has been well remarked, "cheap and abundant food is the first essential to successful industry, prosperous enterprise and increasing population." At $1 per bushel for wheat, the individual cost for the staff of life for one year will be but $4, which will place it within the power of every one to procure, and from this may be estimated the comparative prosperity of the country. Cheapness of the necessaries of life rather than exaggerated prices tends to that prosperity. So long as high prices are maintained to supply the demand at home, they will rule too high for shipment. But shipments must begin, and they govern the home market, falling to a point that those shipments can be made to realize a profit. This will rule until the surplus of 75,000,000 bushels wheat surplus over and above what will be required for home consumption shall have been exhausted, by which time another crop will be coming on, if not already here.

With regard to the prospects of the foreign trade in grain, a careful observer makes the following speculative remarks:

There are those who look for a further fall in grain in Europe. But there are many reasons for anticipating the very reverse. The product of the grain bearing countries of Europe must be affected by the enormous diversion of labor from agriculture which has been caused by the war. Neither the English nor the French harvests are yet out of danger. The Russian crop, we know, has suffered from drought. And even supposing that the European crops prove everywhere as bountiful as they were last year, the price of wheat in England is very low at present; very considerably below the average for the past ten years. On the whole, the weight of probability is rather in favor of prices in Europe than against them, and the prospect is fair for a grain export from hence this fall greater than the largest heretofore known.

A New Sect—"The Broad Church."

The recent movement of Dr. BELLOWES, and other Unitarian Ministers in the East, to inaugurate a new sect to be denominated the *Broad Church* is creating something of an excitement in the religious world. It is now said that this new organization is to have a seminary to propagate its peculiar faith at Antioch College, in this State, an institution founded by the Christian denomination, but for the last two or three years under the auspices of HORACE MANN, its President, and a Unitarian in sentiment, is fast drifting into the *tone* of the day. The New York *Times*, denying the connection of the Rev. Dr. FROTHINGHAM, of that city, in this new plan to regenerate the *Universe*, says:

"It is certainly nothing more than natural that any sensible man should feel a decided flush of inward indignation at finding himself described as a participator in such a rhapsodical scheme as this; and there can be no excuse for the fixing of such an imputation upon any man without due inquiry and full warrant of fact. The scheme itself, however, rhapsodical as it is, is by no means more unpractical than many of the forms in which the religious uneasiness and discontent of the age have already found expression. There is nothing in the vision of a Unitarian Cathedral, hung with pink silk, blessed with the tinkling of silver bells, and the twinkling of waxen tapers and haunted with the chanting voices of respectable Boston gentlemen, disguised in copes of brocade and stoles of rustling satin, more intensely absurd than the realities of such an organization for instance as that of the Irvingites in England.

* * *

"Should anybody, therefore, really undertake to carry out the ideas which Mr. Frothingham so properly repudiates, it is by no means to be taken for granted that nobody would be found to follow him."

FARM PRODUCTS OF FAIRFIELD COUNTY.—The farm products of Fairfield County in 1858, were as follows:

Wheat, acres sown	[illegible]	Product	[illegible] bush.
Rye " "	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Barley " "	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Buckwheat " "	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Corn " "	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Oats " "	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Potatoes " "	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Hay " "	[illegible]	"	[illegible] tons.

The average yield of wheat to the acre was 9¼ and of corn 19 bushels.

The largest yield of wheat in the County for the last ten years was in 1856, which averaged 18 1-5 bushel, and for corn in 1856, which averaged a fraction under 60 bushels to the acre.

DEATH OF GOV. GAYLE.—The Mobile *Advertiser* of the 22d instant says: "It is our painful duty to announce the death of the Hon. JOHN GAYLE, one of the most honored and esteemed of our old citizens. This sad event occured yesterday morning at his residence in Jacksonville." He was a distinguished Whig politician of the State of Alabama, held several important State offices, and was at one time the Whig candidate for U. S. Senator in opposition to the Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, receiving 55 against 73 votes for Mr. KING.

KILLED IN MEXICO.—Dr. EDSON DENNY OLDS, formerly of Circleville, the youngest son of Dr. E. B. OLDS, was killed by a cannon ball near Tacubaya, Mexico, on the 2d of April last. He joined one of the revolutionary armies of Mexico, at Monterey, in 1858, in the capacity of surgeon. On the morning of the 2d day of April, the army to which he was attached, marched from Tacubaya to attack the city of Mexico, and met the Conservative army at San Cosme, where a commanding ensued, during which Dr. OLDS was struck by a cannon ball, died in a few minutes, and was buried at Tacubaya by his friends.

☞ Letters have passed between Hon. WILLIAM DENNISON, jr., and Judge RANNEY, candidates for Governor, making arrangements for a joint canvass of the State. The time fixed is between the 5th and 20th of September, pre-engagements of Mr. DENNISON preventing a more extended tour. From the well known courtesy of both gentlemen we doubt not that the discussions which may be presented to their hearers will be able, dignified and courteous.

☞ The firm of BEKAN & KNEISSNER, proprietors of the *National Democrat*, published at London, has been dissolved, Mr. KNEISSNER having disposed of his interest to his late partner, with the intention, as we understand, of establishing a paper elsewhere. The *Democrat*, which, under the management of the late firm, had become one of the institutions of Madison County, will in future be conducted by Mr. BEKAN, and we trust with that success which has heretofore marked its course. Both gentlemen have our best wishes for their prosperity.

Virtue does not attract imitation, unless the person who gives the pattern be beloved as well as esteemed.

Every man likes to be taken for a gentleman and yet no man likes to be charged as one—in an hotel bill.

The gentleman who has been trying to raise the wind finds himself blown all over the town.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FARTHER POINT, July 29.—The steamship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool on the 20th inst., passed this point to-day, bound up for Quebec.

The papers contain nothing additional in regard to the basis of the peace.

The discontent resulting from Napoleon's hasty course, was apparently on the increase, particularly in Italy.

The Queen of Portugal is dead.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says, that both of the Emperors are convinced that the basis of peace agreed upon by them is in many respects impracticable. The English Journals continue to ridicule the terms of the peace. The *Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, attacks the proceedings at Villa Franca with some severity.

The Paris correspondent of the *News* says, there is a feeling of disappointment, and even of indignation, among many who took a sincere interest in the object of the war. The Emperor has seriously lowered himself in the opinion of all classes.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says, the representatives of Austria, France and Sardinia will soon meet at Zurich to conclude the treaty of peace.

There will be no Congress of the great powers called to ratify the treaty, the Emperor of France and of Austria having agreed to settle the difficulties without the interven tion of neutral powers.

FARTHER POINT, July 30.—In the House of Lords on the 18th the debate was confined to the despatches between England and Prussia in regard to the war. In the House of Commons, Lord Jno. Russell stated that the subject of the Stadt Dutchies was under consideration by the law officers of the crown, who, pending their decision, recommend the renewal of the former treaty for six months.

Mr. Gladstone introduced his annual exchequer budget. The following are the principal figures: Revenue of the year, $65,467,000; expenditures of the year, $64,663,000; estimated revenue of the current year, $64,340,000; estimated expenditure, $69,207,000. Mr. Gladstone, proposed to add four pence to the income tax on incomes over £150, and a half penny on incomes between £150 and 100. The debate which followed was favorable to the scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone to increase the revenue. The consideration of the Budget in its details was fixed for the 21st inst.

It was announced in the House of Lords on the 19th that the subject of telegraphic communication with Gibraltar, America and the West coast of Africa, was receiving the serious attention of the Government.

In the House of Commons Mr. Horseman gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution providing that works for the country defence shall be provided for otherwise than by annual vote of the Parliament.

The announcement of peace is said to have caused signs of commercial improvement.

FRANCE.—The Paris flour market was dull, and wheat was lower.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says, the greatest activity prevailed all along the French coast. The channel coast was being fortified and from Cherbourg to Dunkirk, earth batteries were being constructed at the distance of every 3,000 yards.

The Paris *Pays* says, the whole Imperial Guards, a division of the infantry of the line and a battalion of Chasseurs, selected from the different corps of the army of Italy, had received orders to march immediately for Paris, where they will receive a distinguished reception.

On the Paris Bourse rentes closed on the 19th at 68f. 20c.

ITALY.—There were strong indications of discontent in some parts of Italy. Great agitation existed at Florence. The Provisional government of Tuscany had issued a proclamation describing the basis of peace as betraying the fairest hopes that the Tuscan government participated in and were the sentiments of the people, and declaring that the Tuscans will not be replaced under the yoke and influence of Austria against her will and rights.

The *Le Nord* says, that a French corps of 40,000 will remain in Italy until the re-organization of the country according to the treaty of Villa Franca.

The Piedmontese correspondent of the *Daily News* says that fresh Piedmontese troops are going to Romagna with Napoleon's consent, to maintain order and take from the Pope all hope of recovering it by the help of the Swiss guards. The most important towns of the Roman States had sent a deputation to confer with Garibaldi in regard to the condition of affairs.

Modena and Parma are said to be in a state of revolt.

The Austrian troops remain in their positions the same as if peace had not been declared. Orders had been given to some of the French ships of war to protect Frenchmen and their property in Tuscany in case of need.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says, it has never been intended to support by the French army the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

It was reported that Sardinia has recalled its representatives from Tuscany and Modena, and that the Provisional Government of Tuscany and Modena are organizing a force to oppose the return of the Dukes.

Chevalier Pertgi had been sent from Florence to Paris on a special mission.

The *Times'* correspondent says, that the news of the Peace produced the greatest exasperation and defection at Turin. The Emperor was accused of being a traitor to Italy; his portraits had to be withdrawn from view in the shop windows to prevent them from being broken. The *Opinion* of Turin manifests dissatisfaction at Venice being allowed to remain in the hands of Austria.

The government of Lombardy had cautioned the editors of the Press against using invectives against the recent events and recommended them to assume sentiments of moderation under pain of suppression.

PRUSSIA.—The Prince Regent had issued an order of the day to the army expressing satisfaction with the treaty of peace and the conclusion of the war.

General Wrangle had been removed from the command of the army which was to have been concentrated on the Rhine.

NAPLES.—Four thousand Swiss troops had left the Neapolitan service and gone home. The disbandonment of many more was expected. Large bodies of troops were concentrating at Naples.

The *Times'* city article says, that the general feeling in regard to the budget can be said to be completely satisfactory. It is to be regretted, however, that there is not even allusion to an export duty on coal, the equalization of sugar duties, &c. The necessity that the income tax shall be all levied in half a year is disputed.

The *Le Nord* says, that although the preliminaries of the treaty of peace have been arranged by the principals at Villa Franca it will be definitely drawn up at Zurich, and will then be officially communicated to the courts of Europe, in obedience to those organic and international stipulations which form a part of the public law of Europe.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 29.—The Steamship Ocean Queen, from Southampton on the 20th and the Needles on the 21st, was intercepted off Cape Race this morning.

No general news has been received. The following are the commercial advices:

Manchester advices unfavorable. Markets dull but steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Richardson & Spence report flour dull. French brands are offered at a further reduction in price. American flour sells 10s@12s 6d. Wheat quiet, but firm; western red 8s 6d; white 9s@9s 6d. Corn dull; European has slightly declined owing to the heavy arrivals, sales of mixed and yellow at 5@10d@6s 3d, and white 6s@7s 9d. The harvest prospects were favorable.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The circulars report the provision market dull and lower. Beef heavy. Lard steady and in rather more demand at 54s@56s. Tallow [illegible]

The following summary of news is furnished: The Emperor Napoleon had arrived at Paris.

Austrian funds were buoyant, and subscribers to the new Austrian loan had been released from their obligations.

A new ministry had been formed at Turin, [illegible] being constituted Minister of War, and President of the Council.

The Bank of Berlin had lowered the rates of discount to 4 per cent.

The budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Gladstone, had been presented to Parliament. Its figures show a deficiency of five million pound sterling. Mr. Gladstone prefers taxation to any other means to meet the deficit; he proposes to add four per cent. to the income, to duties on malt spirits, and tea and sugar exempt.

—The Delaware *Gazette*, speaking of the drouth in that county, says: "The greater portion of the corn and potatoes are already injured beyond hope of recovery. In some situations, however, corn that has been well attended and was not injured by the frost, is still looking well—and the same remark will apply to late planted potatoes. Hay throughout the county does not exceed half a crop, and the pastures are rapidly drying up.

Why was Beethoven like opium? Because he was a great composer.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Advices received here from Nicaragua, give the assurance of a fair prospect of a satisfactory settlement of the transit difficulties, and speak in confident terms of the ability of General Jeares to secure the rejection by Congress of the article in the *Lamar Zelada*, which is objected to by our Government.

The treasury balance on the 25th was nearly $5,600,000; the receipts for the week ending on that day are $2,252,000; the amount of drafts paid $1,616,000; of drafts issued, $2,114,000.

The amount of increase over the former week is $132,000.

A letter from Superintendent Johnson has been received at the Indian Bureau, in which, speaking of the difficulty between the Pawnee Indians and the citizens of Nebraska, he says no white persons have been killed, but the whites have killed two Indians and wounded one; the Indians making no resistance when they were approached by the citizens, who were more culpable in producing the difficulty than the Indians. The newspaper accounts, he says, are greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Cushman, the recently appointed minister to the Argentine Confederation, received his instructions to-day and started on his destination.

ST. LOUIS, July 29, 9.30 P. M.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat* says three men arrived at St. Joseph, bringing $12,500 in gold dust. These parties disposed of eight thousand dollars at Omaha, making a total of twenty thousand five hundred dollars from the Kansas mines.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die* to-night. The Constitution was adopted by a vote of 34 to 13, all Democrats voting against, and refusing to sign it.

PORTLAND, July 29.—Last night the Machine shop of Mr. Geo. Hall, on Fourth street, was completely destroyed by fire, together with the Last Factory of Mr. Moore, the Blacksmith shop of Stephen Noyes, the Cooper shop of Geo. McLellan, and a considerable quantity of lumber.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—The steamship Granada, from Havana on the 26th, via Key West, has arrived here. Sugar dull but unchanged. Sterling exchange 113¾@112; exchange on New York 5 per cent.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Cassius M. Clay spoke to a large and silent audience at Covington, Kentucky, to-night. He took neither sides. He denounced Bell and Magoffin as political quacks. His speech was straight out Republican, and he called upon the non-slave holders of Kentucky to prepare to share in a national triumph of the Republicans next fall.

NEW YORK, July 30.—In relation to the New church scheme reported to be favored by prominent Unitarian Ministers, the Rev. Mr. Osgood makes a positive refutation of the Evening *Post's* story, concerning his connection therewith, in a spicy and sarcastic letter. He also explains the discourse of Dr. Bellows, which gave rise to the report of his meaning, having been misapprehended for his using the word catholic in the philosophic instead of the ritual sense, and nothing having been said by him to justify the statement that he favors any new hierarchacy or any revival of the old pageantry. In conclusion Mr. Osgood says, he should be very glad to see a new Catholic church of the true stamp arise.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—The following letter from President Buchanan was received this morning by the Hon. Wilson McCandless:

"BEDFORD SPRINGS, 29th of July, 1859.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your kind note of the 29th inst., with a leader from the *Post*. Whilst I appreciate as it deserves the ability and friendship displayed in the editorial, I yet regret it has been published. My determination—not under any circumstances to become a candidate for re-election—is final and conclusive. My best judgment and strong inclination unite in favor of this course. To cast doubts upon my predetermined purpose is calculated to impair my influence in carrying out important measures, and afford a pretext for saying that these have been dictated by a desire to be re-nominated. With kindest regards, &c., I remain, sincerely and respectfully, your friend,

(Signed) "JAMES BUCHANAN."

BOSTON, July 30.—The express train from New Bedford and Fall River this morning ran into a private carriage which was crossing the track near North Bridgewater. A lady and child, who were in the carriage, were instantly killed, and the other occupants, a gentleman and lady, received fatal injuries. The names of the parties have not been ascertained.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Information has been received at the State Department that proper steps have been taken by the Chinese government to carry into effect the arrangements by Ex-Minister Reed, for the payment of the various claims of American citizens, amounting to about $700,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Prof. Wise made an ascension from Washington Square at 11 o'clock to-day. He intends descending at or near Lafayette, Indiana, [illegible] arrangements are made to re-inflate, and where he will again ascend and proceed eastward.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—There is not much change to note in the river since last night. Weather cool with slight rain since 11 o'clock and indications of its continuance all day.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The Overland mail arrived here last night.

Reports indicate the election of Major Dodge as a delegate to Congress from Carson Valley.

The loss by the fire on the 5th amounts to $100,000.

There is much excitement in Nevada and Eldorado counties in consequence of gold discoveries on Walker River, east Sierra, Nevada.

The bark Messenger Bird, which left Rio Janeiro mysteriously, some months ago, was at Tobita in the middle of May, from whence the captain shipped two hundred thousands pounds of coffee to San Francisco, by the ship William, which was seized by the Sheriff on account of the real owners. It was reported that the captain had already realized fifty thousand dollars on the cargo.

The sloop-of-war Warren left San Francisco on the 5th, for Panama.

The Fort Smith *Times* says, that the Creek and Cherokee Indians have opened hostilities in consequence of murders committed by the former.

Four hundred Creeks were armed, awaiting the movements of the Cherokees.

LOVELAND, O., July 31.—The heavy rains today caused a rapid rise in the streams, washing about two hundred feet under the track of the Little Miami R. R., at Foster's crossing. The track was let down considerably, but men are now at work on the break, and it will be O. K. in a few hours.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The construction of the Washington National Monument, after a suspension of several years, is about to be resumed. Systems to raise funds for the prosecution of the work have been put in operation, and it is purposed to request the Postmasters throughout the country to give their aid to the enterprise by placing boxes within their respective offices for the reception of contributions and forwarding the returns to Washington. A few cents a month from the thirty thousand Post-Offices would suffice in a few years to raise the staff to its intended height.

The Postmasters of many of the principal cities, including those of New York, Washington, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Charleston, have already expressed their readiness to lend it a cordial co-operation.

The Postmaster General has written a letter to Lieut. Ives, the Engineer in charge of the monument, in which he says, it is the privilege of Postmasters and others associated with the postal service, in common with all other citizens, to give to this enterprise such support as their judgments and feelings may prompt as citizens and not as officers; that their influence will be invoked, and, I doubt not, that in this laudable endeavor worthily to illustrate and perpetuate the fame of the Father of his Country, they will yield none in the promptness and earnestness of their co-operation.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—Hon. Richard Rush died in this city on Saturday morning, aged seventy-nine.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—The St. Joseph *Journal* of the 30th learns that a band of fifty Omaha Indians were attacked by a large party of Sioux one hundred miles from Decatur, Nebraska, on the 23d. Seventeen were killed and seventeen wounded. The Omahas took five Sioux scalps.

CLEVELAND, August 1.—A Wool Fair will be held here on the 4th inst. Public sale will take place on the 5th. Fine samples of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan are already exhibited.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamer Northern Light has arrived, with dates from Aspinwall to the 23 inst. Gen. Lamar is a passenger.

The dates from Valparaiso are to July 3d. Chili had agreed to pay $15,000 indemnity to the owners of the American ship Franklin, detained at Lalcahuano in 1832.

The town of Ancoal had been nearly destroyed by fire; loss $50,000.

Callao dates to July 12th, state that the late attempt at revolution in South Peru had been put down, and an amnesty granted. Gen. Castillo and Dr. Ureta are reported as having been defeated by the government forces.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Col. Sim Johnson, one of the editors of the late Washington *Union*, who several months ago was appointed Consul to Havre, has tendered his resignation. The office, however, is not open for competition. So numerous have the applications for situations in the Census Bureau already become, that in order to facilitate responses thereto, printed forms have been prepared, stating that no additional clerical force will be required until next year.

Secretary Toucey has returned from his northern trip. A letter received from Secretary Floyd, who is now at the Virginia Springs, states that his health is slowly improving.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & SON.

COLUMBUS, August 3, 1859.

Wheat, red, ℔ bush.	90	Hams	12@13c
do white do	1 00	Dried beef	12@14
Flour, ℔ barrel	[illegible] 00	Pork, Mess	$15 00
Corn, ℔ bushel	65	Hogs	4 [illegible] 00
Rye, ℔ bushel	75	Potatoes ℔ bushel	1 [illegible] 1 75
Oats, ℔ bushel	30	Turnips, ℔ bushel	20
Clover Seed ℔ bush.	5 00	Onions, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Timothy " do	2 00	Apples, green, ℔ bush.	1 [illegible]
Beans, ℔ bush.	1 00	Apples, dried, ℔ bush.	2 00
Sugar ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Peaches pared, ℔ bu.	4 00
Molasses	[illegible]	Beeswax, ℔ ℔	25
Butter, ℔ ℔	10	Wool, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	10	Feathers, ℔ ℔	40
Cheese ℔ ℔	10	Chickens, alive, ℔ pair	25
Lard ℔ ℔	14	Chickens dressed, ℔ ℔	6
Tallow, ℔ ℔	10	Turkey, alive, each	[illegible]
Salt, ℔ bbl.	1 75	Turkeys, dressed, ℔ ℔	6
Rock salt	[illegible] 00	Whiskey, ℔ gallon	[illegible]
Hides, ℔ ℔	5½	Hay, ℔ ton	10 00@12 00
White Fish per bbl.	10 00	Wood, ℔ cord	1 [illegible] 2 00
Mackerel No 1	20 00	Potash, ℔ bbl.	4 [illegible] 5 00
" No 2	17 00	Rio Coffee	12@14c
" No 3	13@14	Rice	[illegible]
Tea	50, 75, 100		

Markets.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—The market for wheat is active and prices firmer, though not quotably higher; sales of 3,000 bu prime white at $1 16; 600 do good at $1 14; 350 do do at $1 12; 600 do do red at $1 06. Corn steady and firm at 80@82c. Rye advanced to 80c for prime. Barley unchanged. Oats in brisk demand at 45c for new and 48@50c for old. Flour unchanged with a firm feeling and fair local demand; sales of 1,600 bbls at $4 90@5 00 for superfine and $5@5 25 for extra. Whisky firm with a good demand; sales of 300 bbls at 24@24½c. Provisions—6,000 tierces hams in pails sold at $7 70 per hundred pounds. The demand for sugar is firm at 7@7½c. Molasses firm at 36c. Coffee steady at 11¼@11⅝c.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Flour heavy; sales of 7,000 bbls. Wheat higher; sales 4,000 bushel at an advance of 1@2c, red $1 20@1 28, white $1 42. Corn declining old mixed 78c. Pork heavy at $15 for mess and $10.75 for prime. Lard heavy. Whisky lower at 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—The flour market continues dull; sales for export of 1,000 bbls of good brands superfine at $5 00; old stock offered at $5; sales to the trade from the lowest figure up to $6 75 for common and fancy. Rye flour and cornmeal dull at $3 75 for former, and $3 62 for latter. Wheat—small sales of 2,700 bu at $1 20@1 25 for red, and $1 30@1 33 for white. Rye steady at 79c. Corn comes forward slowly, but very little demand; sales of yellow at 79@80c. Oats plenty and dull, 4,000 bu of prime Pennsylvania old sold at 35@38c, and new at 50c. Whisky dull at 26@26c.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—Flour firm; the market closed with an advancing tendency for Howard street and Ohio. Wheat firm and unchanged; 10,000 bushel sold. Corn very dull; at a decline of 2@3c; sales of white and yellow at 75@78c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady.

New York Cattle Market.

[From the Tribune's Cattle Market of Wednesday.]

NEW YORK, August 2.

There were 2,234 head of Beef Cattle yarded in 44th street to-day, with a few to come for the supply of market this week. A very large proportion of them were of inferior and medium grades, and owing to scarcity of such Cattle as are wanted by the first class retail market butchers, the brokers made a strong move toward getting an advance upon the rates at which such Cattle sold last week, meeting, however, with but poor success. Up to one o'clock there had been very few Cattle sold, and then it was so extremely hot that buyers and sellers seemed to prefer the shade, so that the market had very little appearance of animation till near night.

We doubt whether sales were any in advance of last Tuesday—that is, 10@10½c nett per ℔ for the best bullocks in the pens, and we are pretty certain that those of pretty fair quality for summer retailing could be had in any number at less than 10c. The sales of the day closed with a good stock on hand for to-morrow, of all grades but the best, at last week's rates.

☞ Buy AYER'S AGUE CURE for Intermittents, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.—Are you sick, no matter what organ is affected, depend upon it the *blood*, which is the food and sustenance of every organ, is full of corruption! My Scandinavian Blood Pills and Blood Purifier break up the source of disease in the fluids of the body. They purge and purify the elements of the blood. Hence their quick and complete cures in dyspepsia, scrofula, eruptions, fits, tumors, nervousness, kidney complaints, piles, low fevers, debility, rheumatism, headache, want of sexual vigor, &c., &c. These remedies are astonishing the whole medical world.—*See advertisement.*

CITY NOTICES.

MCCOY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated; and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

BIRMINGHAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, June 23, 1859.

PROF. SAMUEL I. MCCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that your's surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the State. As to the penmanship department you have no rival at home, and but few equals in the country.

E. SHAFFER,

Formerly teacher of chirography in Duff's College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's building, town street, near Fourth.

"If music be the food of love, play on,
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

☞ E. F. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in Warm weather.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in Columbus. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the corks fly.—MORGAN deserves the liberal custom he has.

SODA.—That marble fountain of our poetical friend J. M. DUNNE on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in copious jets, and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the Gwynne Block!

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. C. CHITTENDEN on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

C. A. WAGNER, dealer in Fruits, Preserves, Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of game and such delicacies as are to be secured by constant attention. The Saloon is in "good condition." No. 21 East State Street.

☞ SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co's., celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed unequaled.

☞ DR. J. STEWART has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

☞ Hats are of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at RUDISILL'S if you want a superior article.

☞ FASSIG'S Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made ours for the last two or three years.

☞ ROBBINS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "JOHN" says that he don't care if putty is three cents a pound more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

☞ CHARLEY BREYFOGLE is sending out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in want of the Spring style for summer wear should look in.

☞ FRANK HERTFAGE, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

Sensation Books.

L'AMOUR. By Michelet.
The Roman Question. By E. About.
The Two Paths. By Ruskin.
At the New Book Store.
J. H. RILEY & CO.

CAPITOL SALOON AND RESTAURANT
(Under the Goodale House.)

HAVING completely renovated the establishment, and recently received new supplies of **LIQUORS AND CIGARS,**

The Proprietor begs leave to announce to the public and his friends, that he is ready to wait upon them, and furnish anything in the line of his business.

His RESTAURANT is in full operation, with the best cook in the city.

The Bar is attended in person, and with the most native assistants.

Turtle Soup Served up every Sunday.

JOHN O'HARA, Proprietor.

The Westport Border Star,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WESTPORT, MO.

TERMS.—1 Copy 1 year $2; 1 Copy 6 months $1; 10 Copies 1 year $15; 10 Copies 6 months $8.

FOR THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, Immediately on the Great Thoroughfare to Santa Fe.

This is the first point in the States that is reached by travelers from the Plains and from the Rocky Mountains, from Utah, from New Mexico, and FROM THE NEWLY FOUND GOLD MINES!

Our facilities for obtaining late and reliable intelligence from the great Western Territories are unsurpassed by any press on the borders. We have resident correspondents at Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Conexos, Salt Lake, Omaha, Fort Scott, Leavenworth, and all the most important points of western commerce.

It is the determination of the proprietors to make the Border Star

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

And to further this object they will spare neither labor nor expense.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

Is under the control of H. M. MCCARTY, late of Kentucky, who has made the "STAR" not only one of the best NEWS JOURNALS in the West, but one that has taken no mean rank as A GAZETTE OF LITERATURE, COMMERCE AND POLITICS.

Orders for the "BORDER STAR" will be attended to if left with the editor of the People's Press.

E. BASSETT LANGDON, Attorney at Law,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Office No. 10 West Third street.

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

SPENCER HOUSE,
By Pratt and Metcalf,
COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,
jy21] CINCINNATI, O.

BUCKEYE HOUSE.
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.
A first rate stable connected with the premises. Superior accommodations for travelers. Regular Boarders entertained at reasonable rates. The Bar and Restaurant supplied with the best of everything. June 2.

E. D. COOKE. JAMES TAYLOR.

COOKE & TAYLOR.
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity that they have opened a CUSTOM SHOP, and are ready to execute all orders in the line of Tailoring. We respectfully solicit the patronage of our old Customers as well as new ones. THEIR LOC. No. 109 South High street.

LATEST BOOKS.
Mountain. By the author of Self for the Sufferer.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Hours with my Pastor. By Rev. Phelps.
The Convalescent. By N. P. Willis.
Life of Baron Steuben.
Napoleon's Ideas.
Prairie Farming in America.
June 8, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers.
FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and open Ditches, and especially with Tiles; including Tables of Rain Fall. By Henry F. French.
A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horse keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)
For sale at the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Attention, Republicans!
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Morphy in Europe.
Agnel's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Kenny's Manual of Chess.
Chess and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe.
Staunton's Chess Tournament.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,
In the Basement of "the Goodale House,"
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Every luxury brought to this market, constantly received, and prepared in the most acceptable manner.

He has a French Cook,
Who has had long experience and the best instruction in his business.

The Capitol Saloon,
Connected with the Restaurant, is a favorite resort, and where every variety of wines and liquors are kept of the very best quality.
The cigars have been selected with great care, and are of the choicest most expensive varieties.
June 21.

WM. DENNISON
—AND—
H. B. CARRINGTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Office, Nos. 1 and 2 Odeon Building. Special attention given to the Law of Patents and Insurance. [1y14

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.
CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Wines and Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free lunch daily from 10½ a. m. to 12 m. One of EXERT'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been secured, and the services of a fine performer make the saloon one of the best in the city.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital $200,000, Assets $204,000.
Offices 237 Broadway, 50 Wall Street N.Y.
This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and Cargoes in Port, Household Furniture, and other personal Property generally against Loss or Damage by Fire.
JOSIAH W. BAKER, President.
JOHN BUDINE, Vice President.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.
DWIGHT BANNISTER, Agent.
may28 Columbus Ohio.

Cheap Dry Goods.
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market.
Silks, Delaines, Challies, Lawns, Berages, Robes, Calicoes,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles.
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.
may 18. J. C. CHITTENDEN.

NEW LAW BOOKS.
VOLUMES SMITH'S NEW YORK COURT of Appeals.
Vol. 2 Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports.
Vol. 9 Gray's Massachusetts Reports.
Vol. 21 Howard's United States Court Reports.
Vols. 1, 2 and 3 Smith's Bench Reports.
Vol. 8 Ohio Supreme Court Reports.
Parson's Laws of Business, for Business men.
Matthews' Guardians' Guide.
Holman & Disbrow's Guide, Treatise and Forms.
For sale at the New Bookstore.
J. H. RILEY & Co.
N. B.—A full supply of Law Books of the latest editions always on hand. [1y14

New and Good Books.
DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
Burlamaqui's Natural and Politic Law.
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England. New Ed. with additions.
Poems: By Wm. Cullen Bryant.
Diary of Lady Morgan.
Home Memories.
Sea Yarns.
Dream Land.
The Pioneer Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and Infants.
Trust Him and Friends.
Douglas Jerrold.
Arago's Memoirs.
Life and Travels of Herodotus.
For sale at the New Book Store.
june29 J. H. RILEY & Co.

DESHLER ICE.
Charles G. Deshler is serving his customers with Superior Ice. He expects to be delivered regularly, and the ice is not more frosted. His carriages will run throughout the season.
June 15.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
Notary Public
AND
COLLECTOR.
Office 21 High Street, Savage's Block.
☞ First class Fire and Life Insurance Companies represented. All business attended to promptly. [1y14

J. A. LESTER.] [DAVID C. [illegible]

CLARENDON HOTEL,
CORNER OF SEVENTH & POPLAR STS.
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Opposite the Pacific Railroad Depot.
J. A. LESTER & CO., PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, - - $1 50 PER DAY.
☞ All Baggage taken to and from the Depot Free of Charge. All persons stopping at the Clarendon Hotel will be conveyed to all Railroad Depots in the city on the Railroad Lines of Omnibuses, FREE OF CHARGE.

FRESH MEATS! FRESH MEATS!!
D. W. HILL.
Columbus Meat Market,
North-East Cor. of Broad and Front Sts.
Has constantly choice fresh and salted Beef, Pork, Mutton, Lamb, &c., which his Ice chests enable him to keep sweet in the warmest weather.
Market attended regularly, where his customers will be served with the choicest meats to be procured in the country.
Thankful for the liberal custom by his patrons, he endeavors will be to merit its continuation.
June 30.

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
CASTINGS,
MILL GEARING,
MACHINERY,
—ALSO—
RAILROAD WORK.
P. AMBOS, Treas. CHAS. AMBOS, Supt.
June 23-tf

E. CORNELISON,
TUNER
AND REPAIRER OF
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
Columbus, Ohio.
[illegible]
Also, particular attention paid to
TUNING AND REPAIRING ORGANS.
☞ Orders left at Seltzer & Webster's Music Store, will receive prompt attention.

1859.
Ohio White Sulphur Springs,
Open to visitors seeking health or pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OVER 400 VISITORS.
[illegible]
For Room or other information, address
A. WILSON & WILSON, Jr.
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio.
June16

The Best Pianos
IN THE UNITED STATES ARE
MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & CO.
Of Baltimore, who have always received
THE "FIRST PREMIUM!"
Over "CHICKERING," and all other competitors. No one doubts this, as the facts are too well known.
THAT BASE FALSEHOOD
in J. C. Wood's advertisement is still kept before the public, though
WE HAVE CHALLENGED HIM!
and have the documents to confirm the falsity. But the Chickering agent is unwilling to accept our challenge of
A Trial of the Instruments!
and continues his untrue advertisement. We must continue to brand him as
A PERVERTER OF THE TRUTH!!
[j.21] SELTZER & WEBSTER.

New Paint Shop.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO
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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1850

[The following poem is credited to Mrs. JULIA BRANCH, one of the strong-minded women of the day, who "stoop from their high sphere," and seek notoriety rather than reputation. We confess we have not been a subscriber of Miss BRANCH as an advocate of doubtful morality and a new dispensation, but the tenderness and sweetness of this poem, the only one of hers we have seen, dictates the delicate heart of feeling which hails the maternal heart, and command admiration. The hand that wrote the stanzas to "My Boy" is capable of tracing high thought and weaving the brightest wreaths of poesy. —[Ed. P. P.

MY BOY.

My little boy lies sleeping. Sinless now
Are the bad feelings quickly roused lately,
And the blue veins beneath his thoughtful brow,
Are closed entirely.

One hand lies hid among the locks that float,
In careless grace, upon the rustling pillow;
The other on his breast rides like a boat
On quiescent billows.

About his mouth, where play his waking tides
His willful mischiefs in its rare confusion,
And undisturbed his closed, intelligent lids
In safe seclusion.

He cannot offend. The tired sunset at the door,
And in the room the firelight's fitful gleaming
Makes pleasant shadows where the moon's faint
I sit a-dreaming. [pour

I see after-fulfilled, uncertain land,
That in the future waits his manhood's coming,
And strive to distinguish, with love's strong hand,
Its misty beginning.

And in the old time runs of tarnished kings,
The warrior of the purple of the Poet?
Or like the hermit of which the Poet sings?
His life will show it.

And if he be a soul from fabulous Arn,
Though he should wear no laurel, sing no story,
To bear his part with honor can shall be
Enough of glory.

[Have heard of Mrs. PARSON WILLIS says "Death" is destined to take a high rank, and that each young—perhaps old—person who writes like an angel and should be one, although she will not thank us, perhaps, for suggesting that she ought to be in heaven. Her modesty, we are glad to see is there on earth; and gives voice to those rich thoughts that, on earth to

"Sweet their memory left behind"

It is not every day that a "Baby Bard" bequeaths such touching memories and so pathetic.—[Ed. P. P.

BABY BORN.

Winsome baby Bard
Brighter than the stars that glow
In the dusky evening skies,
Sweeter than the dew that lies
Clearer than A woodland Spring,
Are the eyes of baby Bard—
Winsome baby Bard

Smile, mother, smile!
Twinking softly all the while
Of a tender, blissful day,
When the dark eyes, as the there
Of the cherub on your knee,
Stole your girlish heart away—
Oh! theyre of baby Bard

Weep, mother, weep!
Put the little one asleep
With her head [illegible]
Then the baby's rose-white fingers,
Not its patient, shining eyes
Or the music of the voice,
In your memory can ever
Then the wee pink hands and feet
Of the wide baby Bard—
Winsome baby Bard!

Pray, mother, pray!
Pain and Chaos may loom the while,
Wandering blindly from the light,
Lady, and nameless will your prayer!
Then can this golden image
Oh! the dimpled feet of Bard!
In the [illegible] sweetness exposed,
Still the baby hands of Bard!
Then the rose-leaves in your breast!
heaven will gleam at your
But to find them empty there!
Those shall filter many a day,
Bruised and bleeding by the way
Ere they reach the land of rest!
Pray, mother, pray!

THE RING FETTER.

From the Atlantic Monthly for August.

There are long stretches in the course of the Connecticut River, where its tranquil current assumes the aspect of a lake, its sudden bends cut off the lovely reach of water, and its heavily wooded banks lie silent and green, undisturbed, except by the shriek of the passing steamer, casting golden-green reflections into the stream at twilight, and shadows of deepest blackness, star-pierced, at remoter depths of night. Here, now and then, a stray gull from the sea sends a flying throb of white light across the mirror below, or the sweeping wings of a hawk paint their moth-like image on the blue surface, or a little flaw of wind shudders across the water in a black ripple; but except for these casual stirs of Nature, all is still, oppressive and beautiful, as earth seems to the trance-sleeper on the brink of his grave.

In one of these reaches, though on either side the heavy woods sweep down to the shore and hang over it as if deliberating whether to plunge in, on the eastern bank there is a tiny meadow just behind the tree-fringe of the river, completely hedged in by the deep woods, and altogether hidden from any inland road; nor would the traveler on the river discover it, except for the chimney of a house that peers above the yellow willows and seems in that desolate seclusion as startling as a daylight ghost. But this dwelling was built and deserted and weather-beaten long before the date of our story. It had been erected and inhabited during the Revolution, by an old Tory, who, foreseeing the result of the war, better than some of his contemporaries, and being unwilling to expose his person to the chances of battle or his effects to confiscation, maintained a strict neutrality, and a secret trade with both parties; thereby welcoming peace and independence, fully stocked with the dislike and suspicion of his neighbors, and a large quantity of Continental "fairy-money." So, when Abner Dimock died, all he had to leave to his only son was the red house on "Dimock's Meadow," and a ten-acre lot of woodland behind and around the green plateau where the house stood.—These possessions he strictly entailed on his heirs forever, and nobody being sufficiently interested in its alienation to inquire into the State laws concerning the validity of such an entail, the house remained in the possession of the direct line, and in the year 18— belonged to another Abner Dimock, who kept tavern in Greenfield, a town of Western Massachusetts, and, like his father and grandfather before him, had only one son. In the meantime, the old home in Hiddam township had fallen into a ruinous condition, and, as the farm was very small, and unprofitable chestnut-woodland at that, the whole was leased to an old negro and his wife, who lived there in the most utter solitude, scratching the soil for a few beans and potatoes, and in the autumn gathering nuts, or in the spring roots for bear, with which Old Jack paddled up to Middletown, to barter home a return freight of salt pork and rum.

The town of Greenfield, small though it was, and at the very top of a high hill, was yet the county town, subject to annual incursions of lawyers, and such "thrilling incidents" as arise from the location of a jail and a court-room within the limits of any village. The scenery had a certain summer charm of utter quiet that did it good service with some healthy people of well regulated and insensitive tastes From Greenfield Hill one looked away over a wide stretch of rolling country; low hills, in long, desolate waves of pasturage and grain, relieved here and there by a mass of black woodland, or a red farm-house and barns clustered against a hill-side, just over a wooden spire in the shallow valley, about which were gathered a few white houses, giving signs of life thrice a day in tiny threads of smoke rising from their prim chimneys; and over all, the pallid skies of New England, where the sun wheeled his thorn beams from east to west as coldly as if no tropic suns mirrored his more fervid glow thousands of miles away, and the chilly moon beamed with irreproachable whiteness across the round gray hills and the straggling pond, beloved of frogs and mud-turtles, that Greenfield held in honor under the name of Squam Lake

Perhaps it was the scenery, perhaps the air, possibly the cheapness of the place as far as all the necessaries of life went, that tempted Judge Hyde to pitch his tent there, in the house his father's had built long ago, instead of wearing his judicial honors publicly, in the city where he attained them; but, whatever the motive might be, certain it is that at the age of forty he married a delicate beauty from Baltimore, and came to live on Greenfield Hill, in the great white house with a gambrel roof and dormer windows, standing behind certain huge maples, where Major Hyde and Parson Hyde and Deacon Hyde had all lived before him.

A brief Northern summer bloomed gayly enough for Adelaide Howard Hyde when she made her bridal tour to her new home; and cold as she found the aspect of that house, with its formal mahogany chairs, high-backed, and carved in grim festoons and ovals of incessant repetition, —its penitential couch of a sofa, where only the iron spine of a Revolutionary heroine could have found rest,—its pinched, starved, and double-starched portraits of defunct Hydes, Puritanic to the very ends of toepet and perwig,—little Miss Hyde was deep enough in love with her tall and handsome husband to overlook the upholstery of a home he glorified, and to care little for comfort elsewhere, so long as she could nestle on his knees and rest her curly head against his shoulder. Besides, between grew, even in Greenfield, there were damask roses and old-fashioned lilies enough in the square garden to have furnished a whole century of pastoral idyls; and it the posy-bed under the front windows were tulips of Chinese awkwardness and splendor, beds of pinks spicy as all Arabia, blue hyacinths heavy with sweetness as well as bells, "pinies" rubicund and rank, hearts-ease clustered against the house, and sticky rose-coscias, pretty and inarticulate, not to mention the groundsel files of hollyhocks that contended with fennel-bushes and scarlet-flowered beans for the pseudeans, and the hosts of wild flowers that bloomed by woodedges and pond-shores, wherever corn or potatoes spared a foot of soil for the lovely weeds. So in Judge Hyde's frequent absences, at court or conclave, hither and yon, (for the Judge was a political man,) it was his pretty wife's chief amusement, when her delicate fingers ached with embroidery, or her head spun with efforts to learn housekeeping from Old Keery, the time-out-of-mind authority in the Hyde family, a bad-humored, good-tempered old maid,—it was, indeed, the little Southerner's only amusement,—to make the polish and mustiness of those dreary front-parlors gay and fragrant with flowers; and though Judge Hyde's sense of the ridiculous was not remarkably keen, it was too much to expect of him that he should do otherwise than laugh long and loud, when, suddenly returning from Taunton one summer day, he tracked his wife by snatches of song into the "company rooms," and found her on the floor, her hair about her ears, tying a thick garland of red peonies, intended to decorate the picture of the original Hyde, a dreary old fellow, in bands, and grasping a Bible in one wooded hand, while a distant view of Plymouth Bay and the Mayflower tried to convince the spectator that he was transported, among other antediluvians, by that Noah's ark, to the New World.—On either hand hung the little Flora's great-grandmother-in-law, and her great-grandfather accordingly, Mrs. Mehitable and Parson Job Hyde, peering out, one from a bushy ornament of pink damask-blossoms, and the other from an airy and delicate garland of the wanton sweet-pea, each stony pair of eyes seeming to glare with Medusan intent at the promising of their state and dignity. "Isn't it charming, dear?" said the innocent little beauty, with a satisfaction half doubtful, as her husband's laugh went on.

But for every butterfly there comes an end to summer. The flowers dropped from the frames and died in the garden; a pitiless winter set in; and day after day the mittened and muffled school-boy, dragging his sled through drifts of heavy snow to school, eyed curiously the wan, wistful face of Judge Hyde's wife pressed up to the pane of the window, its great restless eyes and shadowy hair bringing to mind some captive bird that pines and beats against the cage. Her husband absent from home long and often, full of affairs of "court and state,"—her delicate organization, that lost its flickering vitality by every exposure to cold,—her lonely days and nights,—the interminable sewing, that now, for her own reason she would trust to no hands but her own,—conscious incapacity to be what all the women about her were stirring, active, hardy housekeepers,—a vague sense of shame, and a great dread of the future,—her comfortless and motherless condition,—slowly, but surely, like frost, and wind, and rain, and snow, beat on this frail blossom, and it went with the rest. Japonicas were laid against her dark hair and in her fair hands, when she was carried to the lonely graveyard of Greenfield, where mulleins and asters, golden-rod, blackberry-vines, and stunted yellow-pines adorned the last sleep of the weary wife and mother; for she left behind her a weak-old baby,—a girl,—wailing prophetically in the square bedroom where its mother died.

Judge Hyde did not marry again, and he named his lady Mehitable. She grew up as a half-orphaned child with an elderly and undemonstrative father would naturally grow,—shy, sensitive, timid, and extremely grave. Her dress, thanks to Aunt Keery and the minister's wife, (who looked after her for her mother's sake,) was always well provided and neat, but no way calculated to cultivate her taste or to gratify the beholder. A district school provided her with such education as it furnished her children, and the library, that was her resort at all hours of the day, furthered her knowledge in a singular and varied way, since its lightest contents were histories of all kinds and sorts, unless one may call the English Classics lighter reading than Home Incidents.

But at length the district schoolma'am could teach Mehitable Hyde no more, and the Judge suddenly discovered that he had a pretty daughter of fourteen, ignorant enough to shock his sense of propriety, and delicate enough to make it useless to think of sending her away from home to be buffeted in a boarding-school. Nothing was left for him but to undertake her education himself; and having a theory that a thorough course of classics, both Greek and Latin, was the foundation of all knowledge, half a score of dusty grammars were brought from the garret, and for two hours every morning and afternoon little Miss Hitty worried her innocent soul over conjugations and declensions and particles, as perservingly as any professor could have desired. But the dreadful part of the lessons to Hitty was the recitations after tea; no matter how well she knew every inflection of a verb, every termination of a noun, her father's cold, gray eye, fixed on her for an answer, dispelled all kinds of knowledge, and, for at least a week, every lesson ended in tears. However, there are alleviations to everything in life; and when the child was sent to the garret after her school-books, she discovered another set, more effectual teachers to her than Sallust or the "Graca Minora," even the twelve volumes of "Sir Charles Grandison," and the fewer but no less absorbing tomes of "Clarissa Harlowe;" and every hour she could contrive not to be missed by Keery or her father was spent in that old garret, fragrant as it was with sheaves of all the herbs that grow in field or forest, poring over those old novels, that were her society, her friends, her world.

So two years passed by. Mehitable grew tall and learned, but knew little more of the outside world than ever; her father had learned to love her, and taught her to adore him; still shy and timid, the village offered no temptation to her, so far as society went; and Judge Hyde was beginning to feel that for his child's mental health some freer atmosphere was fast becoming necessary, when a relentless writ was served upon the Judge himself, and one that no man could evade; paralysis smote him, and the strong man lay prostrate,—became bedridden.

Now the question of life seemed settled for Hitty; her father admitted no nursing but hers. Month after month rolled away, and the numb grasp gradually loosed its hold on flesh and sense, but still Judge Hyde was bedridden. Year after year passed by, and no change for better or worse ensued. Hitty's life was spent between the two parlors and the kitchen; for the room her dead mother had decorated was now finished as a bedroom for her father's use, and her own possessions had been removed into the sitting-room next to it, that, sleeping or waking, she might be within call. All the family portraits held a conclave in the other front-parlor, and its north and east windows were shut till the year, save on some sultry summer day when Keery flung them open to dispel damp and must, and the school-children stared in reverentially, and wondered why old Madam Hyde's eyes followed them so far as they could see. Visitors came now and then to the kitchen-door, and usurped Keery's flag-bottomed chair, while they gossiped with her about village affairs; now and then a friendly spinster with a budget of good advice called Hitty away from her post, and after an hour's vain effort to get any news worth retailing about the Judge from those pale lips, retired full of disappointed curiosity to tell how stiff that Mehitable Hyde was, and how hard it was to make her speak to one! Friends were what Hitty read of in the "Spectator," and longed to have; but she knew none of the Greenfield girls since she left school, and the only companion she had was Keery, rough as the east wind, but genuine and kind-hearted,—better at counsel than consolation, and so was adopted to fill the vacant place in Hitty's heart.

So the years were away, and Miss Hyde's early beauty went with them.—She had been a blooming, delicate girl,—the slight grace of a daisy in her figure, wild rose tints on her fair cheek, and golden reflections in her light brown hair, that shone in its waves and curls like sun-shine; but ten years of such service told their story plainly. When Hitty Hyde was twenty-six, her blue eyes were full of sorrow and patience, when the shy lids let their legend be read; the little mouth had become pale, and the corners drooped; her cheek, too, was tireless, though yet round; nothing but the beautiful hair turned; even grace was gone, so long had she stooped over her father. Sometimes the unwakened heart within her destroyed, as a girl's heart will. Stately visions of Sir Charles Grandison bowing before her,—shuddering fascinations over the image of that dreadful Lovelace,—nothing more real haunted Hitty's imagination. She knew what she had to do in life,—that it was not to be a happy wife or mother, but to waste by a bedridden old man, the only creature on earth she loved as she could love. Light and air were denied the plant, but it grew in darkness, blanched and sickly-looking, it is true, but still a growth upward, toward light.

Ten years more of monotonous patience, and Miss Hyde was thirty-six. Her hair had thinned, and was full of silver threads; a wrinkle invaded either cheek, and she was angular and bony; but something painfully sweet lingered in her face, and a certain childlike innocence of expression gave her the air of a child the world had never touched nor taught her.

But now Judge Hyde was dead; nineteen years of petulant, helpless, hopeless wretchedness were at last over, and all that his daughter cared to live for was gone; she was an orphan, without near relatives, without friends, old, and tired out. Do not despise me that I say "old," you plump and rosy ladies whose life is in its prime of joy and use at thirty-six. Age is not counted by years, nor calculated from one's birth; it is a fact of wear and work, altogether unconnected with the calendar. I have seen a girl of sixteen older than you are at forty. I have known others disgrace themselves at sixty-five by liking to play with children and eat sugar-plums!

One kind of youth still remained to Hitty Hyde,—the freshness of inexperience. Her soul was as guileless and as ignorant as a child's; and she was stranded on life, with a large fortune, like a helmless ship, heavily loaded, that breaks from its anchor, and drives headlong upon a reef.

Now it happened, that, within a year after Judge Hyde's death, Abner Dimock, the tavern-keeper's son, returned to Greenfield, after years of absence, a bold-faced, handsome man, well-dressed and "free-handed," as the Greenfield vernacular hath it. Nobody knew where Abner Dimock had spent the last fifteen years; neither did anybody know anything against him; yet he had no good reputation in Greenfield. Everybody looked wise and grave when his name was spoken, and no Greenfield girl cared to own him for an acquaintance. His father welcomed him home with more surprise than pleasure; and the whole household of the Greenfield Hotel, as Dimock's Inn was now-a-days termed to put out of Abner Dimock's way, and obey his eye, as if he were more than master over his children.

Left quite alone, without occupation or amusement, Miss Hyde naturally grasped at anything that came in her way to do or to see to; the lawyer who had been executor of her father's will had settled the estate, and gone back to his home, and Miss Hyde went with him, the first journey of her life, that she might select a monument for her father's grave. It was now near a year since Judge Hyde's death, and the monument was on its way from Boston; the elder Dimock monopolized the cartage of freight as well as passengers to the next town, and to him Miss Hyde intrusted the care of the great granite pillar she had purchased; and it was for his father that Abner Dimock called on the young lady for directions as to the disposal of the tombstone just arrived.—Hitty was in the garden; her white morning-dress shone among the roses, and the morning air had flushed her pale cheek; she looked fair and delicate and gracious; but her helpless ignorance of the world's ways and usages attracted the world-hardened man more than her face. He had not spent a *year* like in a great city for nothing; he had lived enough with gentlemen, broken-down and lost, it is true, but well-bred, to be able to ape their manners; and the devil's instinct that such people possess warned him of Hitty Hyde's weakest points. So, too, he contrived to make that first errand lead to another, and still another,—to make the solitary woman depend on his help, and expect his coming; fifty thousand dollars, with no more incumbrance than such a woman, was worth sobering for, and the prey was easily snared.

It is not to be expected that any country village of two streets, much less Greenfield, could long remain ignorant of such a new and amazing phase as the deception of any man to any woman therein; but, as nobody liked to interfere too soon in what might only be, after all, a mere business arrangement, Greenfield contented itself with using its eyes, its ears, and its tongues, with one exception to the latter organ's chatter, in favor of Hitty Hyde; to her no one dared as yet approach with gossip or advice.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

[Col. SULLIVAN H. HARRIS, who sits in his easy chair and farms (on paper,) is very eloquent upon the theme of "Harvest," with its golden observes, within he enjoys the shade. What a "Season" of the harvest field he is, to be sure! With what enchantment are he "tunes his oaten pipe" and tells how he "pastures them in," in spite of blustering all the time on the "Harvest home!" We rather think the Colonel handles the hoe with more grace than the "spade and fork," and as smuggler his "Cultivator" makes a breach among the weeds, every now and then.—[Ed. P. P.

THE HARVESTERS.

We gather them in—the bright green leaves,
The sun-browned ears in sheaves,
And the snow-covered cotton, as simplicity weaves
His tithe into a garment for man;
Of he's afraid for the mower's scythe
Hath a ring as of destiny,
Sweeping the earth of its burden blithe,
As it sings in wrathful glee.

We gather them in—the rustling plumes
Of the yellow and hooded grain,
And the flesh of our mother light blooms as
Our march o'er the vanquished plain,
And we come with the shouldering car—
The cumbing of modern town,
And the corners sleep to its sleeping jar—
As it rocks its hungry down.

We gather them in—the waiting fruits
From the shrub, and vine, and tree,
With their russet, and pasture, and purple suits,
To garnish our treasury;
And each hath a juicy treasure stored
Of the nectar we will bring
To cheer the guests at the social board,
In our festive gathering.

We gather it in—the sparkling store,
But not with the miser's gust,
For the Great All-Father we adore,
Hath but given it us in trust.
And our work of each of us shall be
In the wintry days to come,—
Remembering those more needy every home,
And a guest at his threshold sought

AUGUST ON THE FARM.—August is a hot month, and is usually considered the most unhealthy season of the year; but with moderation and temperance in all things the hard working farmer has little to fear. He should, however, pay strict attention to the sanitary condition of the dwelling, cellar, sink drains, cess-pools, compost heap, stagnant water, etc., using plaster, muck and charcoal dust, or some other absorbent or disinfector to fix the noxious and unhealthy gases. In fever and ague districts avoid the damp evening air, and if the weather be inclined to "chilly," build a little fire in the room towards night to purify and dry the atmosphere.

The heaviest labors of the hay and harvest field are now over, and a little relaxation may be enjoyed, although there is still enough to employ one's time in clearing up waste land, getting out stones, stumps and roots, draining wet places, building permanent fence, getting out swamp muck, etc., and especially in preparing the ground for winter grains.

Barn and other manure yards should be examined to see that no rich wash finds its way into the road. If water must run from them during rains, let it be *filtered* through a muck heap or through a lump of soil before it passes away. As much as possible provide sheds or other covering for the manure, so that it be neither washed by rains nor burned up by the sun. Let no noxious weeds ripen seeds in the yards to be spread over the farm.

Bushes, briers and weeds along hedges and in pastures or meadows should now be cut or grubbed up. Bushes "whipped", this month will not sprout readily.

Cattle—See that the pasturage is sufficient. If the grass is short have recourse to the early soiling crops of millet, corn and sugar cane, especially for milch cows. In providing a mate for the cows and heifers, bear in mind it costs no more to raise a grade of Devon, Durham, Ayrshire, or Alderney, than the most common highway stock.

Cellars should be kept sweet and clean, and well ventilated at this season.

Cisterns and Wells—Now is a good time to dig these, since water reached during this month will usually be permanent. If the barn is not already provided with water, build a large cistern without delay. It will pay.

Corn—Keep the fields free from weeds, but do not plow or cultivate so deep as to injure the roots at this season. Early plantings for forage may be gradually cut and fed.

Draining—The usual dry weather of this month affords a good opportunity to drain wet lands. There is generally a little leisure time now which can profitably be devoted to this purpose. Use tile, stones or wood in blind drains rather than leave open ditches.

Fences—Keep in good repair. Do not invite your cattle to become unruly by leaving a bar down here, a rail or board off there, and a broken down wall in another place. As feed becomes short in the pastures, they are apt to examine closely the fences which separate them from better pickings, especially the corn fields.

Forests—Now is a good time to cut away the forests to increase the tillable land. After felling and trimming up the trees, draw out the heavy wood with oxen and spread and burn the brush, ra, ?, to prepare the ground for winter wheat or rye.

Grain and Granaries—Thresh early and watch the market and speculators at the same time, not omitting to "take the papers." Cleanse granaries and put a little lime in the cevices, the offensive odor of which is frequently a preventive of the attack of weevils and other insects in the bins. See that everything is tight and rat proof.

Hay—Cut salt marsh and sedge, ra, ?, or during the neap tides of this month, so that it may be removed without being flooded with water. Stack upon high ground, or cart it to barns or hovels.

Hogs should not be laid aside unless hand pulling of the weeds is resorted to.—Among late crops the ground should still be stirred with hoes.

In-door—Ventilate the rooms freely, especially in the morning, during hot weather. By opening the chamber or garret windows, and leaving the doors open, an upward draft will almost always be created. Keep rooms and entries clean and sweet, and allow no accumulation of filth or drain deposit about the premises, as August is a month in which every precautionary measure to preserve the health should be observed. Wage war against the tribes of insects which are frequently troublesome at this season. Scalding water used freely about the haunts of roaches and ants will usually rout them.

Manures—Collect all the material possible and keep up the manufactories to furnish a good supply which will soon be needed for winter wheat and rye.

Millet or Hungarian Grass—Continue to cut the successive sowings, if, ra, for milch cows, or for curing as hay. Secure the whole crop before the seed hardens, unless the grain is wanted for feeding or sowing.

Mowing Fields—Whenever you have time, clear from stumps, bushes and stones, that the mowing machine and horse-rake find no obstruction. Now is a good time to cut under-brush and weeds.

Muck—We cannot too strongly urge every one who has a deposit, or who can buy the privilege of digging upon a neighbor's swamp, to get a large stock of it while there is little water in the way.—Remember that every load carted to the yards or stables, and saturated with urine, or mixed with manure, is worth as much as a load of clear manure. It will rarely cost half as much to obtain it. Use it freely about the sink drains and under the privies as a disinfector.

Oats have generally done very well this season, and the remaining crops are now ready for the harvest. Secure with as little injury to the straw as possible.

Pastures—See that the feed is sufficient for grazing animals. A frequent change of ground is beneficial, and in some cases the cattle may be turned into the mowing fields where a good bite of rowen awaits them.

Plowing for winter grain will soon be in order. If the ground is clear of other crops, it may be manured and deeply plowed, subsoiled if possible, ft.

Potatoes—Early plantings are now ready for market, and the ground may receive a crop of, cabbages, turnips, or be sown to wheat or rye in the early part of next month.

Poultry—Those which are necessarily shut up during the day, should be let out about sun down, when they will ready stop to scratch much. They seldom do well unless allowed some liberty.

Root Crops—Keep the ground free from weeds and well stirred between the rows.

Rye—Complete harvesting both winter and spring varieties. Sow winter crop, ft, or early next month, using one and a half bushels to the acre.

Seed Wheat and Rye—Supposing that the feed stuff was pulled from the seed patch it will only be necessary to thresh and sift out the small shrivelled grain and any foreign seed which remains. It would be even better to only partially thresh the heavens, so as to get the ripest and plumpest kernels for seed.

Sheep—Guard against the dogs. Rub a little tar upon the nose, the odor of which is the best preventive against the fly now seeking to deposit its eggs in the nostrils of sheep. Give salt freely.

Soiling Crops—Give cows and other stock a portion of the millet, green corn or sugar cane sown for fodder, now that the feed is getting short.

Swine—Keep their pens and yards well supplied with materials for making manure. If convenient give a small range of pasture or orchard; if not, feed some green stuff, as weeds, grass, corn stalks, or sorghum, daily.

Timber—If it is contemplated to erect buildings of any kind another year, cut the timber now. It will last longer if cut at this season, and be seasoned when wanted. The same applies to fence posts and other timber.

Timothy—Sow by itself, m, for a full crop next year. Sow also with rye or wheat, il, or early next month. Try 12 quarts of seed per acre, and get a finer and better, as well as larger yield.

Tobacco will need cutting, il, in some localities.

Turnips may still be sown, ft, m, among corn and potatoes, or after early crops. Flat or cow-horn varieties should be used instead of ruta bagas for such late sowings. Cultivate, hoe, and thin former plantings.

Weeds—Make into compost, or feed to swine instead of raising for seed, particularly about the manure heap. Canada thistles may be mainly destroyed by cutting them a few inches from the ground when in bloom.

Wheat is mainly cut and stacked, except the late crops of spring sown at the north. The heavy yield in this vicinity, and fine weather cutting and securing it, were very cheering. Prepare grounds by manuring and plowing, and sow, il, at the north, and next month in this latitude and south.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

HAY AND HAY-MAKING.—Of the importance of the hay crop we need scarcely remark, save that its value exceeds that of any other product of the northern section of our country. That this value might be largely increased without extending the area devoted to grass, or giving more time to its manufacture into hay, as food for stock, accords with the care and judgment bestowed on its making; and the difference between hay and straw it not so much in the plants themselves, as in the stage of growth in which they are cut, and the curing they receive. One farmer may keep his stock in thriving, fattening order through winter, while another, although he feeds the greatest of more acres of meadow, shall find them constantly failing in condition. The first has hay cured in the best manner, and of such a quality, that a given quantity of it will produce nearly as many pounds of meat or milk as the grass itself would have produced if eaten in the green state.

In what stage of the growth of grass it shall be cut, and the manner in which it shall be cured, have long been acknowledged questions important to the practical farmer, though as yet no decisions in which all acquiesce, have made any one practice the general one. Some cut in the season of flowering, before the blossoms have fallen; others, not until the seed has formed; and others, still, defer the operation (with some grasses) until it is fully ripe. Some cure by exposure to the sun as rapidly as possible; others seek to perform the same process with the smallest expenditure of labor; and others, still, would keep the hay as fully shaded as may be while drying.

Chemistry shows us that all plants contain the largest amount of matter soluble in water, at the period of flowering, and that the sugar and gluten of the grass, and a few other soluble ingredients, constitute its other value as food for animals. These rapidly diminish as the seed forms, changing into insoluble woody fibre, and the hay, which should as far as may be, resemble grass in its most perfect state, is worth much less if not made until after that period.

That process of curing which shall most perfectly retain the nutritive properties present in the plant is the best process. We do not wish to change or evaporate the juices of the grass, but only to dry on the water. In drying herbs for medicinal and culinary uses, the experience of many centuries teaches that *drying in the shade* is the only way to accomplish the desired object. In making hay this cannot be entirely accomplished, but the plan which most nearly secures it—that of curing in the swath and cock—is a good and safe one; advantageous also, as requiring less exposure to injury from rain than any other.

Clover hay and coarse herdgrass especially need to be cured in the shade, as they lose little handling while dry, without loss of leaves and bloosom. When mowed, let the grass get fairly wilted and all external moisture dried off while in the swath, with perhaps a single shaking up and spreading, and then put into cocks, and it will be cured with little loss of value. In curing by this method, care should be exercised that the hay is not put up before it is fully wilted, and that the cocks be small and well constructed so that the sweating process be not carried to an excess, and induce so great a fermentation as to decompose the sugar of the hay, changing it to alcohol and carbonic acid, both of which soon evaporate.—*Country Gentleman.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (Two-thirds of the members elected to each branch concurring,) in, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the State, to wit: "An regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in December annually

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MERRILL WILLIAMS, Jr.,
President of the Senate.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., April [illegible], 1850.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution, as the same remains of record in this office.

JOHN L. TORRENCE, Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO,
COLUMBUS, April 16, 1850.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.

JOHN PHILLIPS,
Auditor of Franklin County.

June 6-4t

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution, established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Bronchial diseases, and the incompetent practices upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago established a Medical Charity, for the GRATUITOUS RELIEF of worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of their class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c. Also, to publish, for gratuitous distribution, a Treatise on these diseases, containing the result of the Association's experience, and the views of the most eminent Physicians in the country. This Treatise will be sent to any address, post paid, on application to the Agent.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report from the transactions of the past year, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the laborers. Their Spasmodic Remedies, Wind, Pectoral Syrup, Diuretic, Sedative, Aperient, Anodyne, Specific, Tonic, Expectorant, Diaphoretic, Alterative, and Stimulant, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail to a select number, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the Causes, Symptoms, and Successful Means of Cure, will be sent to applicants for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted, some of the newest and most valuable of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or Treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
ISAAC D. WELSH, President.

DR. STEWART

WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for cherishes of the LUNGS and THROAT, also CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success in curing many of the most desperate cases, in the city and country, is sufficient warrant for what he expected to do in the present. Dr. S. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio, but of the Eastern and Middle States, and Canada, where he has practiced.

He is now PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Columbus, and professional calls will receive his strict attention if required. Those who have been benumbered by curative powers, (who may perhaps, after all, be humbugs,) are invited to call and be satisfied that some one above fifty years of age, who has devoted his whole life to the study of medicine, is well acquainted with the diseases of the country, and who possesses the skill and experience to treat them successfully.

Dr. S. employs WORLD MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and among that supply are, among the various Indian tribes, which this continent was discovered.

Being naturally inclined to CONSUMPTION, Dr. S. spent many years in the investigation of a specific which under all treatment, in severe cases, did at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in his hands, has produced the most surprising results. Combining as it does the IDENTICAL PRINCIPLES of certain vegetable juices, it brings the treatment almost to perfection. Directions in an intelligible manner, which has been greatly improved by obtaining the needs for it.

Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary Diseases should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. How many people a season from these affections, or what is worse, drag out miserable themselves to be dragged by old school Doctors, till no human art can save them from the grave!

DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Dr. Stewart has also cases of diseases case truly say, has been devoted more particularly for physicians in the State. Particular attention given to Deafness, and disturbances from the Ear, and Affections of the Eye.

CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable extract.

Charges moderate. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Consultation solicited. No fee will be charged for any of the following diseases, unless a cure is effected: Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Hemorrhoids, Bleeding, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Ulcerations, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Piles, (in persons under 20,) Swelled neck, St. Vitus Dance.

A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to thirteen Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.

Office hours 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.

Patients who may have to travel on account of their treatment, will be furnished board at reasonable rates.

Jan 1-6

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them to all among and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures in the **Confirmed Consumption.**

A few doses will show its wonderful and cure the most severe Diarrhœa, proceeding from COLD OR THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called HOOFLAND'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and recommendations from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all the agents.*

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. BOBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WE, the Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, has put them in plain language their curative properties. This important step is the result of increased confidence with which our remedies are universally received, and the unanimous voice of the people, from one end of the country to the other, in favor of the Scandinavian Remedies. All who combine in the wisdom and honesty of the times, or who come to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

We do not think it unbecoming in the proprietors of the Scandinavian Remedies to call the attention of the Medical Profession, and all who will know Merchants and Farmers, and Leaders of the Medical Profession, to the astonishing success of this extraordinary cure, especially in the remedies, of private and their Scandinavian Remedies.

Original Letters,

from the Physicians of the Medical Profession, Ministers of the Gospel, and well known Merchants and Farmers, and Leaders of the Medical Profession, to the astonishing success of this extraordinary cure, especially in the remedies, of private and their Scandinavian Remedies.

Eye Witnesses.

Facts!

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by contents to

Contain no Mineral!

That they contain no Mercury, Calomel, Antimony, Arsenic,

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859. NUMBER 14.

PEOPLES PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL, Editor.

TERMS — $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion........$ 1,00

Each additional insertion........ 50

One square 3 months........ 3,00

" " 6 " 5,00

" " 12 " 12,00

One fourth of a column per year........ 40,00

" half " 60,00

" column " 100,00

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year........ $10,00.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it; to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our present slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and law-abiding citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interests of the white men.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of mere violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State: a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

DEATH OF HORACE MANN.—This eminent gentleman, President of Antioch College, died at the Yellow Springs, on the 2nd inst., in the 64th year of his age, after a brief illness. He was born at Franklin, Mass., on the 4th of May 1796, and was educated at Brown University. He adopted law as a profession, and was a successful practitioner until he received the appointment of Secretary of the Board of Education for Massachusetts. In 1836 he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts from Boston, and on the death of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS he was elected as his successor in Congress, in 1848. In 1853 he accepted the post of President of Antioch College.—A brief biographical sketch in the New York Times has the following handsome compliment:

"Mr. Mann's permanent place in the annals of American biography will be high among those who have devoted themselves to the task of leaving the world better than they found it. He had all the faults of a vigorous, passionate, emphatic character, and with these faults its virtues too. It is to him more than to any other single person that the primary school organization of the United States owes its best features; and to him that we are indebted most largely for the triumphant naturalization in America of the invaluable system of Normal Academies for the training of teachers. He was in truth, after a sort, the Apostle of skilled education on this side of the Atlantic. He possessed fine natural powers of oratory, and was not less impressive in the lecturer's desk by the simple energy of his eloquence, than convincing as an author, by the masculine rhetoric of his ardent style."

SEWING MACHINE FOR AN EMPRESS.—A firm in Philadelphia, engaged in the manufacture of sewing machines, have prepared one as a present to the Empress EUGENIE. A letter, describing it, says:

"Upon a silver base, embossed in elaborate elegance the escutcheon of the Empire, while the whole rests upon four silver lions, over which an eagle is perched. The names of Napoleon's generals and victories appear upon the sides of the base, and at the end, upon a square, a statuette of the great Napoleon is standing. This is done in enamelled work, and is a gem in its line. At the side of this figure the Goddess of Industry is seen, and over both a spread eagle is flying, which, bending forward, forms the vibratory arm of the machine, the needle being in the beak of the royal bird. The plate of the machine is of highly polished steel, supported by four angels of silver with wings of gold, and in front of the plate is the inscription. The case and table of the machine is to be made of wood from Mount Vernon."

The corner stone of the Pilgrim Monument was laid at Plymouth, Mass., on Tuesday, with imposing ceremonies.

Disappointed.

There has been a *susurrus* or low whisper, such as the winds make as they blow over arid sands—a sort of murmur, such as we hear on the stage, preceding the arrival of some important personage of the drama, or the far-off sounds of a tumult that faintly meet the ear—that the *Statesman* intended some of these days to astonish the Democracy of these parts, by coming out unequivocally for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for President. Only a day or two since, whether to wake up the lagging attention of the administration to some forgotten obligation on its part, or to run a distant parallel, beyond the point of danger, the first step in a long siege, the policy of which the military tactician of that paper fully comprehends, is a matter of indifference, it published an extract defining Mr. DOUGLAS's opinion of slavery in the territories in 1850. It has been suggested that this was a sly way to curry favor for the Illinois *Statesman* in the South, where it is known there are those who consider such views heterodox.

Well, after a long silence, content to rest upon an equivocation, a mooted point as to the *influence* which changed its tactics, the *Statesman* vouchsafes the following:

"The present proprietors, Manypenny and Miller, answering for themselves, repeat the denial of the former firm, and state that they have not had at any time any interest in the past, present or future, in any United States government printing, or any other contracts, and that they have not received any money in any shape or form, or on any account, from Washington, and do not expect to receive any except the usual price paid the *Statesman* for a few official advertisements voluntarily sent to it for publication, by the heads of bureaus."

It is but fair that the *Statesman* should have the benefit of this denial—the former to which it refers is as follows:

"Messrs. Smith and Miller, proprietors of the *Statesman*, have never received, as partners or individually, one dollar for, or in any way on account of, the Post-Office blanks, nor have they any contract, or share in any contract, for that or any other description of Washington patronage—unless the printing of two advertisements, in about seven months past, worth not more than one hundred and forty dollars in all, may be considered an exception to this denial."

The caution exhibited in the terms of this former denial was commented on at the time, because it was said the arrangement was in the shape of a *bonus*, to come out of certain earnings of the *Pennsylvanian*, without any share in the contract. It will be perceived that there is a certain degree of equivocation in the present denial, which, with all its seeming exactness, leaves the matter pretty much in the same fix, just as it was. It will be seen, too, that it denies receiving "money in any shape or form, or on any account, from Washington" but does not say *or from any other quarter*, still leaving the old charge practically uncontradicted. In neither instance is the denial "unequivocal" or "conclusive" as the *Statesman* asserts; and it would be a "pretty kettle of fish," if it should be established beyond peradventure, that a regular bargain was consummated by which the tactics of the *Statesman* were to be changed, one of the proprietors of the *Statesman* was to be reinstated as Postmaster, and Cox was to vote for the "English Conference Bill," and as a part of said bargain the *Statesman* was to receive a further consideration, to be derived from some fund provided for such contingencies.

If this latter part of the bargain has not been complied with on the part of the party of the other part, and it has been "poor pay," it may be because the terms of the bargain have not been complied with, in full, by the *Statesman*, which really has furnished but "poor preach," and it has been restricted to a few Government advertisements, and the *list of letters* which we had for a short time, just before the *Statesman* flipflopped.

We are loth to do the *Statesman* injustice, and therefore take the first occasion to spread before our numerous readers the denial of the charges that we have been instrumental in circulating, perhaps to its disadvantage, but which we nevertheless believe to have been true; and if there has been a failure of consummation, we are very sure the *Statesman* may safely be set down among the disappointed.

The Effect of the Peace in Genoa.

The following address, numerously signed, is copied from the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa:

ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING VICTOR EMANUEL.

Sire: Amidst the profound sense of deception and consternation that throughout the country has been produced by the unexpected announcement of a peace, unfortunately so different from what we with every right hoped for, is mingled a sweet relief in our souls by the thought, the certainty, that this peace was not your making, and that, therefore, uncontaminated and glorious, still rests the name of of the first soldier of the Italian independence. The national question is not destroyed—it is only temporarily annulled. It has entered on a new phase, full of grave difficulties and supreme perils; but that King and that people who have been able to sustain their lot for ten years, and to conquer wherever deceit and fatality have not sufficed to prevent valor from conquering, will know now how to overcome the obstacles the future may prepare. It is not a stroke of the pen that can cancel the sentiments of twenty-six million hearts. But if the country is ready—if the whole living strength of the nation is disposed to great trials, to great sacrifices, we trust that you will not do less: that there will be no relaxation in that strong and sage direction that your Majesty and your Ministers have hitherto lent to the popular enthusiasm. All comprehend your sufferings. Italy, whose cry of grief has reached your ears, feels the irresistible eloquence of your silence. But why, therefore, suffer with and for her? Italy has faith in you and your Government, and dares to send to you a word of consolation that (at least we hope so) will be received by you with joy.

May you yourself be blessed, as likewise those heroes who fought by your side for the most sacred of causes. If now, at this hour, Italy is weeping, her independence and her liberty are such great benefits that, in order to conquer them, much blood and many tears will yet be shed.

Until the moment, Sire, when you will be the leader of the Italian cause, grief will be the duration of our discouragement and our discomfort, and, of itself secure, the nation will be capable of sustaining the most truthful destiny.

The following story pertaining to the battle of Waterloo, told by Whelm in his recent excellent history of France, published the by Blackwoods, Edinburgh, the author guarantees to be authentic:

"It was a Sunday, and while all the church bells in England were calling the people to prayer, the cannonade commenced. Everybody was in expectation of a battle. It was known in England that Napoleon had crossed into the Netherlands, and that Wellington was ready to meet him. News was slow in coming and people's hearts were sick, with the expectation of the next mail. It chanced that, between the services on that eventful Sunday, a clergyman in Kent was walking in his garden. His gardener was an old soldier, who had fought in Spain. He said, 'There's a fight going on, sir, somewhere; for I remember when we were in the Peninsula we always knew when a cannonade was taking place, wherever it might be, by a crumbling of fresh mould.' He took a spade and dug down a single foot, and along the smooth surface left by the steel an imperceptible trembling shook down little pellets of the soil. 'That's it sir,' said the gardener; 'they're at it sure enough.' Before the next Sunday came around, the news spread from end to end of all the sea-girt isle; joy-notes had sounded from all the castles in the land; and it was known that the greatest victory of modern times and crowned the British army.

Not a Canard

We published, some time since, a story of the abduction of a young lady from Montreal, who was discovered in the branch convent of Grey Nuns at Toledo. This, shortly after, was pronounced a *canard* by the newspapers, which denied the abduction, and effort at concealment, and imputed the whole mystery to the caprice or conventual inclinations of the young lady herself. The father of the girl has addressed a letter to the Montreal *Advertiser*, exonerating the Bishop of Montreal, who it thought himself to have been deceived. The Hon. Mr. STARR says his daughter has not announced her religious faith, and hopes that she "may live the life of a devout and holy Catholic." He alludes to "four conspirators" whom he hopes to have punished by a court of justice, as their offences merit, and closes his letter as follows:

"When I vented my long pent-up anger on the woman Blondin (who is the superior of the Convent at Toledo) she replied, 'Don't blame me, sir; why did not Bishop Charbonnel tell you where your daughter was—he knew all about it—your daughter will tell you so—I acted only under the orders I received.' When I asked her from whom those 'orders' emanated, she replied, 'my ecclesiastical 'superior;' and when I demanded who her ecclesiastical superior' was, she replied, 'I will not tell you;' but if I had to go over the same ground again I would act differently. Now the question is, who is the ecclesiastical superior of the branch of the Grey Nuns of Montreal at Toledo?

"One remark more. I am finally and conscientiously convinced, that had even another week elapsed without finding my daughter and rescuing her, her illness would have led her to the grave; and that her parents would have dragged out a miserable existence in all the agony of doubt and uncertainty, forever, of the fate of their beloved child."

Bishop CHARBONNEL, here alluded to, of Toronto, makes a most explicit denial of any participation in the abduction, as appears from his card. He says:

I declare, *first*, that I never sent for, nor wrote to, Miss Starr in my life; *second*, that having met her in my house, I blamed her imprudence in coming; *third*, that being acquainted with her desires, I invariably insisted upon her making them known to her parents; *fourth*, that she has never been admitted in our church, nor to any sacraments in Toronto; *fifth*, that I never recommended her to any person nor wrote or spoke about her to any one living in Montreal; *sixth*, that I have been altogether a stranger to her leaving that city; *seventh*, that when she presented herself at my door, on her arrival from Montreal, I refused to see and receive her; *eighth*, that she was not aided by me even during one hour in her concealment; *ninth*, that I have not given any indication, false or true, when she was inquired after, because I was not questioned on the matter; *tenth*, that she never received any direction from me to go east, west, north or south, nor, of course, to Toledo; *eleventh*, that she never received from me any pecuniary aid, or any promise thereof, for carrying her plans into execution; *twelfth*, that I never received nor intercepted any letter intended for her relatives; *thirteenth*, that she has been heard, several times, complaining of my coolness and of my not seconding her designs.

Should the matter be brought before a court of Justice, it is to be hoped that the truth may be elicited, and the guilty be punished. It is a grave matter to wrest the custody of a child from her parents, and under the guise of religion to secrete her from the most persevering inquiries and search. A strong picture of just such a proceeding, is graphically painted in a thrillingly interesting fiction entitled "The New Priest," for a copy of which we were indebted some time since to our friends J. H. RILEY & Co., of the New Book Store.

Rain.

At last the wish'd-for shower had come. *Nil desperandum* is a most excellent motto. We remember a friend of ours, in a boyish composition, described an ant, or some other creeping thing, that had fallen into the water, making sundry and marvellous efforts to avail itself of a floating straw to waft it to *terra firma* and succeeding at last. He would have translated its pertinacious efforts, to which he applied *nil desperandum*,

"It will never do to give it up so. Mr. Brown."

Well, when our community, and the farmers, around had almost despaired, the parched and thirsty earth was blessed with rain. On Sunday the clouds gathered, and without any "noise and confusion" shook their vapory contents over the arid fields, which had very nearly dried out. On Monday there was another Providential visitation of the kind; and to-day the rain was decidedly "some pumpkins and no mistake."

From the telegraphic despatches to the Cincinnati papers, there is no doubt that the rain was pretty general, some points being more blessed than others.

Here, we have had enough in the three days to revive hope that vegetation may yet be revived so that the corn and potatoe crops may be almost an average. With two or three more showers such as we had to-day, the agricultural thermometer which had gone down to zero, will rise to a very seasonable point. Some corn will have been put beyond redemption, but a vast deal will be *resurrected*.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—Death is busy with the crowned heads of Europe. To the list of dead monarchs is added the name of the young Queen of Portugal, who died July 16, having just completed her 22d year. The Queen, baptised by the name of STEPHANIE FREDERIQUE ANTOINETTE, was the daughter of Prince HOHENZOLLERN-SIGMARINGEN. But little more than a year since, the foreign illustrated papers published elaborate accounts of her marriage. The ceremony was performed by proxy at the Church of St. Hederige, in Berlin, April 29, 1858, and in person at Lisbon on the 18th of May. Passing through England, on her way to Portugal, the Princess became the guest of Queen VICTORIA, and attracted much of the popular attention, from her beauty and winning manners. STEPHANIE's early life was not courtly. She was brought up in a little Suabian country town, where her father resided until 1848; but after the Revolution, the house became established at Dusseldorf, and the royal alliance was contracted at Berlin a year ago. The Queen's birthday fell on the 15th of July, she died on the 16th.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.—Mr. Samuel Lake, well known in this city as a dancer and actor, died yesterday morning of paralysis, at the house of Mr. John Deering, in Wall street, at the age of forty. He was an Englishman, and first played in this city at the National theatre, under Mr. Pelby, as a pantomimist. For three seasons he, with his wife (known as Agnes Raymond), were engaged in the Boston Museum, he acting the ballet master. During the long run of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" he received a fall, which so injured him that he was forced to relinquish dancing altogether, and the ultimate result of his injuries was paralysis. He leaves a wife and two children—the lady being absent, fulfilling an engagement at Charleston, S. C. He died poor.—*Boston paper, 28th.*

The widow of Mr. LAKE is the daughter of MALONE RAYMOND, well known here as a delineator of Irish character. Some four or five years ago Mr. RAYMOND, in company with his two daughters, gave several entertainments in this city.

On the field at Solferino Francis Joseph is said to have addressed an angry reproof to one of his oldest Generals, who instantly broke his sword across his knee and threw it at his feet; the Emperor burst into tears and held out both his hands, begging pardon for the offence he had given.

The Peace—How it is viewed in England.

The London *Economist*, writing on this subject says:

"Preliminaries of peace have been signed, and the Italian war is nominally over. The funds have risen both here and in France; there is a general jubilee of admiration and rejoicing; men throw up their caps, embrace their neighbors, praise Louis Napoleon, and go about their avocations with the feeling that great things have been achieved and great dangers averted. We can share no such sentiments. We can neither approve nor rejoice. We can well understand that tender-hearted men, to whom the horrors and sufferings of war are more dreadful than any cause is dear, may be delighted that such miseries are suspended in any manner and at any cost. We can well understand that two Emperors who have been playing at war for six weeks with the thermometer at 96 degrees in the shade, at a cost of twenty millions a piece, and who have seen 50,000 men slain or dying around them, may be sick of the sanguinary game and be willing to draw their stakes. But that practical statesmen or thoughtful observers can be of opinion that anything has been gained by such a war, or anything concluded by such a peace; that competent politicians can imagine that Italy has gained independence, or that Napoleon has gained honor, we are utterly unable to comprehend. In our judgment, Italy has gained nothing; the question is still open; the sore is still unhealed; while the Emperor of the French has, in the moment of apparent victory, and for the sake of a theatrical effect, abandoned all his high pretensions, and violated all his generous promises; and returns to Paris, nominally a conqueror, but in reality a defeated and dishonored man. The terms and the circumstances of this pacification render it, in our opinion, one of the most hollow, unjust, and cynical on record; and—except with reference to the personal vanity and possible ulterior design of Napoleon himself—one of the most impolitic.

The *Examiner* says:

"Whom will this whimsical peace, this most extraordinary treaty, satisfy? What promise does it fulfill, what hopes does it realize? Never did so much blood flow, never was so much treasure expended for so small and unworthy a return. Italy, for the first time, will become a nation. So says Louis Napoleon to his army; but these are words only—where are the facts to support them? What is there in all the arrangements to constitute an Italian nation? The confederation will be Austrian, Austrian all over; it will infallibly take its colors and character from the power that will predominate in it. Austria would singly outweigh all the liberal members of the body, but she will not be single; she will have one faithful and devoted follower in Naples; she will also have her passive tools and subservient creature in the restored dukedoms of Tuscany, Modena and Parma, restored in defiance of the popular will, to say nothing of her high favor with the Sovereign Pontiff, who is in future to preside over the councils and fortunes of Italy. A peace like this has of course driven Count Cavour into retirement. His resignation is sufficient commentary upon its articles. It was not for such poor results he called his countrymen to arms, or in an evil hour implored the success of France. He was in earnest in the quarrel in which it is now clear that Louis Napoleon was not. The hopes which the other day Count Cavour held out in a circular to his diplomatic agents acquainting them with the annexation of the Duchies to Sardinia, were well-founded, that is to say, as well founded as hopes could be built upon fair speeches. In *fact*, the Sardinian minister only made the mistake of believing that Louis Napoleon really meant to do what he undertook to do in the face of Europe. The Count never dreamt of a conclusion of hostilities accomplishing nothing worth mentioning of the objects of the war. It never occurred to him that a rapid series of the most brilliant victories in the field would end in a peace so poor in its results to Piedmont and Italy. But whatever he may have expected from it, he never could have anticipated the haughty and insulting manner in which it was patched up without Sardinia having any more voice in the transaction than if she had been wholly uninterested in it, or had borne no part in the previous struggle. This was, indeed, one of the most inauspicious of the many circumstances that contribute to make the peace of Villa Franca almost as gloomy as war. It is a peace, in a word, that will neither please Italy nor France. The war was too short to give the French army a sufficient meal of glory. It has excited their appetite, not appeased it. And as to the opinion of the French public, it has found vent already in the columns of the *Siecle*, which has had the courage to remark: 'Let but a single Austrian soldier remain in Italy—but the minutest Austrian influence there abide, and we shall have to begin everything again in a few years.'"

The *Observer* says:

"Perhaps the most serious objection to the so-called settlement is, that it settled nothing, and that Italy is left by this incomplete and unsatisfactory arrangement more unsettled and dangerous to the peace of Europe than ever it was before. It is but a poor consolation for Englishmen that England had nought to do in this deceptive and unfinished drama, where the curtain has so unexpectedly fallen in the middle of an act. In fact it is only the first chapter of the book that is closed, and not the last. But those who ignorantly and impatiently require England to deny her high position amongst nations, and to abjure the glorious destiny of freemen, may now see the baneful effects of 'total abstinence,' to which certain politicians would degrade the voice and arm of Great Britain. We have joined heartily in the general cry of neutrality for many reasons. One of these reasons may be enough to repeat. We distrusted our late rulers, and the wrong side upon which they would place us in the occurrences and preparations of last year. And we are not without fear that they would lead us into similar dangers and complications again, if they have the power. But it is clear that affairs do not go better from our abstinence. It is more than probable that we shall be again called upon to take our part in the general advance. Let us hope to be well prepared for the struggle—and, above all, with able, experienced and honest guides, through the dangers and difficulties to come. We have too much at stake to allow ourselves to be made again the victims of shallow incompetence or mere party pretensions, incompatible with the honor and interests of England."

THE PEACE CONSIDERATIONS.—The following considerations are suggested by the peace just concluded:

The cession of Lombardy to Piedmont comprehends that of the two fortresses, Mantua and Peschiera. The superfice of Lombardy is 8,538 square miles. Its population is 2,800,000 souls. Lombardy has hitherto been divided, administratively, into nine provinces or delegations—viz.: Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Corma, Cremona, Como, Mantua, Sondrio, Brescia and Bergamo. The fortified towns of Mantua and Peschiera form part of the province of Mantua. The fortress of Pezzighettone is comprised in the province of Cremona.

After the annexation of Lombardy and Piedmont, this kingdom (the island of Sardini both included) will contain a superfice of 37,540 square miles, with a population of 7,800,000. As regards territorial extent it will occupy a tenth rank in Europe, and will come immediately after the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and before Portugal and Bavaria. With respect to population, Sardinia will stand in the ninth rank, on a level with Naples, and will be above Sweden and Norway, Belgium and Bavaria. The following table completes the comparison as regards Italy:

	Area Sq. M.	Population.
New Kingdom	37,540	7,800,000
Venetia	8,686	2,300,000
Papal States	17,218	3,600,000
Tuscany	8,761	1,700,000
Parma	2,360	500,000
Modena	2,100	610,000
Two Sicilies	41,089	9,000,000

OLD SLEDGE.—J. E. SCRUGGS, of the Warrenton (Va.) *Whig*, writes to his paper from the Red Sweet Springs:

A few days ago a couple of Southern gentlemen, here, rich planters from Red River, played seven games of old sledge, for $5,000 a game, and the winner took every game—$35,000 were lost and the money paid, I hear, in a check on the Bank of Louisiana.

— A building owned by Dr. Mendenhall on Western Row, between Everett and David streets, Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Mrs. Geister, wife of a butcher of that name who occupied a part of the second story, jumped with her two children to the pavement. In the fall she fractured her right leg, the children, fortunately, escaping injury.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Ten thousand revolving rifles are now being manufactured at Colonel Colt's Armory for the British government.

☞ The strike of the moulders in Albany, N. Y., has ended. It lasted three months and it cost the trade $50,000 a week.

☞ The Boston Book Trade Sale commenced in that city on Tuesday morning. There was a large catalogue of books offered and a very respectable attendance of purchasers.

☞ Mrs. Rhoda Douglas, of Freetown, Mass., entered her 100th year last June. She was left a widow in her 58th year, and has remained such for forty years.

☞ Two of Kossuth's sons recently took prizes at the University College, London, receiving them from the hands of Lord Palmerston himself.

☞ On Sunday evening, while Mrs. Stowe, of Louisville, Ky., was preparing to walk with her husband, fell dead in her room.

☞ The adjourned annual meeting of the New York State Temperance Society is called to meet at Saratoga Aug. 2.

☞ Greenwood Cemetery, near New York city, was founded in June, 1840, and from that month up to the 23d ult., 69,040 bodies took up their residence in the silent city.

☞ The oldest surviving graduate of Yale College is Joshua Dewey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of the class of 1787; and the next survivor is the Rev. Henry Waldo, of the class of 1788.

☞ A physician in Louisville has discovered that by living principally on buttermilk, a human being may prolong existence to the period of two hundred years.

☞ On Wednesday, the 3d inst., M. Blondin is to go it again across the Niagara, and to do it against a boat's time. On his return he will stand on his head on the rope over the center of the river.

☞ Late advices from Valparaiso state the town of Ancud was laid waste by a fire, which consumed the cathedral, archives, and one hundred and fifty-four dwelling-houses. The loss is estimated at $450,000.

☞ A drunken vagabond, named Thomas McCarty, in New York, on Saturday night, quarreled with his wife, beat her severely, and then seized her ear with his teeth, bit off a large piece and swallowed it.

☞ Col. Braxton Bragg, to whom General Taylor, at the battle of Palo Alto addressed the famous words, "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg," is reported to be the Democratic candidate for a local office at Lafourche, La.

☞ The trial of S. M. Booth, late of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, charged with the seduction of Miss Cook, was in progress in the Circuit Court of Wisconsin, on the 25th. The trial was expected to occupy at least a whole week.

☞ Carleton, the novelist, has gone to the North of Ireland on a reading and lecturing tour. He still sticks to the old land, where he expects soon to "shuffle off this mortal coil."

☞ Mrs. Margaret Fuller, mother of the Countess d'Ossoli and the Rev. A. B. Fuller, of Boston, died at the residence of another son, Mr. R. F. Fuller, in Wayland, Mass., on Sunday evening, aged 70 years.

☞ It is remarked, as an evidence of the yet unsettled state of Italy, that since the Spanish war of succession (1701) Austria has lost and regained Lombardy no fewer than twelve times.

☞ An anvil has been cast in England whereon to hammer materials for the newly invented rifle cannon, which weighs twenty-one tons and a half; the trip hammer that is to do the pounding weighs over thirteen tons.

☞ The American Primary election took place in Baltimore on Tuesday evening, and the occasion was characterized by rowdyism and violence. Ballot-boxes were smashed, and several persons were wounded by pistol-shots.

☞ Gov. Newell, of New Jersey, has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered Charles Robinson, of Newark, while at a pic-nic on the 6th of July last.

☞ The first free school in the United States, according to a correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, was established in that city by Albert N. Gamber, prior to 1800, in a building erected by him for a school and meeting-house.

☞ Messrs. Samuel A. King and James Allen, of Providence, R. I., and M. Tarone, of New Orleans, have concluded a contract with the authorities of New Bedford, to make a triple balloon ascension in that city on the 24th of August.

☞ The Universalist Convention of Vermont is to hold its annual meeting at Stowe, on August 24th, and Friday of the same week the members will ascend the great Manchester Mountain, when a sermon will be delivered on this highest summit of the Green Mountains.

☞ The Fort Wayne *Republican* says that a German named Shoemaker, of that place, who was engaged in mowing some eight miles from town, accidentally set fire to a bundle of hay by letting a match he had used to light his pipe with, fall upon it, and in the effort to put it out was burned to death.

☞ In New York, on Monday, Symmes Gardner, a Wall street Broker, was arrested on a charge of false pretences in selling to Abner Jones, of Binghampton, 133 shares in Trident Mutual Insurance Co., of Providence—an insolvent corporation.

☞ McHenry, *alias* Townsend, visited Vienna, C. W., on Wednesday, for the purpose of delivering a lecture, but he could obtain no place in which to hold forth. The feeling against the man in that section of the country a so strong that he barely escaped mobbing.

☞ The Hon. David Heaton, member of the Ohio Senate from the Butler district in the sessions of 1856-7, is at the point of death, from disease of the lungs and heart. He is now Senator from the St. Anthony district, Minnesota.

☞ A "divorce in high life" is noticed in the English papers. A son of Lord Harvey discovered a criminal intercourse between his wife and Lord Ribblesdale, and a jury granted him a separation and large damages from the correspondent.

☞ A dreadful riot took place on the 12th July, between the Antrim Artillery and the people of the town. A body of over 200 soldiers were dispatched from the Cork barracks at midnight. After a great deal of damage had been done to several houses, including the convent, the riot was suppressed. The Antrim Artillery were brought up to Cork, some of them, we hear, very badly wounded.

☞ A letter from Florence in *The Providence Journal*, July 11, says: "The Pope's edict of excommunication, launched against his rebellious children, has received at Milan an odd response. The effigies of his Holiness and Cardinal Antonelli were burnt in the streets of that city, and the young men lighted their cigars with the profane fire."

☞ The gold coinage of the Philadelphia Mint for the month of July was $117,788; being in double eagles, half eagles and dollars. The silver coinage was $43,000, being in dollars and quarter dollars. Of cents, $30,000 were coined. The whole number of pieces coined was 3,101,262, of the aggregate value of $190,788.

☞ The pew openers at a certain fashionable church in New York, have written to know if "persons who have playing hearts will not aid them to obtain an increase of pay." The reason assigned for the demand is the fact that, when the present terms of remuneration were decided upon there was only the trouble of opening the doors; now there is the task of tucking in the dresses and fixing the hoops.

☞ The Rockford *Register* says that John P. Manny has a new machine for mowing, reaping, heading, raking and binding, all combined. It says, the binders, which are made of hemp cord, will only cost about 50 cents per acre of ground, and will last many years, as they can be removed without injury from the bundle quicker than one can be cut with a knife.

☞ Henry Grattan, the younger, is dead. He was once Member of Parliament for Meath, in Ireland, and only surviving son of the great Henry Grattan. The event took place rather suddenly on the 16th ultimo, at his residence in the County of Wicklow. Mr. Grattan was among the faithful few who adhered to Mr. O'Connell throughout his stormy career of Irish agitation. Mr. Grattan leaves no male issue, his children consisting of two daughters, both recently married, and who, it is to be presumed, will inherit his large estates. Disease of the heart is said to have been the cause of death.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The steamship Ocean Queen, from Havre and Southampton, arrived after midnight. Her advices have been mainly anticipated by the arrival of the Anglo Saxon at Quebec.

Dr. Merritt, U. S. Consul at Tunis, is a passenger.

The Atlantic telegraph shares are advancing in price.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 20th has the following defense of the peace treaty by Napoleon: "Yesterday evening the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the Presidents of which, M. Tropling, Count De Morney and M. Borocher addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reason for his conduct during the great events. He said:

"Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change in its nature as well in a military as a political aspect. Obliged to attack the enemy in front, who was intrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms ready to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped it was neither through weariness nor exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to save, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble delusions and patriotic hopes in order to serve the independence of Italy. I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered, I made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices, have they been merely losses? No! We have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army—numerous, brave and well organized—Piedmont has been delivered from invasion—her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio—the idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combatted it—most all the sovereigns of the Peninsula comprehend the wants of salutary reforms. Thus after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquility of Europe.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Cunard mail steamship Persia has arrived, with Liverpool dates of Saturday, the 23d ult.

The steamships Bremen, Glasgow and Edinburgh have arrived out.

The conference between France and Austria was to assemble at Zurich in about a week.

The discontent in regard to the terms of peace are unabated, and the explanations of the Emperor Napoleon are not considered reassuring. The Sardinian representative to the Zurich Conference has not been named, and it is expected that none will be present, but that Sardinia, if pleased with the terms agreed upon, will acquiesce in the Austro-French arrangement in a separate article. It is affirmed that Sardinia has signed nothing but the armistice, and is consequently in a nominal state of war with Austria.

It is supposed that a European Congress will assemble after the adjournment of the Zurich Conference.

The exhibitions of discontent in Italy to the terms of peace continue.

The people of Tuscany show a strong hostility to the return of the Grand Duke. The Provisional Government has directed a popular vote on the subject.

The English foreign policy had been under debate in the House of Commons. Mr. D'Israeli opposed all interference in the peace Congress. Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell thought that England might with propriety take part, but no course was determined on. Lord Elcho gave notice of the introduction of a resolution against any interference by England. Mr. Gladstone proposed an increase of the income tax, which had been agreed to.

The Emperor Napoleon has received the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps at St. Cloud. The Pope's nuncio was the spokesman for the ambassador. The Emperor, in his reply, said, that Europe was so unjust to him at the commencement of the war that he was happy to conclude a peace as soon as the honor and interests of France were satisfied. As a proof of his moderation, he trusted that the peace would be enduring.

The Paris Bourse closed flat and lower; three per cent rentes closed at 67f 15c.

The German Diet has agreed to restore the contingent and fortresses to a peace footing.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, July 22.—Consols closed at 94½ to 94¾ for money and account. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £214,000. The money market is unchanged, and closed with a good demand.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, July 22.—The market closed firm, wheat has an advancing tendency, and all qualities are slightly improved. Richardson and Spence, quote the harvest prospect as favorable. Flour dull at 10s@12s 6d per cental of 100 lbs. Wheat has an advancing tendency, and is in more demand, having improved 1d@2d; sales of Western red at 7s 6d@9s 2d, white 9s@9s 6d. Corn closed firm, with an advancing tendency, sales of mixed at 5s 8d, yellow 5s@5s 8d, white 7s @7s 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, July 22.—Provisions have a declining tendency; beef is heavy with little inquiry and prices weak; pork heavy and quotations nominal; bacon dull at a decline for all qualities. Lard steady and quiet at 54s@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, July 22.—Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Tea has advanced ¼@1d.

LONDON MARKET, July 22.—Baring quotes Breadstuffs dull. Sugar firm. Tea very firm. Coffee dull and prices easier, but quotation unchanged. Rice dull.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The following is from the *Moniteur*.

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, July 21.—The diplomatic body having expressed wish through the organ of its President, his Excellency, the Apostolic Nuncio of the Holy See, to be received by the Emperor, offer their congratulations on the conclusion of peace. They had the honor of being received by his Majesty. The Emperor, surrounded by the grand officers of the household, had at his side the Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking in the name of the diplomatic body. The Nuncio addressed his Majesty.

The Emperor replied:—Europe was in general so unjust towards me at the commencement of the war, that I was happy to be able to conclude peace as soon as honor and the interests of France were satisfied and proved that it could not enter into my intentions to subvert or revolutionize Europe, and provoke a general war. I hope that now all causes of dissent will banish, and that peace will be of long duration. I thank the diplomatic body for their congratulations.

The Emperor's speech caused a great sensation.

In reference to the annexation of the Duchies in central Italy to Sardinia, Lord Russell, writing to the British Minister, from Turin, June 28, says: Her Majesty's government considers that everything for the present must be considered as provisional, and the will of the people; the fortunes of war, and finally an European treaty, the last resort to settle the Territorial arrangements and right of sovereignty in central Italy. This view, his lordship states, is shared in by the French Government, and he infers it is also the view of Russia.

A dispatch from Count Cavour, in reply to one from Lord Malmesbury, relative to the neutrality of Parma, complains of the unfriendly tone the British Ministers communicate.

The *Le Nord* says it is clear that the return of the exiled rulers to Tuscany, Modena and Parma resulted by force, and if England can consent to appear in Congress, now is the time when her voice may be heard to advantage in behalf of Italy.

PARLIAMENT.—In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Bright inveighed against the attacks upon the French Emperor, and consequently the French nation, which tended to plunge this country into a war. If he was in the position of Lord Russell he would try to emancipate himself from the old bloody traditions of the foreign office. He would approach France in a sensible, manly, and Christian spirit, and would sincerely the Government by proposing the alteration of the tariffs of the two countries in interest. Free trade, he believed, if this offer was honestly made, now with diplomatic finesse, it would bring about a different state of things.

Lord J. Russell said he [illegible] with the attempts made to awaken a feeling in this country against the sovereign and people of France, which could only produce on their part feelings of animosity against the people of this country. He believed the Emperor of the French had been a faithful ally to this country. What then was the meaning of these continued invectives against him? He believed, as far as he was concerned, that the Emperor had been anxious to get rid of protection duties, so injurious to France.

On Friday, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Pease, Lord Palmerston said the formation of harbors of refuge on our coasts was an object of great importance, but that it was calculated that the expense that would be incurred thereby, would be about four million pounds, and Her Majesty's Government had no intention to propose a measure upon this subject at the present session.

In reply to a question from Mr. Griffith, Lord Russel said he had understood from the Emperor of France, there is no provision or understanding in the treaty of Villa Franca, that the dynasties of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma should be restored to those possessions if necessary, by military force.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Private dispatches announce the serious illness of Senator Jefferson Davis of Mississippi.

The Secretary of the Treasury has left Washington on a brief visit to his home in Georgia.

The receipts into the Treasury for the last three quarters of the official year, ending the 1st of July, from the customs, lands and miscellaneous sources, amounted to thirty-eight millions, five hundred and eighty thousand dollars, being eight hundred and eighty thousand dollars more than Secretary Cobb's estimate.

ALBANY, August 3.—A terrible accident occurred last night on the Northern Railroad, near Schaghticoke. The down train due in Albany at 7 o'clock 25 minutes, was passing a bridge spanning the Tomhannock Creek, when it was precipitated into the creek below from a height of 20 to 25 feet. The water was about six to eight feet deep. At least thirteen persons are reported as killed. Their names, as far as known, are as follow:—Mrs. Schuyler, of Albany; Mrs. Cooley, wife of the conductor, of Albany; Charles Berthelow, brakesman, of Albany; Charles Plimpton, mail agent, of Vermont; David Russell, Express messenger, of Albany, and Patrick Connelly, brakesman, of Greenbush.

Among the wounded are the following:—G. S. Cooley, conductor, of Albany—badly injured; Thomas McCormick, newsboy—legs broken and otherwise injured: Michael Flanney, of Troy, a passenger—head cut and badly bruised, supposed to be internally injured.

NEW YORK, August 4.—The Democratic State Committee met at Albany yesterday, and unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Democrats of each Assembly District to appoint one delegate from each district to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 14th of September next, for the nomination of State Officers and the choice of delegates to the Charleston Convention, or to determine the manner in which, and the time when said delegates shall be chosen.

The New York *Herald* of this morning publishes a letter represented to be written by Governor Wise to a distinguished friend of his in this State, in which he says, "I have apprehended all along that the Tammany regency would carry a delegation from New York to Charleston. But where? Douglas I believe is confident that you may rely on it that Mr. Buchanan is himself a candidate for re-nomination and his patronage will be used to disappoint Douglas and all other aspirants. The only chance is to organize by districts, and either whip the regency or send two delegations. If that is done or not done we must rely on a united South. A united South will depend on a united Virginia, and I pledge you, that she at least shall be a unit. Virginia a unit and persistent and firm on a sound platform of protection to all persons of popular squatter sovereignty. She must rally to her support all the South. The South cannot adopt Mr. Douglas' platform. It is a short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism. He may then well kick up his heels. If he does or don't, he cannot be nominated, and the main argument against his nomination is, that he cannot be elected if nominated. If he runs an independent candidate, and Seward runs and I am nominated at Charleston, I can beat them both, and if squatter sovereignty is a plank of the platform at Charleston and Douglas is nominated the South will run an independent candidate on protection principles and run the election into the House. Where then would Mr. Douglas be the lowest candidate on the list. If I have the popular strength you supposed it will itself fix the nomination, not that I see much dent of success."

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Charles Plympton, who came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a bridge on the Albany, Vermont and Canada Railroad, over the Tomhannock creek, while engaged in a regular trip of said railroad as mail agent, and as said bridge was in a rotten and unsafe condition, the jury believe that those having charge of said road should be highly censured.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The President called a meeting of his Cabinet to-day to consider the dispatches from Minister McLane in relation to the treaty with the Constitutional government of Mexico. It is reliably ascertained that several months ago the Miramon government invited France and England to assume the protectorate of Mexico, but they have given no response to the proposition.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

— Michael Connor, an Irishman, was so seriously injured yesterday, at Cincinnati, by a gravestone, which he was unloading, falling on him, that he died in a few hours.

— The Sandusky *Register*, of the 1st, says: "The colored woman, mother of the dead infant found in the privy vault at the corner of Adams and Warren streets, has had a hearing, and has been sent to jail to await her trial, at the next term of Common Pleas."

— The members of the ancient and honorable order of the Sons of Malta, in this city, made a visit to Chillicothe on last Friday evening and organized a Lodge there, initiating twenty-six members, among which are some of the best citizens of the place, the Hon. Wm. H. Safford, Democratic, Candidate for Lieutenant Governor being among them.—*Circleville Watchman.*

— A Convention of the Soldiers of the War of 1812, of the county of Lake, to which those of Geauga, Ashtabula and Cuyahoga are invited will be holden at the Court House in Painesville, on the 23d inst. To adopt such measures as shall be thought advisable to carry into effect the proposed Pension Law, now before Congress.

— The Ohio University buildings at Athens had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire on Saturday. The fire, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, was first discovered in the lower story of the eastern building. Through the timely exertions of the Bucket Brigade the flames were confined to the room where the fire originated, and extinguished with but little damage.

— The Ironton, Lawrence county, *Register* says: "Wheat and oats in all this region have been harvested in nice condition—the crops large. Hay also abundant, and made in fine order; potatoes and other vegetables most excellent, and corn is making fast. Apples, too, will be abundant this year, and peaches in good supply."

— Navigating the air is the next thing to be perfected in locomotion, and Mr. D. M. Cook, of Mansfield, thinks he has hit upon the important invention. We learn by the Mansfield *Herald* that Mr. C. is now engaged in the construction of a flying match, combining balloon and steam power. The balloon is to be used for elevating, and steam for propelling the air ship.

— We learn from the Dayton *Empire* that a barn belonging to Mr. Schenck, occupied by a tenant a few miles below Hamilton, was burned together with its contents, on Thursday evening. The tenant, with a number of hands, were engaged in threshing wheat, the power being outside and the separator in the barn; when the friction at the shaft ignited the straw and the blaze almost instantly enveloped the entire place. The separator was considerably damaged before it was got out; and the entire contents—a large amount of wheat and other grain, and articles of value—were consumed.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.

AUDITOR OF STATE,

W. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.

TREASURER OF STATE,

WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.

[illegible]

CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

A Campaign Paper.

We call attention to the subjoined Prospectus which our friends can cut from the paper and use. It is the cheapest campaign paper in the State, and will be found particularly advantageous for general circulation. Four copies will be furnished for one dollar; and numbers supplied from the present time to the election—each subscriber being furnished with the full returns.

We hope that orders may reach us as fast as possible; as we intend to make the Campaign Press do yeoman service in the canvass. Let it go to every domicil, where its sound, unswerving, reliable Democracy will bring cheer to the household. Its motto is "Equal rights to all—Exclusive privileges to none."

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☞ Our friends of the press in this State will please give this a few insertions or call attention to the fact.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

July 21st, 1859.

Democratic Meetings.

At the recent meeting of the State Central Committee in this city, the following appointments were made, commencing the canvass in the North West and the Southern counties at the same time.

Hon. Geo. E. Pugh and Gen. Joseph H. Geiger will address the people as follows:

Batavia, Clermont Co., Monday, August 15.
Georgetown, Brown Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16.
Hillsboro', Highland Co., Thursday, Aug. 18.
Washington, Fayette Co., Friday, Aug. 19.
Wilmington, Clinton Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.

Wm. H. Safford, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Major D. W. Stambaugh, of Tuscarawas County, will address the people as follows;

Toledo, Lucas county, Saturday evening, August 13th.
Bryan, Williams Co., Monday, Aug. 15.
Defiance, Defiance Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16.
Paulding, Paulding Co., Wednesday, Aug. 17.
Napoleon, Henry Co., Thursday, Aug. 18.
Okokee, Fulton Co., Friday, Aug. 19.
Perrysburgh, Wood Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.
Port Clinton, Ottawa Co., Monday, Aug. 22d.
Fremont, Sandusky Co., Tuesday, Aug. 23d.
Tiffin, Seneca Co., Wednesday, Aug. 24th.
Findlay, Hancock Co., Thursday, Aug. 25th.
Kenton, Hardin Co., Friday, Aug. 26th.
Upper Sandusky, Wyandott Co., Saturday, Aug. 27th.

Morgan county, at McConnelsville, Wednesday, August 17th, speakers, R. P. Ranney, and W. C. Gaston, Esqs.

Washington county, Marietta, Friday, August 19th, speakers, R. P. Ranney, and W. C. Gaston, Esqs.

Athens county, Athens, Saturday, August 20th, speakers, R. P. Ranney, Hon. O. D. Martin and Hon. E. B. Olds.

Ross county, Chillicothe, Monday, August 22d, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Geo. Geiger.

Pike county, Piketon, Tuesday, August 23d, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Scioto county, Portsmouth, Wednesday, August 24th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Lawrence county, Ironton, Thursday, August 25th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Gallia county, Gallipolis, Saturday, August 27th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Meigs county, Pomeroy, Monday, August 29th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Geo. Geiger.

By Order of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Douglas.

We have gathered a few waifs of public sentiment, strown along shore, which show very conclusively that the efforts to damage the Illinois Senator have been everything but successful. From North to South, the hearts of the people are with him. In vain do politicians aim to repress expression—it will have vent. The Opposition hastily gather up the expressions of hot-headed blusterers in the South, and declarations of the never-ceasing hostility from newspapers that for years long have wearied the public patience with dark and boding murmurs against the peace and quiet of the Union; and these they bring forward as signs of Public Opinion. As well might the philipics of Garrison and Fred Douglas be set down as true Republican thunder—as well might the ravings of Joshua R. Giddings be taken for the universal Republican sentiment of Ohio, as that these scattered insignia of opposition to Mr. Douglas be set down as the universal voice of the Southern Democracy.

The South has too much to lose in the approaching Presidential election, to be divided from the Democratic party in the North, which has proved in many a hard-fought field, that it was true to the Constitution and the Union. It will not be led by fiery Hotspurs, or driven by designing and ambitious aspirants, from the support of that Northern candidate who stands unshaken upon the record it helped to make in 1856. It cannot be persuaded to countenance a subterfuge, miserable and untenable in itself, and promising them only strife and bitterness in the future. The South will stand by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, an unbroken phalanx, and demand from the North the fulfilment of the compact of 1850, ratified in 1856, that the constitutional power for the reclamation of fugitives from labor, carried out by the law of Congress, shall be faithfully adhered to and observed. It will abide by the compact that leaves to the people of the territories, as of the States, the direction of their own domestic institutions.

We have no fears of the Charleston Convention. When delegations shall there assemble from all of the States, and consult for the welfare of the Union, they can come to no other safe conclusion than that Mr. DOUGLAS is the foremost man in the hearts of the people—that North and South, his hold upon their affection is the same; and with him, by every reasonable calculation, and him alone, is victory certain.

As we have asked in former articles, what statesman, North, can rival Mr. DOUGLAS in the confidence of the people? It has been conceded that the Southern States alone cannot elect a President. To throw the election into the House, would virtually give up the contest. "The belt of the Union" must be with us, or at least so many of the Northern States, as love the Union better than the pursuit of an abstract notion and a false philanthophy. DOUGLAS, beyond any other Democrat, is strong in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Ohio. He has equal, if not stronger chances in Pennsylvania. He is not without a host of friends in New York and New Hampshire and Maine. In all these, where the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is dear to the people, who can face the people with the same confidence as STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS?

The Mystery of Nominations—Our County Candidates.

We were conversing the other evening with two gentlemen of the Democratic school of politics when the subject of nominations came up, and the name of Mr. REES was mentioned.

"Is he a man of the people?" asked one.—"By a man of the people," said he, "I mean one who does not belong to any other man, but thinks and acts for himself, and is governed by his own judgment."

He was assured by the other, that, as far as he knew, Mr. REES was all right, and, he thought, independent of any man or clique, but would be guided in his legislative duties by his own perceptions of right and expediency.

It was conceded between them that there was a prospect of the nomination of Mr. REES, a man of intelligence, of good character and unexceptionable Democracy. In that part of the county where he is known, he is popular, and it was thought he would run well in town.

Many speculations were made as to the idea of Mr. O. P. Hines running for the office of Auditor. It was suggested that he was in a good business, requiring his attention, and could not want the office; but being a great friend, if not one of the "Miller clique," he was merely used to intimidate JOHNNY PHILLIPS, or punish him for defying the power of the "clique," in the appointment of Mr. SPARROW, neither of which was likely to succeed as PHILLIPS would knock the hind-sights off of him at the Primary Election for the people have no sympathy with the vexation of Tom Miller at JOHN PHILLIPS's independence of the "Post Office Junto" and will not assist him to his revenge, even though courted to do so by O. P. HINES, who may as well hang up his political fiddle, as his subserviency to Millerism (being also a partner) is now manifest. This is about the WEAKEST show of what malignity and malevolence would do if it could, that has been manifested yet.

The probability of the defeat of Squire Bruck at the Primary Election was hinted; although it was freely accorded that he was unexceptionable in every respect—being an upright, straightforward citizen, of excellent business tact as well as established habits of industry—of unblemished reputation, of unbending integrity, and admirably fitted for the office too. He was a favorite among the Germans, who were entitled to a candidate on the county ticket. A desperate effort was making by his competitor who spent his money freely and was very sanguine, with the "Miller influence" to back him while 'Squire Bruck relied entirely upon his known integrity of character, his uniform correctness, and his capacity for the place, without putting himself to the slightest trouble to electioneer. It was suggested that Thompson might be a mercantile partner of A. P. STONE, Treasurer of State, and that it would be a nice little arrangement, to make him a partner, (to all intents) in the management of the public finances. One partner as State Treasurer, and the other as County Treasurer, would be a nice little arrangement! But then they are of different politics! Just so. The "Miller influence" is perfectly understood, although two of the brothers are Democrats, and two Republicans—a well balanced family, and an apparent exception to the rule that "a house divided against itself must fall." It was also suggested that THOMPSON was a bolter from the ticket last year—that while some bolted COX, which was unpardonable, he bolted MOELLER, a venial offense, and did what he could to get the Doctor defeated in obedience to the "Miller influence," of which he was one of the instruments.

The conversation lasted for some time longer, but nothing definite could be drawn from it. It was conceded that a strong effort will be made to defeat the nomination of Judge Rankin, as a gentleman of his positive character could not be without his enemies. In addition to that, the Judge is a free spoken, and don't care sort of person, who tells his mind no matter in what crowd, and in that respect is considered dangerous by the "Miller clique," with whom privacy and caution are everything. His talents and acquirements are admitted, but he is charged with being remiss in attending to legislative business, because he was not always in his seat, and always in attendance on the important committee of which he was chairman. Now, it was asking too much of a man of Judge Rankin's impatient temperament, to be compelled to sit through the interminable sessions of the last Legislature, and listen to the asses who prattled and caveted through long days, and after occupying nearly every hour of day light employ the night time in committee. He made the best speech that was made in favor of repealing the Ten per cent. law and labored hard to effect it. There were other important measures to which he attended assiduously, and if he did not always succeed he was an able champion.

But Judge RANKIN is an out-spoken friend of Mr. DOUGLAS, and does not admire the Kansas policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, or the President's continued hostility to Mr. DOUGLAS and other distinguished Democrats, as shown by his special organs, the Washington "Constitution" and its echoes. There was no Post Office or other Government favors to buy his silence or his support. He was a Popular Sovereignty Douglas man in 1858, and he is the same in 1859. Will he be openly opposed by the Post Office clique?

It is very desirable that Thos. SPARROW, Esq., should be nominated for Commissioner. There would be no doubt of his election, although the Post Office clique and the "Statesman" should come down on him like a thousand of brick.—The people of Franklin, without respect to party, would like to see him occupy that position. Although the emoluments are trifling and the duties are rather troublesome, it is an office of great responsibility, and on the capacity, integrity and firmness of the Commissioners, a good deal of the county prosperity mainly depends in the transaction of its business. If good men are to be kept out of such positions of trust by such "old men of the sea" as the "Miller influence," it is time the people should take their affairs in hand and shake off the incubus. That nominations must undergo a mysterious revision, and be subject to the acceptance of the Miller influence, is indeed a lamentable truth. Such a Procrustean bed which cuts off long limbs and pulls out short ones, is an indifferent piece of political machinery at best, and might be dispensed with to advantage. The confused, if not dangerous condition in which the Democratic party finds itself involved in this county, is attributable to that source alone. A free people are not willing to place their freedom in such unscrupulous hands. They wish to have a voice in the selection of their own candidates—they wish in such selection, to feel untrammeled by any dictation for ulterior purposes, and to know that the Primary Election in which the selection of candidates is to be made, is not a mere sham, and that a secret influence has not been spread through the country, to thwart its free expression and control the popular voice. The conversation referred to in this article frequently occurs. The people are restive. They are stimulated by their fears to say things that might be construed into offensiveness, and if such an operation as is apprehended, has been at work, it is high time it stopped. An important election is before us. A U. S. Senator is to be elected for six years—the State is to be apportioned off and districted for ten years—the matters claiming legislative attention were never of more profound interest, and when there is good ground for hope that the State Ticket may be triumphantly elected, it is to be earnestly deprecated that any defection should take place here, where, if at any point in the State, there should be harmonious action.

It is right that the people should be jealous of any cabal that seeks in secret to sway them and select candidates for their support, who are expected to subserve personal rather than the general interests. In every candidate there should be that independence of thought and action, in which the people may confidently repose their delegated authority. A single candidate who lacks these qualifications, if successful, would damage the whole ticket. It is a party rule, and one worthy to be generally observed, that individual preferences should be foregone after nomination, but it will be found impracticable, should trick and chicane and secret effort succeed in securing that nomination for those distasteful to the majority of the people. There are a multiplicity of candidates for almost every office, and a plurality as a consequence elects. Should this unfortunately devolve the candidacy upon unpopular men, the party will be loser. It renders it important, then, that the Primary Election should receive the attention its importance demands; and that such persons should be voted for as candidates as it would be desirable to elect, and would prove most formidable and popular at the general election.

"Consistency, thou art a Jewel."

When it was discovered that Judge Gholson could not be driven to decline the Republican nomination, and that Judge Swan would not be used to defeat him, these enlighted advocates of a pure and independent judiciary, turn upon Judge Gholson and DEMAND of him an expression of his opinions in regard to legal questions which, if elected, he may be called upon to decide! They call upon him to sacrifice the very purity and honor, for which they pretended to make an idol of Judge Swan.—[Dayton Jour.

We make this extract from the leading article in the Dayton "Journal" of the 5th instant which is written with a good deal of causticity, and would be a merited rebuke if verified. The inconsistency which has ruffled the PEN-feathers of our Dayton gamecock, is not applicable to the Democratic party, but may fairly be attributed to the party to which, PAR EXCELLENCE, the "Journal," after a tedious travail, has become a parent. It is possible that a few thoughtless Democrats, who had not considered the confidential relations a Judge must maintain to his own opinions, before public utility or necessity requires that they should be spoken, may have suggested that it would be well to learn what Judge Gholson's opinions are upon a subject on which his friends—those who are expected to support him—are divided. In the Northern part of the State the Abolitionists insist that Judge Gholson is a practical Abolitionist—that he liberated his patrimonial slaves, to become the citizen of a free State—that pledges were given for him by his friends and neighbors that he was "all right" on the Fugitive Slave Law, and consequently he was entitled to their hearty support. Look on the Southern side of the picture, which is just the reverse of the other. It is said that he sold his slaves at auction, before removing from Mississippi to Cincinnati—that he endorses the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, and would have decided, if he were on the bench, as did Judge Swan. The want of consistency is on the side of the "Journal," and in its candidate, who, in pronouncing an opinion, must undeceive and disappoint one wing or other of his friends and followers. Should he be elected, the question will be tried again. The fanaticism of Northern Ohio would become more intensely mad in the excitement of success, and would re-enact the scenes of Oberlin and Cleveland, with additional follies, and claiming additional glory.

The Democracy have asked, (and it is a legitimate question, which trenches neither on Judge Gholson's very proper judicial reserve, or upon his dignity as a citizen,) to know which representation is true—whether he sold his patrimonial slaves or manumitted them? This is a question that he may decide without sacrificing "the very purity and honor" which the Democracy admired in Judge Swan—there will be no official impropriety in answering it, and it would relieve his supporters of the necessity of inventing marvellous excuses, and expiating marvellous fabrications, if he would enlighten them on this interesting topic. It might save them many a dark day of contrition and remorse,—for would they of Northern Ohio, who believe in the perfectibility of the negro, and as the Egyptians of old worshipped the most loathly reptiles of the Nile, deem the blackest African the most worthy of idolitry,—would they ever forgive themselves should they discover that Judge Gholson, a slave holder, (as he had an undoubted right to do) sold his negroes and put the money in his pocket before moving to Ohio?

We have said that they do not now care how Judge Gholson may decide the question of the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law.—Those who are sincere will be greatly disappointed and moved—the mere politicians are satisfied whatever may be the result. In selecting another candidate, the question decided on habeas corpus will be re-opened, and, until decided, they may howl without having their mouths stopped by the decision of their own Judge. We believe, with Southern Ohio, that Judge Gholson would decide as Judge Swan decided, and until it is positively and peremptorily denied by himself or those who ought to know, we are, and shall be, as positive that he sold his negroes, and did not manumit them.

The Dayton "Journal" has leave to amend its motion, and restore the charge of inconsistency where it properly belongs.

More Mystery.

Last Spring, when the voluminous Report of the Investigating Committee was ordered to be printed, 5,000 copies were to be provided immediately, omitting the appendix of testimony, for the use of the Legislature, &c. About the same time an article appeared in the "Ohio State Journal" investigating the investigating committee, and throwing together certain correspondence, a portion of which was that of Messrs. EGGERTON and MORGAN, the one as Transfer Agent and the other as acting Fund Commissioner. The object of the article, as we remember, was to show that these gentlemen, members of the Investigating Committee, had some knowledge of the vacuum in the Treasury some time before the explosion. The "State Journal" article was thrown into pamphlet form, double column, and struck off to suit the call of the Republican members of the Legislature, and such others as might desire copies. For the convenience of those who wished to use them, these eight pages were neatly pasted in the front part of the brochure, like a preface. The Public Printer had nothing to do with the arrangement, and we do not believe any Democratic member of the Legislature had. The Secretary of State was free from any complicity in the matter, and it was only after all, a prefix on the part of Republican members and a few others, for what ulterior purposes they themselves best know. It could not have been very wicked, as the genuineness of the documents introduced has not been disputed; and a report, such as that ordered to be printed in such large numbers by the Legislature, could not apprehend much damage from a newspaper fly, even although sheltered under its own wing. It might sting a little, but was there not the report itself to refute any charge that might be embodied in it?

Well, the editor of the "Statesman" was supplied with a copy and instantly his bristles rose. The "chairman of the Central Committee" felt that a great outrage had been perpetrated—a gross violation of duty somewhere, and charges, involving those who have no connection with the State printing, binding, &c., were preferred.—Instead of explaining exactly how the thing was done, simple in itself and of little importance, it was made a serious matter, and integrity, and malfeasance and all that were mysteriously talked of. The "State Journal" replied in the same mysterous, opaque manner, leaving the public in a state of uncertainty where the blame legitimately rested, and the extent of culpability and degree of censure that anybody had incurred and should be awarded.

It would have been easy for the "Chairman of the State Central Committee" to ascertain all about it. He preferred to jump to a conclusion, and make charges without inquiry. He went off on a false scent, and entangled himself in a mystery. His floundering did no good, for he struck at random and was as liable to injure friend as foe. The "State Journal" instead of relieving him from his dilemma, which was uncharitable, left him hopelessly there, to flounder on or take the back track, which was revolting to his vanity. The fact is, the whole mystery did not exceed the outrage that one would perpetrate in sending a copy of the "State Journal" with a copy of the "Statesman" in the same envelope. VIVE LA BAGATELLE!

Party Tyranny.

Here we have the law laid down by the *Statesman*. Hear ye "all Democratic readers of the *Statesman*" and be sure that you may heed. This is the law, if not the gospel:

When these primary meetings or delegate conventions are called according to usage, and the proceedings are conducted in the ordinary way, the nominations made by them ought to be accepted by the party and supported with its entire strength. It is to be presumed that the voters who go out to the preliminary meetings, and the delegates who are elected to the nominating conventions, in the discharge of their duty, act in good faith and it will not do for the loosing party to get up accusations, charge unfairness and "bolt," because of the failure to carry a friend triumphantly through a Convention: All who in any wise participate in the preliminary meetings, are by that act bound to sustain what is done by the nominating body; and candidates who submit their claims to the consideration of a convention, are in honor committed to acquiesce in the nominations and in the support of the successful candidates.

If such be the fact, then should *the people* at once put a stop to the these clap-trap machines of party rascality. If these primary elections were always conducted fairly, equally, without the interposition of all the uses and appliances that pledge men to support certain individuals, there might be no objection—only it is taking a great deal of trouble for nothing. The old Democratic rule that every tub should stand on its own bottom—that every one who wants an office should present himself, is the best. But why then the necessity of a primary election or convention? To draw party lines, in which the individual is lost, and secure the party vote. This very sinking of individuality in party necessity is a great wrong, and leads to the success of mean, unscrupulous, artful demagogues and the defeat of that very intelligence, that very honesty and honor which the people want in office.

We do no not deny the rule as laid down by the *Statesman*; but is it not hideous? Is it not a short-linked despotism? Is it not just the thing by which *Millerism* could carry out its schemes and keep in office its creatures?

The *Statesman* talks of good faith—"act in good faith"—after such an exhibition of "good faith" in the county convention to appoint delegates to the State convention! Why was TOM MILLER there?—and SAM COX, and half-a-dozen Post Office clerks and their allies to *instruct* the convention whom to appoint delegates? It disgusted every honorable Democrat present, unless some of those might be so considered who were engaged in a very dishonorable business, the "unfairness" of which was as palpable as the unscrupulousness of such wire-workers and schemers as MILLER and COX.

When a Primary election or a convention is *fairly* conducted, we agree that candidates who have submitted their claims "are in honor committed to acquiesce," whatever may be the result. Where *cheating* is allowed, on the rule of "honor among thieves," the same may hold good. But it by no means follows as a consequence that those who vote for a candidate in whose intelligence and honesty they have full confidence, shall be committed to vote for a candidate in whom they have no confidence. The doctrine is monstrous. The people are not participants in frauds, that may be practised to deceive them—they are made the victims of thimble-riggers, and are told that they have pledged themselves to the successful adept with "the little joker." We hold to no such doctrine. Far better to refrain from any participation in any such "preliminary proceedings," than, barter away the birthright and privilege of a freeman.

Recently, in the county of Sandusky, a secret cabal has been exposed, in which a number of Democrats had combined to stand by their "noble selves," and control all offices in the county. By their secret and combined influence, ramified throughout the county, guided and directed by stringent obligations to stand together, they were to control all conventions and nominations, and procure the dismissal of obnoxious persons from offices in the county, Postmasters and their clerks, Railroad conductors, &c. Who does not see here an illustration of the *Millerism* we have amongst us, which if it have no constitution and by-laws to be exposed, has all the power and exerts all the influence to the same end of selfish aggrandizement.

The Post-Office here is the *sanhedrim* in which the affairs of the county, and the men of the county are canvassed. The guage of an individual is his subserviency to the dictation of *Millerism*, which is the "Buckeye Democratic Club" of Franklin county. No matter how consistent a Democrat one may have been—no matter how much he may have entitled himself to the regard and confidence of his fellow citizens—no matter how just, how conscientious, how industrious, how intelligent, how independent he may be—all the worse for him—if he be not one of them, off goes his head. He is made the object of suspicion. His coat is searched all over for holes. Detraction is set at work. His motives are impugned. Every possible insinuation is thrown out to disparage him, and his chances of nomination or office are whittled down by a concerted action and influence, thrown out by a combination of co-workers, against which individual effort has in most instances little success, and battles to great disadvantage. This is party tyranny of the worst description. The people of Franklin have grown weary of it. It remains with them if it shall prosper and be perpetuated.

A QUEER WAY OF TRUE!—The *Statesman* tells a good story about the *impressment* of subscribers for the *Ohio State Journal*. It charges that the width of the National Road has been materially contracted by the farmers on either side running their fences upon the line of the road. This was tolerated by the late contractors who had less road to repair, and would not have cared if there had been none. The trespassers were notified by the new superintendents (under the Board of Public Works) that they must move out their fences to give eighty feet to the road as originally laid off; but they have been privately advised that the order will not be enforced *provided they subscribe to the State Journal!* It was pretty smart in the *Statesman* to discover this, but what may not be done by one whose nose is always in other people's business? Perhaps the *Statesman* was anxious to know why the circulation of the *Journal* doubled its own?

We presume there is about as much truth in this, as our conscientiously *scrupulous* cotemporary usually considers necessary—a little seasoning of truth! If the *State Journal* only knew what levies are made to keep up its tottering adversary it might retaliate after a kindred fashion.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN LICKING.—The Democracy of Licking county yesterday nominated WM. B. WOODS and WM. PARR for re-election to the House of Representatives. The admirable manner in which Mr. WOODS presided over the late House, his urbanity yet firmness, won "golden opinions from all sorts of people." He was deservedly ranked high as a debator, for his few rounds on the floor told well, and showed him a foeman worthy of the steel of any opponent who might venture within the lists. Mr. PARR was an attentive, industrious representative, and did not lose sight of the interests of his party.

☞ The "Austrian" of the *Statesman* has arrived at a most "Astounding Conclusion"—something singular, after concluding that British soldiers were the best in the world, and could slaughter the Zouaves with the bayonet—after concluding that English trotters were the fleetest in the world, and that we are indebted to England for the improved breed of horses—that there is nothing on this side of the herring pond *half so good as it is in England!*

A Voice from the North-West.

Ohio is speaking out through her press. In vain are efforts made to suppress her sentiments. They are overwhelmingly for Douglas. Some of the more timid affect to think that it is too early to express an opinion, but, in general, they fall in company with those who enjoy government favors, and would not be at all disconcerted if the echoes of the Washington *Constitution* were the only sounds that met the public ear. Others there are who feel like men—who speak like men—who, like the "champion of the people" himself, are straight-forward and out-spoken, and give voice to their thoughts. Of these latter, is the Van Wert *Constitution*, which, in its last issue, held the following language:

OUR POSITION.—The *People's Press*, published at Columbus, in enumerating the Democratic papers in Ohio, which have expressed a preference for Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, classes the *Constitution* among them. To this we have no objection so long as Douglas remains firm to what *he is* and always has been, i. e., a bold and fearless advocate of the glorious principles of Popular Sovereignty. So long as Mr. Douglas, or any other Democrat, adheres to the doctrine laid down in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and reiterated in the Cincinnati platform, we are ready to support and stand by them, come what may: and whenever an attempt is made to interfere with the rights of the people in the States or Territories, by *Congressional* legislation, come from what source it may, we shall denounce it as a gross usurpation of the rights of the people.

We have frequently asserted that we belong to no clique and bow to the behests of no man. The *Constitution* is a free, independent paper, influenced by no outside pressure. Whenever we see corruption and fraud we denounce it. If we discover tickery and baseness about to be practiced by the Black Republicans, we lay it before the people in all its wickedness and deformity, that they may see its putrefaction. And when we see demagogues among Democrats, working their insidious wiles, we endeavor to rebuke them in such a way that it will be heeded.

We look upon Douglas as the most brilliant statesman of the age. We cannot but admire the man. The same today as when he made the Senate ring with his towering eloquence in defence of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, against the clamoring opposition of fearful odds. One by one he drew his opponents beneath his banner by his logical reasoning, earnestness of demeanor, and beautiful oratory, until not a foe was left who *dared* to meet him. We admire him for the wonderful struggle he made in Illinois, when encompassed by foes on every side—when *professional politicians*, thinking his star was about to set, deserted him, with an eagerness only equalled by their zeal to serve him when his bright star was in the ascendancy. Could ever a man with other principles than those of "Popular Sovereignty" inscribed on his banner, have swept the State of Illinois with a power like one of her own wild tornadoes?

'Tis true, that here and there may be found a subtle tool, who has such a vast and wonderful veneration for *party* and *office*, that he would hold up his hands with a gesture of warning, saying—"peace, be still!" "Policy, policy!"—With us, to do right is always policy, though political gamblers howl!

We are sorry to see so many of his former admirers, who, but a short time since were loud in his praise, silent now, when his enemies seek to crush him. Where are those loud peals of thunder that were heard rolling through the valleys and reverberating among the hills? *"Silent now!"*

Shall he be crushed who has so often imperiled all for the sake of his party, that he may be trodden on by a common foe, and his ruin be the trophy of an acknowledged enemy's triumph?

Is there no hand on high to shield the brave?

But we digress. It always brings a throe to our breast to see a set of official leeches—those human vampires in Washington, who coo like a dove and cringe like a dog—with a political coat of chameleon—besetting a good and honest man on every side with their serpent hiss. It grieves us to see the going out of the great lights which have illuminated our country and cast a halo of light over her history. But to see a set of political tricksters plotting the destruction of a man whose shoes they are not worthy to dust, is a double grief.

We pledge ourselves to no man—our motto is "principles and not men," but so long as a man is *true* to a principle which we advocate, we shall remain true to him. The doctrine of popular sovereignty is our darling and our pride, and in our opinion Stephen A. Douglas has always remained firm and steadfast on that point.

This article has been called forth by frequent inquiries from our readers who have expressed a desire to know our opinion upon the subject. We have given it.

Old Buck Snubbed.

Our readers have already been informed that JOHNSTON, formerly of the Detroit *Free Press*, and more recently of the *Union*, had thrown up the consulship to Havre, but they don't all know how it was done. It was necessary to make some arrangements for Col. JOHNSTON, in placing the "organ" in charge of Gen. BOWMAN, and the Havre Consulship was tendered and declined. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of August 4, gives the further particulars of this interesting affair:

In a subsequent interview he was persuaded by Mr. Buchanan to accept of the appointment temporarily, and at least give the post a trial. Col. Johnston then stated that he would be unable, under any circumstances, to leave home for some months, which Mr. Buchanan at once said was of no consequence, as Mr. Vesey, the present occupant, was very capable and popular; and he was anxious to oblige many influential applicants to Mr. Vesey's favor, by allowing him to remain as long as possible at his post. So late even as the end of June Col. Johnston wrote to urge the retention of Mr. Vesey permanently, and the acceptance of his own resignation, without drawing any remarks from the President on his continued absence from the appointed post. Col. Johnston, however, met the President on the morning of his departure from Washington for Bedford Springs, and accosted him as usual, when, to his infinite surprise we presume, the President turned on him with the hasty anger of fretful old age and approaching dissolution, and, with an imperiously querulous voice, demanded to know why he had not gone to the discharge of his duties. On Col. Johnston's reminding him of his own arrangement, the President cried out "then it terminates now;" upon which Col. Johnston at once, with well deserved indignation, flung back his appointment in the President's face, and bade him farewell.

We do not know who had the most right to think "Republics *is* ungrateful." JOHNSTON had been a strong "Popular Sovereignty" man and a writer of considerable power, but he lost *caste* in the *Union*, and when that paper was converted into the *Constitution*, under Gen. BOWMAN, it became requisite that JOHNSTON should be provided for—and such is the way.

☞ Mr. E. L. Gray, Merchant of St. Louis, mysteriously disappeared on the 23d July. It is thought he has been murdered.

Waves of Popular Sovereignty.

☞ The Corynth (Miss.) *Republican* unfurls the Presidential colors of Hon. S. A. Douglas, and Hon. James Thompson for Vice President.

☞ The Douglas banner must wave triumphantly in Indiana. He is the man for the times, and around him centres the hopes of the Democracy, and upon his success depends the triumph of national principles.—*Terre Haute Journal.*

☞ Judge Douglas will, in all probability, be nominated at Charleston for President, and if the *News* don't like him they can throw their influence in favor of a Republican, if it suits them better.—*Boston Herald.*

☞ The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* thinks the Washington *Constitution* incapable of doing Judge Douglas justice. It says he is a good Democrat and no disorganizer, and when he intimates that he will not accept the Charleston nomination on the platform, in some quarters insisted on, he is precisely right.

☞ If we attempt to transfer to our columns all the articles which reach us in our exchanges from every section of the country, speaking favorably of Judge Douglas and of his overwhelming popularity, and strongly advocatig his nomination at Charleston, we should fill our entire pages over and over again.—*Hartford Post.*

☞ It is not a little remarkable that, while some Northern "dough-faces" are going about declaring that the South will not go for Douglas, in any contingency, there are influential men and journals in the South declaring, without reserve, that he is the most available candidate, and that they have confidence in him that he would administer the Government in strict accordance with the Constitution.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ The position of Judge Douglas is the only true one any Democrat can take, with the least hope of success. The doctrine of strict non-intervention by Congress in the local affairs of the Territories is now a part and parcel of the Democratic creed, and any attempt to repudiate it or interpolate the monstrous heresy demanded by a few hot-headed Southern agitators, that Congress has the right and ought to interfere for the protection of slavery in the Territories, would result in the defeat and total destruction of the Democracy in all the free States.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

DOUGLAS'S POSITION.—There is one very strong indication that the late letter of Senator Douglas is all right. His opponents throughout the country see the necessity of destroying its effect by perverting its meaning. They don't do that unnecessarily.

It is a noble and straight-forward production—the attacks upon it show. They can see that it strikes an answering cord in the hearts of the masses, and they know that unless this harmony can be disturbed, the popular voice will be overwhelming in his favor whenever it will be called on for an expression of preference.—*St. Charles Argus.*

DOUGLAS IN MISSOURI.—About two weeks since, F. P. Blair, Jr., the late Black Republican member of Congress, from the St. Louis district, was up in St. Joseph, Mo., where he is said to have made the first free-soil speech ever made in that city. Blair did not fail to use the opportunity to lie about Senator Douglas—falsely charging that the great Illinois statesman was hostile to western interests and to the improvement of our rivers and harbors. In course of the speech, as reported in the St. Louis *Democrat*, was the following passage, which we quote as illustrative of Douglas with the masses everywhere:

"Douglas is one of the Democratic stars. (Voice: That's so.) He is so much of a Democrat they dare not repudiate him. (Applause.)"

DOUGLAS ABROAD.—Our friend James L. Anderson, Esq., returned from his visit to Virginia on Saturday last, looking as well and clever as ever. From him we learn there is a strong Douglas feeling in Virginia, and that Douglas is the second choice of the people of that State for the Presidency. They would prefer one of their own men, but if they cannot succeed in nominating Hunter or Wise, they will go for Douglas. They think our Senator the strongest man that probably could be nominated at the Charleston Convention. Mr. Anderson says there is a strong Douglas feeling all through the country, and that the masses are for him and for him alone. Judge Anderson is a shrewd politician and close observer of what is going on in the political world, and therefore his opinion, in regard to such matters, may be relied on as about correct.—*Rushville Times.*

THE DOUGLAS FEELING.—The Chicago correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes thus from St. Louis:

The feeling for Douglas is very warm. All information from the South and East respecting his chances for the Charleston nomination is eagerly received and canvassed. Almost every hour of the day I found a crowd at the Briggs House engaged at that occupation. I heard from gentlemen just returned from Kentucky and other States South, that Douglas's chances are growing each day stronger, and that he has now more friends in that section than he has credit for in the North. In this city (St. Louis) some of the Democrats have been fiercely opposed to him, but they already show signs of relenting. They have felt the public pulse, and it beats healthful music to the strain of Popular Sovereignty.

DOUGLAS IN INDIANA.—The Booneville (Ind.) *Democrat*, which is a warm advocate of the selection of Senator Douglas as the next President, says:

It appears to be a foregone conclusion that he is to be the choice of the National Convention at Charleston, and the people are now thinking of the time when they shall have the pleasure of giving him their suffrages. Nor is this decided feeling in his favor to be wondered at. Mr. Douglas is a representative man; we see in him the true type of the American character, and the great embodiment of the principles which are so dear to us as a people. The right of the people to frame their organic laws, free and untrammeled of any foreign or extrinsic influences whatever, is a sacred one to them. He who struggles earnestly against infringements upon it is respected, is admired by them; but the one who, "with uncommon powers of intellect, with great energy and unflinching purpose, with great reliance upon his own powers and resources, with a nature fearless, with a courage that leads him to grapple with the greatest dangers, with a spirit that leads him to scorn all compromise of his principles," is the great champion and defender of the people's right to self-government, is rapturously loved by them. It is to him they wish to do homage; it is to him they will pay all due respect.

☞ Speaking of an address of John Mercer Langston, at Springfield, the "News" says:—"He announced his determination to trample the fugitive slave law under his feet." This outburst of indignation was perfectly withering and drew down a thunder-storm of applause. The United States of America trembled in an agony of fear at the darky's effervescence of temper.

To the Voters of Madison County.

[From the London National Democrat.]

Having announced myself a candidate for Representative, it is proper I should also make an announcement of what I propose to accomplish, or make an effort to accomplish, if I should be elected.—The people are the source of all power, and the government has been instituted for their benefit; they have, therefore, a right, which they should never abandon for a moment, to inquire of those who may seek to serve them in a legislative capacity, what they propose to do; and no man, I take it, is justified in asking the suffrages of his follow-citizens, for such a position, unless he proposes to effect something for the public good.

I shall endeavor, if elected, to ferret out and expose the causes of all unnecessary expenditure and extravagance in the administration of State affairs, and the sources of public corruption, and if possible, lessen the burden of taxation.

I shall labor to secure the enactment of a law to prevent the further immigration of free negroes into the State of Ohio.

I shall labor to secure such an amendment to existing statutes on the subject as to more effectually prevent negroes or persons of African descent from voting.

I shall oppose all attempts to revive or continue the agitation of the slavery question in Ohio, by any effort which may be made to re-enact the statutes in regard to fugitives slaves, which were wisely repealed by the last Legislature, and which were only calculated to bring into collision the National and State authorities; thereby disturbing the harmony of the Union, and inaugurating intestine war and civil commotion.

I shall advocate the enactment of a law to secure to each county the exclusive use of the school tax levied within its own limits.

I shall endeavor to secure the codification of the criminal laws of Ohio; and also to have the statutes of the State, generally, revised and collated in a convenient form so that the people can find out what the law is on any particular subject without paying a lawyer or going into a law suit.

I shall advocate the enactment of a law providing for a second trial before Justices of the Peace; thereby cutting off appeals and preventing a great deal of useless and expensive litigation in small cases.

It is proper to state that there will be a United States Senator to elect by the next legislature. I shall oppose the election of Mr. Chase (which seems to be intended,) Giddings, Spalding, or any other person who adheres to the Philadelphia Republican Platform, or who is identified with the men who controlled the recent Republican State Convention. If elected, such men must infect the Senate Chamber with treason and disunion, as they have disgraced the State of Ohio by the overthrow of Judge Swan and by their persistent attempts at nullification.

R. HUTCHESON.

London, O., July 28, '59.

A Voice from Kentucky.

The last number of the Louisville *Democrat*, published amidst Democratic rejoicings over the great victory achieved in that noble State, the veteran HARNEY thus raises his voice for the champion of the people, the Senator from Illinois:

The terror inspired by the name of Douglas in the Opposition ranks is highly amusing. They scribble away very complacently, until they think of the giant of Illinois, and then their hair rises on end like porcupine quills. They think they have it all fixed until they look up at the North-West, and the thought strikes them that perhaps Douglas will be the nominee next year. That spoils their calculations, and deranges their whole programme.—The great point the Opposition South have been trying to make, appears from the question they ask of our candidates: Will you support Douglas, if he be the Charleston nominee?

When they get an affirmative answer, they hold up their hands and roll up their eyes in affected horror. Squatter Sovereignty! they exclaim. In the North the Opposition are still more exercised over the name of Douglas. He is the lion in their path. They are waiting with nervous anxiety, to see if their allies in the South can't dispose of him. They give out word along the line that he is dead; and feel happy; and next day they repeat it, until they have him dead so often that his demise is not credited at all. We don't often see a paper of the Opposition without an allusion to Douglas, in evident alarm. By the signs of the times, judging by their apprehensions, Douglas is to them a very dangerous man. It is no wonder they labor to kill him off. If he be the nominee at Charleston, the Opposition see their overthrow in advance.—Work away, we warn you, both North and South. It is the game you have to play. Before you stand any chance to beat the Democratic party, you must dispose of Douglas. You see it; but the Democracy see it, too, unfortunately for you; and they see through all your clap-trap and humbug.

Douglas Papers in Ohio.

Constitution—Van Wert;
Democrat—Sandusky;
Democrat—McArthur;
Enquirer—Cincinnati;
Gazette—Bellefontaine;
Herald & Times—Toledo;
National—Lima;
National Democrat—London;
Plain Dealer—Cleveland;
PEOPLE'S PRESS—Columbus;
Press—Springfield.
Standard—Delaware;
Spirit of Democracy—Woodsfield;
Sun—Batavia.

☞ If there be others, let them give the sign. The *Statesman* is somewhere on the road.

Gubernatorial Discussion.

It has been arranged by the chairmen of the two State Central Committees that Hon. Wm. DENNISON and Hon. R. P. RANNEY will discuss the political topics of the day before the people of the States at the following times and places:

At Tiffin, on Tuesday, September		6th.
Dayton, on Thursday,	"	8th.
Cleveland, on Saturday,	"	10th.
Canton, on Tuesday,	"	13th.
Zanesville, on Thursday,	"	15th.
Chillicothe, on Saturday,	"	17th.
Columbus, on Tuesday,	"	20th.

This will afford ample opportunity to the contestants for the highest office in the gift of the people of the State, to stand upon their own merits and show their respective good points to those from whom they expect favors. The well-known courtesy of the two would-be Governors would warrant the expectation of a highly interesting discussion; and the facts will probably be drawn out as to what position both gentlemen have heretofore occupied on the Fugitive Slave law, a question of veracity having been raised in each case, among some of our cotemporaries.

☞ The Ottawa "Democrat" significantly says:

Let it be remembered that the Black Republican Judges of Ohio have declared the late enactment of the Ohio Legislature, prohibiting negroes from voting, unconstitutional!

The Sandwich Islands.

We believe that *acquisition* is a word that is recognized by every government as describing part of its inevitable policy; as *acquisitiveness* is more or less predominant in individual nature. Following out the example of Rome which claimed to be the mistress of the world, [illegible] would have still held the reins of governmental government, modern powers have sought by every artifice and device to extend their empire. England has laid tribute heavily on India and the sun nor rises nor sets on her possessions. France too has planted her standard wherever her rule could be enforced, and still looks abroad for new conquests. Some years ago the effort was made to embrace within her jurisdiction the interesting little kingdom of Hawaii, and it seems that the project has not been relinquished. A correspondent of the *Providence Journal* furnishes that paper with some interesting and important facts relative to this scheme for overthrowing the throne of Kamehameha IV., and annexing the islands of the Hawaiian Archipelago to the French empire. [illegible] Dillon, and attempted and executed by Admiral De Tromelin, with a frigate and steam corvette, in 1849, on which occasion this gallant commander landed 300 men in Honolulu, where not a soldier existed, [illegible] a little saluting battery, spiked and threw [illegible] the guns, placed sentinels over the custom-house and government offices, impeding the business of the employees, and finally embarked and left the port, carrying off the King's yacht, which has not been returned up to the present day.

The newspaper press of this country ceased to some extent the expediency of annexing these islands to the United States. But there is a large party in our country who are opposed to all annexation—who think we have territory enough, and are apprehensive of any addition in any quarter, or under any circumstances. The matter was dropped by common consent and little has been heard of the Sandwich Islands from that time to the present. The correspondent of the *Providence Journal*, which paper endorses his correctness and means of information, presents a number of important facts that claim the attention of our national functionaries. He says:

Monsieur Perrin, Commissioner of France for Hawaii, has for the last two years been discussing with the Plenipotentiaries of the King the articles of a new treaty, under assurance that it should be more liberal than that of 1846, which prohibited the government of Hawaii from levying a higher import duty than five per cent. on foreign goods, and to assimilate more to the treaties lately made with Great Britain and the United States. The restriction upon import duties was indeed withdrawn, but in its place a right was assumed by Mr. Perrin to govern by treaty stipulation the school fund set apart for the education of the Hawaiian youth, and to establish, also, by treaty, that documents in the French language should be received at the Custom-house, and other public offices, wherever they might be rendered in the English language.

These demands of the French Commissioner show plainly the object he has in view, which is to bully the Hawaiian government into obligations impossible to be fulfilled, laying before the world proofs of the non-compliance of Hawaii with treaty stipulations, thus destroying the generous protection, by Great Britain and the United States, of the independence of that rising nation.

Everyone knows that Hawaii was discovered by the English, its native inhabitants converted to Christianity and educated by American missionaries, and that a very large portion of its foreign inhabitants are Americans. Thus the English has become the common language of the country, commercial transactions, trials in the courts of justice, and business at the Custom-house and in the government offices, are conducted in English, and at most of the schools the youth are educated in this language. This being the case, it is next to possible to admit the French to a perfect equality with the English language, and that, being attempted to be established by treaty, the first failure of compliance, which would be the first case that was presented, would be blazoned to the world as insulting to his Imperial Majesty, and punishable only by the subjugation of the offender.

When the new treaty containing these very objectionable features was presented to his Majesty's privy council for its constitutional approbation, this respectable body refused to assent to its ratification. An additional article *ad referendum* was then proposed and accepted, which in a great measure removed the objections.

In this form, the French Commissioner forwarded the treaty to his government, but without awaiting a reply, and after having given officially assurances that his Imperial Majesty did not pretend to exercise any exclusive influence over Hawaii, and that the French Government did not approve of the conduct of Admiral de Tromlin, he presented, in January last, an offensive note to the Minister of Foreign Relations, asserting that the Imperial Government had approved of all the acts of its consuls and naval commanders of 1837, 1839, and 1849, that France has peculiar interests in Hawaii different from those of Great Britain and the United States, requiring special treaty stipulations to protect those alleged peculiar interests, and in virtue of this, claimed the right to interfere in the religion, language, legislation and revenue of that kingdom. In a previous communication Mons. Perrin had claimed the right virtually to set aside the decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii in last resource, notwithstanding he had previously made himself a volunteer party to the suit. He furthermore asserts that the new treaty, with all its overbearing stipulations, is the work of the French Government, after having previously declared officially that it was his own production.

Not wishing, or having any good reason to deny the magnanimity of the French Government, this strengthens the belief that causes are sought for to preclude the possibility of Great Britain and the United States stepping forward to protect the independence of Hawaii.

There is no doubt that in 1849, the American press opened the eyes of Louis Philippe to the danger of attempting to seize upon Hawaii, and it is now to be hoped that a public demonstration of the United States and Great Britain, and, if necessary, the naval forces of these powerful nations will prevent the Emperor from attempting what the King declined.

The facility with which France assumed sovereignty over the Society and Marquesas Islands, without a remonstrance from any other power, no doubt has led to the belief that a similar course may be pursued with Hawaii. A strong presumption is, however, entertained that England and the United States will not permit such an act of open usurpation, particularly after both have by treaty guaranteed the independence of that little kingdom.

☞ New Volumes of the Four Reviews & Blackwood commenced July, 1859.

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For any of one of the four Reviews	$3 00
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For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
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☞ Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 Gold Street, New York.

GARIBALDI.—It is said that on the arrival of the news of the peace, General Garibaldi assembled his soldiers, and after having calmed their excitement by a noble address, he requested them to renew the oath of fidelity to the King, which they did, without opposition. This conduct, which reflects honor on all concerned in it, will prove to Europe that the pretended revolutionary elements in Italy daily comprehends the importance of concord. It is worty of remark that among the volunteers of Garibaldi, there are a great number of young men belonging to Venetia.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Please announce BENJ. L. REES, of Hamilton township, a candidate for the next General Assembly, subject to the decision of the people at the Democratic Primary Election.

WM. R. RANKIN, the able and efficient representative in the last Legislature, will be supported for re-election, by the "unterrified DEMOCRATS" OF FRANKLIN.

FOR AUDITOR.

JOHN PHILLIPS, the present Auditor, is recommended for re-election by Democratic voters of every ward of Columbus and every township in the County of Franklin, as a faithful and efficient officer, and entitled to the suffrages of the people.

FOR SHERIFF.

GEORGE W. HUFFMAN will be supported for Sheriff of Franklin County, by MANY VOTERS.

Board of Equalization.

Without respect to party, or through any other motive or consideration, except the general benefit, we respectfully request that Hon. ALFRED KELLY will allow us to present his name for member of the Board of Equalization. We regard the office as of the greatest importance, and wish to have his experience, judgment, close discrimination and knowledge of value, in the place, if his health and time and other engagements will permit; and we, therefore, respectfully nominate him through the columns of the PEOPLE'S PRESS. WE THE PEOPLE.

Aug11tf

To Correspondents.

"Hamilton County, No. 2" was received yesterday, but too late for the present, but shall appear in the next number of the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

We have received several communications to which we have not attended, for the simple reason that the writers have not confided to us their names. We are willing to be responsible for what we write, or what is written in accordance with our own sentiments, but do not feel inclined to be held accountable for what does not in the slightest concern us and of the authorship of which we have not the slightest conception.

"Marie" will be always welcome to our columns. Her favor came too late for this week. We have been fain to wonder where all of our old poetic friends had gone, and came to the conclusion that having "paired off," children and poetry were uncongenial. But it's not so.

Kentucky Election.

In 80 counties, having 21 to be heard from, Magoffin's majority is 4,208 which will be increased to about 8,500. Boyd's majority for Lieut. Gov. is about 10,000.

In the Senate the Democrats have a majority of ten. In the House they have a majority of 24. Allowing for all uncertainties, the majority on joint ballot will range from 28 to 34.

The members of Congress elected, indicate a tie, but hopes are still entertained of Garrard's election in the Sixth District, which would give the Democrats 6 to Opposition 4. Simms's official maj. in the 8th District 67. The opposition have gained two, possibly three, but where will they go?

THE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The architecture of Columbus is rather showy in some of its features, but for the most part displays an accommodation to convenience rather than the inspiration of taste. Maj. M. B. Kelly has drawn the outline of a beautiful structure, embracing the sightly with the convenient, for a school house to be erected on the foundation that was laid for Trinity Church on Broad street, near Seventh. The skill of Maj. KELLY is indisputable. With a thorough knowledge of the science of architecture, he does not permit a desire for display to outstrip his judgment in providing for convenience and economy. The drawing shows a blending of these desirable purposes, and when erected, the building will be an ornament to that part of the city.

GIDDINGS AND CORWIN.—We hardly think it worth while to cumber our columns with the letter of Joshua R. to Tom. It has perhaps had sufficient notoriety. It animadverts with no little vim and some keenness upon Corwin's artful dodges, which shaming the Fugitive Slave Law, denouncing it as "destructive of the rights of the States, the liberties of the people, and abhorrent to the feelings of the civilized world," yet, in another breath, says: "It is the sacred duty of every good citizen to obey the law when the Legislature and Judiciary have decided it to be such." This is a logic which Joshua does not comprehend, and tells Corwin plainly that while he has no objections to Corwin entertaining them, he decidedly does object to Corwin presenting sentiments for Republicans. The inconsistencies of these Republican leaders we leave entirely to their respective friends to reconcile, and hope they may have a good time of it.

ENCOURAGING.—We like to receive such letters as the following from a prominent Democrat:

Hamilton County, July 29.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed I hand you $2, my subscription to the PRESS.

I like the paper. It is bold, frank, honest. I trust it may be, as it should be, remunerative to you. Harvest is over. POLITICS WILL SOON COMMENCE.

The Opposition, as you will have been posted before you receive this, have FUSED in this county. The contest will be a sharp one, but with a good ticket, we shall succeed.

Yours truly,

A REPRESENTATIVE.—We publish the brief address of Col. R. Hutcheson, of Madison county, to the people, announcing himself a candidate for Representative. He is frank and emphatic. There is no circumlocution. He points out much that claims the immediate attention of our Legislature, and if he be elected, he will see that it is done or know the reason why. We wish him success. He would indeed be a Representative of the people. Consulting the interests of Madison county, he would not disregard those of the State. We like his programme. But will not the lawyers kick up at the clause that may curtail their business?

NEW HOTEL AT NEWARK.—The splendid edifice just completed at Newark, entitled the "Murray House," is to be thrown open to the public on Thursday next, with a festival, of supper and ball. The "Murray House" is situated opposite the North-west corner of the Public Square, and is a three story brick with an iron front, and large, convenient, and elegant store-rooms on the ground floor. It has fifty spacious, well-lighted and admirably ventilated sleeping apartments, which have been furnished in neat and complete style. The dining-hall is large, elegant and airy, capable of seating 150 guests comfortably and conveniently. The Ladies' Reception Rooms, Parlors, &c., have been most beautifully fitted up and furnished, and in every respect the Murray House may be set down as a first class hotel, conducted on the most liberal scale and in the very best style. On Thursday the festival of the "warming" is to be inaugurated by a sumptuous supper, and afterwards the halls will resound with "music's lively and enchanting strains," and "the light fantastic toe" will be sported by gay and graceful votaries of the dance. A general invitation has been extended to partake of the cheer, which we have been requested to say includes Columbus, whose warm-hearted citizens Mr. MURRAY hopes to number among his guests. As we intend to rank ourselves among them, we shall defer any further description until after the fete.

Cox and Miller—Will they Answer?

The people of this district, and the people of this county, and the people of this city are interested in knowing what constitutes the *vis inertia* by which their public servants and officials are moved. We all know with what reluctance Col. MEDARY relinquished the agreeable position of Postmaster at Columbus to accept the higher honor of the Executive of Kansas. We all know how TOM MILLER was the Grand Marshal of the Anti Lecompton procession on the 19th of March, 1858. We all know how as Chairman of the "Mass Convention" GEO. W. MANYPENNY read out of the party all Democrats who did not coincide with that demonstration, and closed the books. We all know how SAM COX proclaimed that the English Bill was a d——d sight meaner than the original Lecompton. Some of us know that the Austrian editor of the *Statesman* declared that if SAM COX voted for the English Bill he ought to be kicked (not very respectfully) out of Congress Hall. And we all know that a very great change suddenly took place in a very peculiar set of politicians. The reasons may be inferred for the simultaneous "bout face" of this squad, who claim to dictate to the freemen of Franklin county, if not the State of Ohio, from the following questions to which categorical answers are invited:

Did MILLER, at Washington, agree to purchase the *Ohio Statesman*, and change it from a zealous DOUGLAS organ to an Administration paper?

Did MILLER and COX reduce to writing this agreement? Was there not a copy of that original agreement?

Was there not an understanding that so much of the public printing, or proceeds thereof, was to be transferred to the *Statesman* as part or whole of the consideration?

Did COX, at Washington, agree to go for the English Bill, with a Southern member of Congress from Ohio? And was there not a member from one of the Eastern Districts present when the agreement was made?

Was there not agreed upon, as a consideration, the reinstatement of TOM MILLER and the removal of Col. MEDARY as Postmaster at Columbus, and that COX should have the control of the mail agencies in his district?

Will COX and MILLER stand in the presence of a committee of Congress, and deny the charges involved in these questions?

Will they, in the face of this community, deny that such meeting was held in Washington, such agreement was concluded, and that the *considerations* were demanded and accorded?

The denial of COX and MILLER, fairly and squarely is wanted, publicly and unequivocally as on that depends something in which they are interested. If they do not answer unequivocally and without dodging the questions here set forth, *their silence* must be taken as *admitting* everything therein indicated.

Q OUT OF A CORNER.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE PILGRIM MONUMENT.—The corner stone of a monument to the Pilgrims, who landed at Plymouth, Dec. 21st, 1620, was laid on Tuesday, with imposing ceremonies, one of the chief features of which was the Masonic display. Military companies from New Bedford, Braintree, Abington, and the local military and firemen added to the interest of the occasion. Probably twelve thousand people were present, and the village of Plymouth was gaily decorated. The exercises of the day commenced by the laying of the corner-stone of the monumental canopy over Forefather's Rock, with masonic ceremonies. Then followed the laying of the corner-stone of the national monument, to be erected on Monument Hill. The exercises commenced by an address from RICHARD WARREN, president of the Pilgrim Society. He was followed by GOV. BANKS, who delivered an oration. The Rev. Dr. STORRS of Braintree made a prayer. The corner-stone was then laid by JOHN T. HEARD, of Boston, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The ceremonies were solemn and impressive. The procession was then reformed and marched to the tent, where a dinner was provided for 2,500 guests. At the table speeches were made by Governors BANKS of Mass., CHASE of Ohio, BUCKINGHAM of Conn., and TURNER of Rhode Island, and by JOHN P. HALE of New Hampshire, ANSON BURLINGAME, and others. In the evening there was a ball, illuminations and fire-works.

TURNED OUT.—The Sheriff of Franklin, who desires a re-election, but will be disappointed, finding that his principal deputy, Mr. EDWARD DAVIS, was not "prejudiced in his favor," summarily dismissed him on Monday. This was bad policy, and will cost Mr PARK many votes. We hardly think we shall vote for him after that. From every quarter we have heard Mr. EDWARD DAVIS spoken of as an efficient and gentlemanly officer. He is a sterling Democrat, too. But his chief recommendation has been the polite and gentlemanly manner in which he has discharged the disagreeable portions of his duties. He is very and deservedly popular on that account and has been quite as efficient in arranging and closing business, as if he had rendered himself obnoxious in the exercise of his "little brief authority." Well, "ED.," your vacation will be short. We expect to see you duly and honorably installed by PARK's successor.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.—The Troy *Times* of Thursday has the following:

When the accident occurred, Mr. Cooley, the conductor, had just finished taking the tickets, and was about to join his companions in the forward car where they were. He saw them thrown from their seats and hurled down towards him. He seized his wife and child. The child remained in his grasp, but his wife was torn away from him, and carried down into the water with the others. Mr. Cooley was caught between two seats, and, though badly hurt, escaped with his life, and saved his child. Mrs. Cooley and Mrs. Cayler were both taken from the wreck dead; they had been carried in the water beneath the mass and drowned. Mr. Baker sustained a compound fracture of one leg. The wife and mother were fondly locked in each other's arms in the death embrace.

The mail agent, Mr. Plympton, was instantly killed. He sat in the mail car with his notebook and pencil in hand, a corpse—not having finished making up his way list, probably.

W. J. A. Fuller, Esq., of New York City, a lawyer and distinguished chess player—recently editor of the chess department of Frank Leslie's paper—was in the rear end of the last car. He was pitched the whole length of the car to the forward part of it, when he found himself struggling in the water, and wedged in by the mass of the material upon him. Mr. Fuller says his first sensation was of a concussion or obstruction on the track, then a momentary feeling of security, after which he has no recollection until he was resuscitated by the water. Mr. Fuller is badly hurt.

DAUGHTERS OF MALTA.—The lady editor of the Rockford (Ill.) Standard says: "The Daughters of Malta are becoming as distinguished, and seem to be quite as benevolent in their designs, as the Sons of Malta. Their object is said to be to relieve widowers, destitute bachelors, dandies, Hottentots, and orphan male children. By the time the Sons obtain the control of the Islands of Cuba, the Daughters confidently expect to subjugate the Isle of Man.' Mrs. Cooly, no doubt, speaks understandingly of the order."—[St. Louis Bulletin.

We advise our neighbor of the Columbus "Gazette," the G. R. J. A. of the order, to open a correspondence at once with the Rockford "Standard." He may get items.

TURTLE SOUP AT THE CAPITAL RESTAURANT.—In addition to the capital manner in which the Capital Saloon and Restaurant are kept, John O'Hara regales his numerous customers with real turtle soup on the first day of every week. Drop in on Sunday forenoon and take a bowl.

☞ That ingenious piece of Mechanism at the Museum, carved by a boy, is worth seeing, if one is not induced to look into the interior, where there is something really refreshing.

AN ASSASSINATION OR MURDER AT CLEVELAND.—We announced yesterday the death of ELISHA T. STERLING of Cleveland, who has been a prominent man of business there for a quarter of a century, and who was well known all over the country as the agent and manager of the Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company. The *Herald* thus bears witness to his character:

As a correct, upright, honest, liberal business man the whole city bear witness; as a friend, guileless and self-sacrificing, as a public benefactor, as a neighbor, as a christian at heart and in his walk to the extent of human strength, as a man who never closed his ear against a tale of suffering, as one who for a friend would go as far as the farthest, Mr. STERLING was a rare instance.

The developments before the Coroner were, indeed, startling. It seems that he went away, and was last seen with KINGMAN SHERMAN, who testifies to a game of cards with deceased, and that the latter left his room just at day-dawn, very much inebriated; that hearing a noise he found deceased at the foot of his stair-way on the pavement, wounded from the fall and unable to speak. We have not time to analyze the testimony, but at this distance, it appears from what went before the Coroner, that STERLING was murdered with his own loaded cane that has not turned up, and that SHERMAN is principal or accessory in the murder, and perhaps BEACH. SHERMAN testified that he and deceased had been playing cards alone; but testimony is given that there were other voices, and must consequently have been other persons. The testimony of SHERMAN as to other persons on other occasions is denied peremptorily by them; and the natural conclusion is, that SHERMAN killed him in the heat of altercation over a game; or that he or somebody else struck the death blow at the foot of the stairs, either for money, which is thought deceased had, or to cancel a gambling debt. Such, at least, is the inference we draw from the testimony before the Coroner. The offender in so public a murder cannot escape; and it will be difficult for SHERMAN to clear his skirts of more knowledge of it than he has yet confessed.

The Crops in the British Islands.

The English journals give good accounts of the wheat and other crops. From Ireland and Scotland we have equally good reports. The Dublin *Mercantile Advertiser* says:

We have now passed the time when, in former years, accounts of appearances of blight in the potato crop usually began to appear. As yet, fortunately, there have not been even rumors of disease in the growing crop, unless from one or two Western districts, and the potatoes which are in very abundant supply at the Irish markets, are excellent in quality. Owing, however, to the severe frosts at the commencement of May, a considerable portion are small in size; and we fear that this complaint is rather general.

A late Scotch journal says:

We have had another week of charming weather. The land has been made soft with showers, and the springing thereof has been blessed. The pastures are covered with flocks, the valleys are covered with corn; and all nature rejoices in the munificence of its great Creator. The crops in this district are such as to leave no just cause for grumbling.

Another journal says:

The weather continues dry and warm, and the crops are being forced on at hot-house rate of growth. It is curious to observe the barley changing color already. Harvest will be commenced in the early districts in the first week of August if the heat continues. Observers profess to say that the yield will not be abundant, though the quality will be superior. So far as the eye can detect, all over the South of Scotland the country never looked more beautiful, and grumbling should be held in reserve till a more fitting occasion offers. We hear nothing of potato failure; the crop everywhere looks well.

RAREY IN ENGLAND—HE GETS AN OFFICE.—The report of a commission lately appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the British army to investigate Mr. RAREY's system of horse-breaking has been published. The results of experiments upon a variety of horses, as witnessed by the Board, are related, and the conclusion is arrived, that the system is a good one. The Board is of opinion that it would be beneficially adopted and practised by the cavalry, and that, to ensure the proper system being carried out, it would be advisable that Mr. RAREY should be employed to teach the system to certain members of each regiment; for, though the system may be explained by words, or writing, they are also required to carry it into execution, a great degree of firmness and resolution, temper and patience, and a manipulation that requires to be seen by and taught to men to render it successful. In accordance with this recommendation, Mr. RAREY has been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to commence the instruction of the officers, riding masters and rough riders in the cavalry regiments at the depots in England and Ireland, in the art of subduing horses to regimental purposes.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT AT SING SING STATE PRISON.—On Monday afternoon, of last week, a number of convicts at the State Prison attempted to escape by a preconcerted arrangement made among themselves. It appears that the convicts in the hat shop and stove foundry had formed a combination among themselves to run the keepers and guards when it came "lock-up time" on the afternoon of that day, and the signal was, that when the stove foundry men were marching around the corner of the hat shop, the hat shop men were to rush out and join them, and then a general stampede was to take place; a portion of the men in the two cabinet shops and the quarry were also to have quickly joined in, and a "good time generally" was put down on the convicts' programme.

But, luckily, information of this contemplated outbreak had reached the ears of the officers, and arrangements were accordingly made to meet the emergency—Colt's large revolvers and muskets well loaded with buck-shot, were placed in the hands of the officers, guards and others. Mr. Gleco, the hat shop-keeper, saw the foundry men advancing, drew his shooter, and told the men that their object was known—that the officers and the villagers were ready for them—and that, if they valued their lives, they would abandon their contemplated arrangement. When the foundry men saw that everything was quiet in the hat shop, (from which they expected to be joined,) they marched on, took up their buckets and their mush, and were locked up as usual.—*Sing Sing Chronicle, Aug. 3.*

The following are the Expenditures and Receipts of the County Treasury for the month of July:

EXPENDITURES.

Costs of Prosecutions	$ 347.20
[illegible]	236.41
Infirmary and Paupers	647.48
[illegible]	30.44
General Expenses	779.80
Bridge	4,094.08
County Commissioners	67.80
District Assessors	772.00
Common School Expenses	80.00
Lunacy	2.75
Petit Jurors	50.35
Roads and Highways	2.30
Refunded Taxes	2.88
Coroner's Inquests	62.18
City of Columbus Corporation Fund	10,000.00
Prairie Tp. School Funds—intermediate payment	132.88
Total	$17,307.86
Total receipts exclusive of current Duplicate	$7,613.84

ASSESSOR'S RETURNS.—Mr. B. G. KENNY, Assessor of Perry township, has made the following return to the County Auditor:

Number of acres of plow land	6,911
Number of acres of meadow land	3,370
Number of acres of woodland	9,816
Total number of acres in township	19,227
Value of land	$551,287
Value of buildings	14,338
Total value—land and buildings	$555,606
Total value as assessed in 1853	494,968
Increase	$60,638

WHEAT STATISTICS.—The wheat statistics published in the *Commercial Express*, Chicago, show the receipts of the year ending Aug. 1 to be five millions thirty-one thousand bushels, against thirteen millions nine hundred and fifty-six thousand in the previous year. The shipments were in about the same proportion.

☞ The canal tolls of the State of New York up to August 1st amount to $686,331 against $915,130 last year, being a falling off of $228,799.

☞ The ticket wagon of Van Amburgh's menagerie was robbed of $1,275, on the evening of the 2d inst., at Mooresville, Morgan county, Indiana.

☞ Some suppose that the present growing cotton crop of 165960 may reach four millions bales, or three hundred thousand in excess of the present crop.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FARTHER POINT, BELOW QUEBEC, Aug 7.—The Nova Scotian from Liverpool on the 27th, has passed this point bound for Quebec. Her advices, which are four days later, have been obtained.

England demands the disarmament of the recent belligerent powers, as a condition for taking part in the European Congress.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, July 26.—The weather continued favorable for the crops. The breadstuffs market generally has an advancing tendency, with the exception of corn. The circulars report flour dull, holders demanding an advance. Wheat quoted 3d higher. Corn dull, but there is no change in quotations. Flour is quoted at 10s@12s. Wheat 7s 6d@9s 6d for red and 8s@8s 6d for white. Yellow corn 7s@7s 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The provision market continues to have a declining tendency; beef hams quoted nominally unchanged. Bacon dull. Lard quiet.

LONDON MARKETS, July 26.—Wheat generally closed with an advancing tendency and prices are 2d higher. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Rice steady at a slight advance for all qualities.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, July 26.—The money market is unchanged. American securities dull. Consols quoted at 95.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—It is reported that Count Walenski has submitted a plan for the confederation of Italy; it is to comprise seven States, and the Presidency is nominally given to the Pope, but in reality to the Kings of Sardinia and Naples alternately. The strong places to be garrisoned by the federal troops, are Gaeta, Mantua and Piacenza. The votes in federal Diet according to this proposition are to be divided as follows: Parma one, Modena one, the Pope two, Tuscany two, Sardinia three, and Naples three.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords Lord Lyndhurst defended himself from the charges of Mr. Bright on account of the warning voice he raised, and asked if the Admiralty were aware that the French were arming their fleets with rifled cannons.

The Duke of Somerset replied in the affirmative, and said that although England had improved the cannon in progress of manufacture, it could not be ready for some time.

In the House of Commons, Sir De Lacey Evans moved for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the National defences, and report what improvements were possible. It is understood that the government assented to the substance of the resolution. The government, however, would not assent to the motion, but were willing to the appointment of a committee to inquire what permanent fortifications were necessary for the defence of the dock yards and arsenals. Sir De Lacey Evans' resolution was negatived.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Nothing of moment had transpired in regard to the conference at Zurich, nor is it known whether Sardinia would take a part.

A dispatch of the 25th from Rome, however, says, that the representatives of the three powers were expected to meet at the end of July.

It was vaguely rumored in Paris on the 26th that Napoleon would visit London.

The London *Daily News* believes that although the scheme of an Italian confederation may not have been formally struck off the programme, it is not now insisted upon by its author; that little more will we hear of it.

The French fleet had sailed from Sissaria, and it was reported that a portion of the French army had begun to leave Italy.

Count Persigny had arrived in Paris from London.

It is said that he took with him an assurance that England would give her adhesion to the Congress on condition of a general and immediate disarmament.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* is informed that the English Government has offered to send a representative to the Congress provided that France disarms; that the French Emperor agreed to do so on condition that England did the same; that England consented on condition of a general disarmament by land and sea, and that France will begin the movement, and that the English Government is very well satisfied with the conduct of the French Emperor.

The *Independance Belge* gives a report that the proposition for a disarmament proceeded in the first instance from Napoleon.

It is asserted that a Military Convention between France and Austria relative to Italy has been concluded, and that Lombardy is to take a fair share of the national debt.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 26th ult. contains the following: "It is endeavored in England to attribute to France the causes of the English national burdens, but the English are deceived merely in order to further the national defences. The exaggeration of our armaments is to justify a considerable increase of the budget for the army and navy. A comparison of the budget of England and France will show that these considerations have been erroneous. Since 1815 the army expenses of England have been increased by two hundred million francs, making for 1859 a total of more than six hundred and fifty million francs, while the French army budget for 1860 does not exceed four hundred and sixty three million. One, therefore, asks whether it is to France and her extraordinary armaments that the navy which weigh on the English people are to be attributed, or whether these enormous expenses and taxes, which are the consequences of these burdens, must not be attributed to other reasons."

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says, that there is something like two hundred million pounds unexpended out of the late loan, and it is understood that the surplus will be applied to the navy.

The Paris *Patrie*, referring to the above article from the *Moniteur*, says, that France has done everything to free England from the nightmare of invasion in order to restore to her calmness and repose. If unsuccessful England can only blame herself for the fear which agitates her and which, if prolonged would be an affront to the sincerely friendly feelings and actions of France.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says, there is the same disposition as ever in official quarters to assure England that the Emperor and his advisers consider the Anglo-alliance now as ever necessary for the tranquility and prosperity of Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that it was reported that Count Walenski had drawn out a plan for the Conference and the confederation of Italy.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, July 27.—M. D'Ambrios, a very enlightened man, has been named as the Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Conference at Zurich. Austria however refuses to meet any Sardinian representative, but will leave it open to Sardinia to accede to the treaty after its conclusion by Austria and France.

The Duke of Tuscany has expressed his willingness to abdicate in favor of his son who promises a constitution, but the Tuscans object altogether to the dynasty.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon will make his entry into Paris on the 14th of August at the head of a part of the army of Italy.

The London *Herald* says, that the grand Duke Constantine will soon visit England.

The London *News'* city article of to-day says that the funds opened on Tuesday with increased firmness at a fresh advance of ⅛.

The Paris *Moniteur's* article taking exception to the military and naval expenditures of England, caused a fall of ⅛. The demand for money was steady and the leading discount houses are less inclined to take the best bills below 2½ per cent.

The London *Times* says, that the Paris *Moniteur's* article is in many respects deceptive and urges the immediate arming of the navy with the Armstrong gun.

The Duke of Malakoff has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor.

It is reported that about 200,000 men will be discharged from the army on renewable furlough, the advantage being that the government will have them still on hand while their cost will be diverted to other purposes.

The wine accounts are unfavorable, the grapes being injured by the excessive heat, and prices tended upward.

The *Moniteur*, the government organ, says, that Denmark has ceded the Island of St. Thomas to the United States.

SARDINIA.—*Le Nord* says, that one of the first acts of the new ministry will be to put an end to the present dictatorship and frame an electoral bill applicable to Lombardy. A dissolution will then take place in order to effect in the new chambers a complete fusion of Piedmont and Lombardy. The King will preside, and the parliament set in alternate years at Turin and Milan.

The Turin Journals say, that the army reinforced by recruitments in Lombardy is to be raised to 200,000 men.

General Garibaldi had a confidential interview with General Marmora at Brescia on the 15th ult. He stated that he had 12,000 men and his force continued to increase. He expressed confidence in the King of Sardinia not forsaking the Italian cause.

A Milan letter to the London *Times* says that Gen. Garibaldi is about to move to the Appenines.

There will be a gathering of 50,000 volunteers in the Romagna and Garibaldi's corps added to that of Mezzacapo will form an army capable to secure the independence of Central Italy, at least against any Roman or Neapolitan force.

It is rumored that the Duke of Modena proposed to arm 4,000 Austrian troops to enable him to enter his State, also that a division of the French army is to enter Parma and Tuscany, and another corps, the Roman legation, for the purpose of simply preserving order, and allowing the free expression of public opinion.

The municipality of Florence has formally expressed the desire of annexation to the Italian kingdom under Victor Emanuel, or that Tuscany be governed by a Prince of the House of Savoy.

The Pontifical government has issued a circular complaining bitterly of the action of Victor Emanuel, and asking the assistance and protection of foreign governments in vindication of its rights.

A great number of addresses are being signed in Romagna against the return of clerical government and in favor of an union with Sardinia. It is stated that the principle of the Italian Confederation will be accepted by the Pope, a majority of the Cardinals having voted in its favor.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—The Cincinnati and Memphis packet Kate May, bound down, struck a snag last night at Midol, eighteen miles below this city, and sunk in six feet of water. Her freight (300 tons) is badly damaged, but the boat may be raised. The May was on her second trip, and is valued at $15,000, and is fully insured in the Firemen's Western Union, Buckeye and Washington offices, in this city.

NEW YORK, August 8.—By the arrival of the ship Sportsman and bark Down at this port last evening we have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 24th of June. Capt. Chase, of the Down, states that on the 24th of June 1,000 Buenos Ayres troops embarked on board the war steamers Camilla and Spree, which on the following day proceeded up the river followed by a Brazilian man-of-war steamer. The supposed destination of the troops was San Nicholas.

The government of Buenos Ayres was increasing its forces rapidly for the expected contest with Urquiza. All communication with Pasorio was closed, and the American mail steamer from there on her last trip was allowed to bring only a consular mail and no passengers. The United States steamer met the Comet sailed from Buenos Ayres, on the 21st of June, for Parana, having on board Capt. Stedman. The U. S. brig Perry had sailed for Montevideo. The Bainbridge and Dolphin were at Buenos Ayres on the 26th of June.

NEW YORK, August 6.—The British ship James Nep, from Newburyport, reports passing June 28th, in lat. 47° 30, long. 2:35, a steamship on fire and abandoned. The hull was burnt to the water's edge, and her name was gone. She had a serpent figure-head and appeared to be American built.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—The steamship Habana has arrived up with the California mails of the 20th ult. The money market at San Francisco was light. Flour was selling at $9 per barrel.

Advices from Minitilian to the 2nd inst. state that Miramon had issued a decree imposing a heavy tax on every citizen of Mexico favoring the priests. No other event of importance had transpired in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Michael A. Titus, formerly of the firm of Bimrod and Titus, flour dealers, of this city, died suddenly this morning, on one of the south ferry boats.

THOROLD, C. W., Aug. 6.—Two flouring mills were burnt in this village last night, together with the Niagara and Thorold Hotel, seven dwelling houses and several stables, &c. The total loss is about $40,000. The mills were partially insured.

ALBANY, August 6.—The inquest on the bodies of the killed by the recent Railroad disaster has been concluded, the Jury returning a verdict to the effect as the Schaghticoke bridge was known to be unsafe the Superintendent and Directors should be held responsible.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Montevideo advices furnished by an arrival at this port state that the British brig Earl of Derby was boarded by a Buenos Ayres war steamer and had 2,000 swords sent by Urquiza issued to a Commercial house at Rosario, taken from her.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The returns from North Carolina show the following results of the election held in that State yesterday: In the Fourth District, Hon. Lawrence O. B. Branch (Dem.) is certainly elected. In the First Congressional District, Mr. Smith (Opposition) is certainly elected by 400 majority, over Hon. Henry M. Shaw. In 1855 Shaw was elected by a majority of 32. No returns from the other districts have yet been received.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—By advices just received here it appears that Juarez declines signing the treaty without the approval of the Mexican Congress, and one cannot be called until the Liberals obtain the possession of the city of Mexico. This, however, is not the only difficulty, a conspiracy was discovered at the Capitol on the 11th of July. The plan was to assassinate the Governor and take possession of the government.

CAPE ISLAND, August 6.—The steamer Delaware brought down to-day over five hundred passengers, among whom were the Cincinnati excursionists. The party express themselves highly delighted with their visit to Philadelphia, and speak in the highest terms of their reception and treatment. They arrived here in fine health and spirits, and will be well provided for during their stay. On Monday they will indulge the luxury of a salt water bath! and on Monday evening, Mayor Bishop, President Eggleston, and the party leave for New York.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Dates from the city Mexico to the 19th ult. have been received by Vera Cruz to the 28th.

Miramon had issued a manifesto, in which he promises to protect the clergy in power and wealth, and favors a dictatorial government.

He declares the traditional policy of Mexico a guard against the United States.

McLane sent only the skeleton of a treaty to Washington, unsigned. The Tehuantepec Company were annoyed by the authorities. The mails will probably be suspended soon.

Gen. Zuaxua was approaching San Luis Potosi with 5,000 of Miramon's troops, concentrating at Regenerator. There was a reported grand movement on foot.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending with June exclusive of trust funds were twenty-three million one hundred and twenty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-two dollars, excluding $14,251,000 from customs, $442,876 from public lands and $8,500,200 from Treasury notes issued under the act of Congress of December, 1857. The expenditures during the same period were $26,212,000, including $10,016,000 in payment of Treasury notes, and $1,564,000 interest in the public debt, including Treasury notes.

The President has recognized G. Monnel Trevanio as Consul from Mexico at the port of Brownsville, Texas; also, Frederick Kuhne as Consul from the Grand Duchy of Mechlenburg Strelitz, at New York; Jose German Rebon, as Vice-Consul of the Grandanian Confederation at New York, and Schuyler Livingston, of New York, as Consul General of the kingdom of the Hawayan Islands for the United States.

LOUISVILLE, August 8th.—Advices from Memphis state that Moore, Halstead & Company's Planing Mill and Lumber yard with five adjoining Dwellings, were burned yesterday, supposed to be by an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $125,000, and is insured.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—The body of Elisha T. Sterling, a well-known citizen of this city, was found early yesterday morning upon the sidewalk, with his skull fractured. He was probably murdered.

A reward of five hundred dollars has been offered for the detection of the murderer. The Coroner's verdict has not yet been rendered.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—The Overland mail arrived last night. A fire occurred at Crescent City on the 9th of July. Loss $30,000.

New gold and silver mines were discovered in Washoe valley, which promise to pay well.

There have been three arrivals from Victoria within three weeks, bringing upwards of $130,000 in gold, and 300 passengers. The latest dates are to the 12th of July. Fraser river had fallen sufficiently to permit the resumption of mining on bars. The Victoria *Gazette* says the yield of mines within the year has been three millions of dollars.

The ship Euphrates, from London, and the United States steamer Shubrick Esquimaux arrived from Oregon on the morning of the departure of the mail and brought advices indicating the election of Logan, Republican Congressman, by twenty or thirty majority.

SALT LAKE, July 13.—A man named Brewer, was arrested at Camp Floyd, having in his possession eighty thousand dollars in counterfeit government checks, on the sub-treasury at St. Louis, most of which was ready to issue, excepting the signature Col. Crossman, engraver, was also arrested at Salt Lake City, in whose shop all the implements and materials used in preparing the checks, together with a large bundle of unfilled checks, were found.

Horace Greeley had arrived at Salt Lake City.

The Indians were committing depredations in Humboldt county. The Mormons are implicated with them.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & SON.

COLUMBUS, August 10, 1859.

Wheat, red, ℔ bush.	90	Hams	12@13
do white do	1 10	Dried Beef	12@14
Flour, ℔ barrel	5 50@6 00	Pork, Mess	16 00
Corn, ℔ bushel	55	Hogs	4 50@4 00
Rye, ℔ bushel	75	Potatoes ℔ bushel	1 25@1 50
Oats, ℔ bushel	30	Turnips, ℔ bushel	20
Clover Seed ℔ bush	5 00	[illegible] ℔ bushel	60
Timothy do	2 50	Apples, ℔ bush	1 00@1 25
Beans ℔ bush	1 00	Apples, dried, ℔ bush.	2 00
Sugar ℔ lb	8@9	Peaches, pared, ℔ bu.	4 00
Molasses	45@50	Beeswax, ℔ lb	20
Butter, ℔ lb	10	[illegible] ℔ lb	30@35
Eggs, ℔ dozen	10	Feathers, ℔ lb	45
Cheese, ℔ lb	10	Chickens, alive, ℔ pair	25
Lard ℔ lb	14	Chickens, dressed, ℔ lb	8
Tallow, ℔ lb	10	Turkey, alive, each	50@60
Salt, ℔ bbl	1 75	Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb	8
Rock salt	2 00	Whiskey, ℔ gallon	28@30
Hides, ℔ lb	5½	Hay, ℔ ton	10 00@12 00
White fish per bbl	10 00	Wood, ℔ cord	2 00@2 50
Mackerel No 1	19 00	Coal, ℔ bu.	4 75@5 00
No 2	17 00	Rio Coffee	12@14
No 3	12@14	Java	18@20
Tea	50, 75, 100		

Markets.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—Wheat quiet and rather dull, prices unchanged, some inquiry for prime red but this quality is scarce just now, and brings full prices, sales 1,800 bushels prime white at $1 14@1 15, 600 good do at $1 12, 500 do $1 10 and 800 prime red at $1 08@1 10. Corn steady and firm at 60@62c. A fair demand for Rye and prices steady; sales of 300 bush at 80c and 200 prime old at 82c. Barley firm with brisk demand for prime old at 58@60c. Oats easier sales 100 bushel at 48c. Flour dull and prices easier 200 bbls superfine sold at $4 80, 150 extra at $5. Whisky, 330 bbls sold at 23@23½c. There is a moderate demand for bacon sides at 9c, but holders ask 9½c, 10 hhds bacon shoulders sold at 7c.

GROCERIES.—No change in market, demand moderate, prices unchanged. Sugar quoted at 7@8c. Molasses 38c. Coffee 11½@13½c.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Flour 10@15c lower; sales of 7,500 bbls at $4 40@4 65 for State and $4 80@5 25 for Ohio. Wheat dull and 2@3c lower, red $1 20@1 25, white $1 45, western white old $1 15. Corn quiet. Pork heavy at $14 06½@14 12½. Lard quiet. Whisky 28c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.—The transactions in flour are confined to the wants of the trade at $5@5 50 for old stock, and fresh ground, $5 50@6 75 for extra and extra family. Rye flour is dull at $3 75. Corn meal $3 62½. Wheat in demand, sales of 2,500 bushels at $1 25 for prime red and $1 40@1 45 for white. Rye quiet, 500 bushel old Penna sold at 78c. Corn firmer, 40,000 bushels yellow sold at 75c. New oats if here would command 32c, old are wanted at 37@37½c. Provisions firmer, sales 200 bbls mess pork at $16@16 50, 100 casks unpacked hams at 12c, 100 hhds sides at 8½@9½c, shoulders at 7½c. Lard sells slowly at 11c in bbls and 12c@12½c in kegs. Rice has declined to 4½@4¾c. Whisky in limited demand at 26@27c.

BALTIMORE, August 9.—Flour active; sales of 5,000 bbls at $5 87½@6 25 for City Mills, superfine and extra. Wheat firm; sales of 12,000 bu at $1 20@1 40 for white. Corn dull and declining, white and yellow at 75@76c. Provisions steady but unchanged. Whisky dull at 27c.

☞ Buy AYER'S AGUE CURE for Intermittents, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PILLS AND PURIFIER.—CINCINNATI, July 1, 1858.—Dr. U. W. ROBACK—Dear Sir:—In reply to inquiries made of me, it gives me pleasure to say, that Mrs. N. Ayles, of the Society of Friends, and widow of the late Dr. AYLES of Cincinnati, previous to her going East, expressed her confidence in the efficacy of your Scandinavian Remedies, and the benefit she derived from using them. She had been suffering from general prostration at times, being over seventy-six years of age, and erysipelas and inflammation of the face. Various remedies were resorted to without relief, when some friends recommended a course of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. They had the desired effect, and she was considered as restored to health.

I know many who have used your medicines, and speak decidedly of the benefits derived, thus testifying of their renovating influence in purifying the blood and giving vigor and energy to the system. They have my cordial approbation. Very respectfully your obedient servant, S. J. BROWNE.

Rev. Samuel J. Browne has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity, in Cincinnati, for more than thirty years, as almost every old Cincinnatian knows. Such testimony, from such a source, is not to be passed over lightly. No other Proprietary Remedies ever presented to the public, ever received a tithe of the commendation from MEN OF STANDING, in every walk of life, that mine have done.—[See advertisement.

CITY NOTICES.

MCCOY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated; and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

BIRMINGHAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, June 23, 1859.

PROF. SAMUEL I. MCCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that yours surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the State. As to the penmanship department you have no rival at home, and but few equals in the country.

N. SHAFFER,

Formerly teacher of chirography in Duff's College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's building, town street, near Fourth.

"If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

☞ E. F. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the cards are. Morgan deserves the liberal custom he has.

SODA.—That marble fountain of our poetical friend J. M. DENIG on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in copious jets, and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the Gwynne Block!

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. C. CHITTENDEN on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

☞ SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co's. celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, unequaled.

☞ Dr. J. STEWART has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

☞ Hats are of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at RUNDELL'S if you want a superior article.

☞ FARMER'S Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made care for the last two or three years.

☞ ROBBINS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "JOHN" says that he don't care if puffy is three bents a pound more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

☞ CHARLEY BREYFOGLE is sending out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in want of the Spring style for summer wear should look in.

☞ FRANK HERITAGE, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Attorney at Law,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
☞ OFFICE 31 West Third street. jy7-tf

SPENCER HOUSE,
By Pratt and Metcalf,
COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,
jy21] CINCINNATI, O.

BUCKEYE HOUSE.
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.
A first rate stable connected with the premises. Superior accommodations for travelers. Regular Boarders entertained at reasonable rates. The Saloon and Restaurant supplied with the best of every thing. June 3.

T. B. COOKE. JAMES TAYLOR.

COOKE & TAYLOR.
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity that they have opened a CUSTOM SHOP, and are now prepared to do business in all branches of Tailoring. We earnestly solicit the patronage of our old Customers as well as new ones. TERMS LOW. No. 200 South High street. jy7-tf

LATEST BOOKS—
Mosaics. By the author of Salad for the Solitary.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Hours with my Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps.
The Conversement. By B. P. Willis.
Life of Baron Steuben.
Napoleonic Ideas.
Caird's Prairie Farming in America.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers!
FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and Open Ditches, and especially Tiles: including Tables of Rain fall. By Henry F. French.
A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horse-keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)
For sale at the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Attention, Republicans!
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Morphy in Europe.
Agnel's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Kenny's Manual of Chess.
Science and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe.
[illegible]
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Sensation Books.
L'AMOUR. By Michelet.
The Roman Question. By E. About.
The Two Paths. By Ruskin.
At the New Book Store.
aug1 J. H. RILEY & CO.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.
CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free Lunch daily from 10 a. m., to 12 m. One of NUNNS & CLARK'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been procured, and the services of a fine performer make the saloon one of the best in the city. march8-3m

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital $200,000. Assets $301,000.
Offices 237 Broadway, 50 Wall Street N.Y.
This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and Cargoes in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property generally against Loss or Damage by Fire.
JOSIAH W. BAKER, President.
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may28tf Columbus Ohio.

WM. DENNISON
-AND-
H. B. CARRINGTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
☞ Office, Nos. 1 and 2 Odeon Building. Special attention given to the Law of Patents and Insurance. jy16

CAPITOL RESTAURANT.
In the basement of the Odeon Building,
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Every luxury brought in the market, constantly received, and prepared in the most acceptable manner.
He has a French Cook,
Who has had long experience and who has been engaged in his business.
The Capitol Saloon,
Connected with the Restaurant, is a perfect gem, where every variety of Wines and Liquors are kept of the very best quality.
The cigars have been selected with great care, and are of the choicest most expensive varieties.
June 22.

Cheap Dry Goods,
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not excelled in this market.
Silks, Chintz,
Fancy Goods, Barages,
Lawns, Calicoes,
Robes,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles,
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap and one price store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.
J. C. CHITTENDEN.

NEW LAW BOOKS.
VOLUME 18 SMITH'S NEW YORK COUR. of Appeals.
Vol. 2 Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports.
Vol. 8 Gray's Massachusetts Reports.
Vol. 21 Howard's United States Court Reports.
Vols. 1, 2 and 3 English Bench Reports.
Vol. 8 Ohio Supreme Court Reports.
Parsons's Laws of Business, for Business men.
Matthews' Guardians' Guide.
Holmes & Disbrow's Code, Practice and Forms.
For sale at the New Book Store.
J. H. RILEY & Co.
☞ A full supply of Law Books of the latest editions always on hand. jy16

New and Good Books.
DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
Burlamaqui's Natural and Politic Law, from the London Edition.
Webster and Voice of our American Forum to England, New Ed. with additions.
Poems by Wm. Cullen Bryant.
Diary of Lady Morgan.
Home Memories.
Querdo.
Sixty Years' Gleanings.
Peasant Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and Infants.
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For sale at the New Book Store.
june16 J. H. RILEY & Co.

Important to the Ladies
-AND-
HEADS OF FAMILIES.
J. C. BAGNALL, on Hickory Alley, near North Fourth street, has invented a most effective and infallible
Hair Tonic,
For cleansing the hair and removing dandruff and dry scurf. It removes every particle of dirt with a gentle rubbing and leaves the surface clean and agreeable, with open pores and slightly but effectually stimulated. As a hair restorative, it possesses more virtue than high sounding cosmetics; and what is far better leaves the head cool, and the hair thoroughly cleansed and free to grow.
Also a mixture for cleansing silks and satins, and restoring their original lustre.
Also Impression or Transfer Paper of the best quality and of every color and of any size to suit the trade.
BAGNALL'S HAIR TONIC, for sale by the quart or gallon. au11tf

C. A. WAGNER,
DEALER IN
FRUITS,
Preserves,
WINES,
Liquors
AND
CIGARS.
Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which, although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of GAME and such delicacies as are to be secured by constant attention.—The Saloon is in "good condition," No. 21 East State Street.

CAPITOL
SALOON AND RESTAURANT
(Under the Goodale House.)
HAVING completely renovated the establishment, and recently received new supplies of
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
The Proprietor begs leave to announce to the public and his friends, that he is ready to wait upon them, and furnish anything in the line on the shortest notice.
His RESTAURANT is in full operation, with the best cook in the city.
The Bar will be attended in person, and with the same accommodations.
Turtle Soup Served up every Sunday.
aug4 JOHN O'HARA, Proprietor.

The Westport Border Star,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WESTPORT, MO.
TERMS.—1 Copy 1 year $2; 1 copy 6 months $1; 10 Copies 1 year $15; 10 Copies 6 months $8.
FOR THE STATES AND TERRITORIES
Immediately on the Great Thoroughfare to Santa Fe.
This is the first point in the States that is reached by travelers from the Plains and from the Rocky Mountains, from Utah, from New Mexico, and FROM THE NEWLY FOUND GOLD MINES!
Our facilities for obtaining late and reliable intelligence from the great Western Territories are unsurpassed by any press on the borders. We have resident correspondents at Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Conejos, Salt Lake, Omaha, Fort Scott, Leavenworth, and all the most important points of western commerce.
It is the determination of the proprietors to make the Border Star
A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,
And to further this object they will spare neither labor nor expense.
THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of H. M. MCCARTY, late of Kentucky, who has made the "STAR" not only one of the best NEWS JOURNALS in the West, but one that will take rank as A GAZETTE OF LITERATURE, COMMERCE AND POLITICS.
Orders for the "BORDER STAR" will be attended to at the office of the PEOPLE'S PRESS.

DESHLER ICE.
Charles G. Deshler is serving his customers with superior Ice. He intends that it shall be as good a one as can be procured. His carriage will go through the season.
June 22.

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

JOHN H WHEELER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
Notary Public
AND
COLLECTOR.
Office 81 High Street, Savage's Block.
☞ First class Fire and Life Insurance Companies represented. All commissions attended to promptly. Tjy14

J. A. LESTER.] [DAVID S. SEE.
CLARENDON HOTEL,
CORNER OF SEVENTH & POPLAR STS.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Opposite the Pacific Railroad Depot.
J. A. LESTER & CO., PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, - - $1 50 PER DAY.
☞ All Baggage taken to and from the Depot Free of Charge. All persons stopping at the Clarendon Hotel will be conveyed to all Railroad Depots in the city on the Railroad Lines of Omnibusses, FREE OF CHARGE. 1tf

FRESH MEATS! FRESH MEATS!!
D. W. HILL,
Columbus Meat Market,
North-East Cor. of Broad and Front Sts.
Has constantly choice fresh and salted Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c., which his Ice chests enable him to keep sweet in the warmest weather.
Market attended regularly, where his customers will be served with the choicest meats to be procured in the country.
Thankful for the liberal custom he has enjoyed he endeavors will be to merit its continuance.
June 30.

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
CASTINGS,
MILL GEARING,
MACHINERY,
-ALSO-
RAILROAD WORK.
P. AMBOS, Treas. CHAS. AMBOS Supt.
June 29-1y

E. CORNELISON.
TUNER
AND REPAIRER OF
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
Columbus, Ohio.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS SENT TO ORDER AND WELL BOXED.
Also, particular attention paid to
TUNING AND REPAIRING ORGANS.
☞ Orders left at Seltzer & Webster's Music Store, we will give prompt attention.

1859.
Ohio White Sulphur Springs,
Open to visitors seeking health or pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.
The Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County, 25 miles North of Columbus (the Capital of Ohio) on the Scioto river, 18 miles from Delaware, 5 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mt Vernon and Pittsburgh Rail Road and 18 miles from Marion and Valley of the Plains, on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Rail Road.
The medical qualities of these Springs are not surpassed by those of any other Mineral Water in the United States.
For Room or other information, address
ANDREW WILSON, Jr.
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio
june16

The Best Pianos
IN THE UNITED STATES ARE
MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & Co
Of Baltimore, who have been awarded
THE "FIRST PREMIUM!"
Over "CHICKERING," and all other manufacturers.
No one doubts this, the facts are known.
THAT BASE FALSEHOOD
In J. C. Wood's advertisement is now kept before the public, though
WE HAVE CHALLENGED HIM!
and have the documents to confirm the fact, if the Chickering agent is unwilling to accept our challenge of
A Trial of the Instruments!
and continues his untrue advertisement, we must continue to brand him as
A PERVERTER OF THE TRUTH!!
j.21] SELTZER & WEBSTER.

New Paint Shop.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO
House, Sign, Carriage
AND
Ornamental Painting.
China White, Graining, Papering and Sash and Blinds for sale; Paints ready mixed, of all colors; Linseed Oil Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds and Japan for sale.
☞ Shop in Kirk's New Building, rear of the Neil House.
jy14tf VANBUREN & PINKERTON.

H. Hoyt's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!
CARPENTER'S BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OHIO.
THE MOST THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG MEN PREPARING FOR BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.
S. I. McCOY - - - - Principal.
S. I. McCoy, Teacher of Book-keeping and Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
Dan'l. Webster, teacher of Book-keeping, Mathematics and English Grammar.
F. W. Ashburn, Esq., Lecturer on the Laws of Business and Political Economy.
TERMS—Payable in advance.
For a full and unlimited course in all the departments, with the privilege of review at the option of the student, Students taken for a special course by the session, as per agreement.
The Principal has received the first premium for specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship at many State and County Fairs, and at the U. S. Fair. [illegible]
[illegible]
Rooms Open Day and Evening.
Send for Circular and Specimens of Penmanship. Address, S. I. McCOY.
jy14-tf

THE NEW BOOKSTORE!
J. H. Riley & Co.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
DEALERS IN
LAW, MEDICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS
BLANK BOOKS,
of any size, style and pattern of ruling, or bound and made to order.
RAILROAD AND INSURANCE OFFICES
Banks, Brokers, and County Offices,
supplied with any article in the line of Stationery, at the lowest rates and all Work made to order.
BLANK NOTES AND DRAFTS
JOB PRINTING, BOOK BINDING, &c.
Agents for the sale of Bancroft's [illegible] Maps and American Maps.
Agents for the [illegible] Mechanical and Scientific Works.
French, English and American Stationery
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, Paper Hangings and Borders, the most extensive Stock West of Philadelphia.
[illegible]

New Books.
FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
Views and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher.
ACADIA or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederic S. Cozzens.
SEASIDE, or the Mystery of the Vanished. By J. W. De Forest.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Octave Feuillet.
The Empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journey of Five Years in Asia, Africa and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland.
The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novelette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The Rose and the Oak. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Sentiment to Flowers. By Mrs. [illegible]
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Memoirs of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.
Life of Samuel H. Hayden. [illegible]
The Gold Hunters of Gold Brothers. [illegible]
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

THE TWO ROBES.

[Is not this beautiful? How musically the verse trips along, the words fairly tinkling like sweet and concordant bells as they successively are brought into tune.—[Ed. P. P.

They have sat and combed their beautiful hair,
Their long, bright tresses, one by one,
As they laughed and talked in the chamber there,
After the revel was done.

Idly they talked of waltz and quadrille,
Idly they laughed like other girls,
Who, over the fire, when all is still,
Comb out their braids and curls.

Robe of Satin and Brussels lace,
Knots of flowers and ribbons too,
[illegible]
[illegible]

And Maud and Madge in robes of white,
The prettiest night-gowns under the sun,
Stockingless, slipperless, sit in the night,
For the revel is done—

Sit and comb their beautiful hair,
Those wonderful waves of brown and gold,
Till the fire is out in the chamber there,
And the little bare feet are cold.

Then out of the gathering winter chill,
All out of bitter St. Agnes weather,
While the fire is out and the house is still,
[illegible]

Maud and Madge in robes of white,
The prettiest night-gowns under the sun,
Curtained away from the chilly night,
After the revel is done—

Float along in a splendid dream,
To a golden gittern's tinkling tune,
While a thousand lustres shimmering stream
In a palace's grand saloon.

Flashing of jewels and fluttering of laces,
Tropical odors sweeter than musk:
Men and women with beautiful faces
And eyes of tropical dusk—

And one face shining out like a star,
One face haunting the dream of each,
And one voice sweeter than others are,
Breaking into a silvery speech—

Telling, through lips of bearded bloom,
An old, old story over again,
As down the royal bannered room,
To the golden gittern's strain,

Two and two, they dreamily walk,
While an unseen spirit walks beside,
And, all unheard in the lover's talk,
He claimed one for . bride.

Oh, Maud and Madge, dream on together,
With never a pang of jealous fear!
For, ere the bitter St. Agnes weather
[illegible]

Robe for the bridal, and robe for the tomb,
Braided brown hair, and golden tress,
There'll be only one of you left for the bloom
Of the bearded lips to press;

Only one for the bridal pearls,
The robe of Satin and Brussels lace;
Only one to blush through her curls
At the sight of a lover's face.

Oh, beautiful Madge, in your bridal white,
For you the revel has just begun;
But for her who sleeps in your arms to-night
The revel of Life is done!

But robed and crowned in your saintly bliss,
Queen of heaven and bride of the sun,
Oh, beautiful Maud, you'll never miss
The kisses another has won!

JUNE.

BY A PRACTICAL MAN.

Keep closely buttoned your frigid gales—
O, shivering month of June,
Till I have made a thicker coat,
And warmer pantaloon.

[illegible]
Each crevice in the sky;
Though rain may benefit the crop,
I'm not a crop—not I.

I wouldn't tread your leaky courts
On pain of cold or chill,
Unless I had two good stout boots—
And patent umbrell.

Then closely bar your frigid gates,
O, shivering month of June,
Till I have made a thicker coat,
[illegible]

REVERSING THE FIGURES.

Mamma, just at twenty-seven,
That no man less than six feet four,
Should be her chosen one.
At thirty she is glad to fix
A spouse exactly four feet six,
As better far than none.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for August.]

THE RING FETTER.

(CONTINUED.)

In the meantime Hitty went on her way, all regardless of the seraphs at the gate. Abner Dimock was handsome, agreeable, gentlemanly to a certain lack-ered extent;—who had cared for Hitty, in all her life, enough to aid and counsel her as he had already done? At first she was half afraid of him; then she liked him; then he was "so good to me!" and then—she pitied him! for he told her, sitting on that hard old sofa, in the June twilight, how he had no mother, how he had been cast upon the charities of a cruel and evil world in his infancy;—reminded her of the old red school-house where they had been to school together, and the tyranny of the big boys over him,—a little curly, motherless boy. So he enlarged upon his life; talked a mildly bitter misanthropy; informed Miss Hyde by gradual insinuations that she was an angel sent on earth to console and reform a poor sinner like him; and before the last September rose had dropped, so far had Abner Dimock succeeded in his engineering, that his angel was astounded one night by the undeniably terrestrial visitation of an embrace and a respectfully fervid kiss.

Perhaps it would have been funny, perhaps pathetic, to analyse the mixed consternation and delight of Mehitable Hyde at such *bona-fide* evidence of a lover.—Poor woman's heart!—altogether solitary and desolate,—starved of its youth and its joy,—given over to the chilly reign of patience and resignation,—afraid of life,—without strength, or hope, or pleasure,—and all at once Paradise dawns!—her cold, innocent life bursts into fiery and odorous bloom; she has found her fate, and its face is keen with splendor, like a young angel's. Poor, deluded, blessed, rapture-smitten woman!

Blame her as you will, indignant maidens of Greenfield, Miss Flint, and Miss Sharp, and Miss Skinner! You may have had ten lovers and twenty flirtations apiece, and refused half-a-dozen good matches for the best of reasons; you, no doubt, would have known better than to marry a man who was a villain from his very physiognomy; but my heart must needs grow tender toward Miss Hyde; a great joy is as pathetic as a sorrow. Did you never cry over a doting old man?

But when Mrs. Smith's son John, a youth of ten, saw, by the light of an incautious lamp that illuminated a part of the south parlor, a good-night kiss bestowed upon the departing Abner by Miss Hitty Hyde and absolutely returned by said Abner, and when John told his mother, and his mother revealed it to Miss Flint, Miss Flint to Miss Skinner, and so forth, and so on, till it reached the minister's wife, great was the uproar in Greenfield; and the Reverend Mrs. Perkins put on her gray bonnet and went over to remonstrate with Hitty on the spot.

Whether people will ever learn the uselessness of such efforts is yet a matter for prophecy. Miss Hyde heard all that was said, and replied very quietly, "I don't believe it." And as Mrs. Perkins had no tangible proofs of Abner Dimock's unfitness to marry Judge Hyde's daughter, the lady in question got the better of her adviser, so far as any argument was concerned, and effectually put an end to remonstrance by declaring with extreme quiet and unblushing front,—

"I am going to marry him next week. Will you be so good as to notify Mr. Perkins?"

Mrs. Perkins held up both hands and cried. Words might have hardened Hitty; but what woman that was not half tigress ever withstood another woman's tears?

Hitty's heart melted directly; she sat down by Mrs. Perkins, and cried, too.

"Please, don't be vexed with me," sobbed she. "I love him, Mrs. Perkins, and I haven't got anybody else to love,—and—and—I never shall have. He's very good to love me,—I am so old and homely."

"Very good!" exclaimed Mrs. Perkins, in great wrath, "*good!* to marry Judge Hyde's daughter, and—fifty thousand dollars," Mrs. Perkins bit off. She would not put such thoughts into Hitty's head, since her marriage was inevitable.

"At any rate," sighed Hitty, on the breath of a long-drawn sob, "nobody else ever loved me, if I am Judge Hyde's daughter."

So Mrs. Perkins went away, and declared that things had gone too far to be prevented; and Abner Dimock came on her retreating steps, and Hitty forgot everything but that he loved her; and the next week they were married.

Here, by every law of custom, ought my weary pen to fall flat and refuse its office; for it is here that the fate of every heroine culminates. For what are women born but to be married? Old maids are excrescences in the social system,—disagreeable utilities,—persons who have failed to fulfil their destiny,—and of whom it should have been said, rather than of ghosts, that they are always in the wrong. But life, with pertinacious facts, is too apt to transcend custom and the usage of novel-writers; and though the one brings a woman's legal existence to an end when she merges her independence in that of a man, and the other curtails her historic existence at the same point, because the novelist's catechism hath for its preface this creed,—"The chief end of woman is to get married;" still, neither law nor novelists altogether displace this same persistent fact, and a woman lives, in all capacities of suffering and happiness, not only her wonted, but a double life, when legally and religiously she binds herself with bond and vow to another soul.

Happy would it have been for Hitty Hyde, if with the legal action had chimed the actual existent fact!—happy indeed for Abner Dimock's wife to have laid her new joy down at the altar, and been carried to sleep by her mother under the mulleins and golden rods on Greenfield Hill! Scarce was the alotted period of rapture past half its term, scarce had she learned to phrase the tender words aloud that her heart beat and choked with, before Abner Dimock began to tire of his incumbrance, and to invent plans and excuses for absence; for he dared not openly declare as yet that he left his patient, innocent wife for such scenes of vice and reckless dissipation as she had not even dreamed could exist.

Yet for week after week he lingered away from Greenfield; even months rolled by, and, except for rare and brief visits home, Hitty saw no more of her husband than if he were not hers. She lapsed into her old solitude, varied only by the mutterings and grumblings of old Keery, who had lifted up her voice against Hitty's marriage with more noise and less effect than Mrs. Perkins, and, though she still staid by her old home and haunts, revenged herself on fate in general and her mistress in particular by a continual course of sulking, all the time hiding under this general quarrel with life a heart that ached with the purest tenderness and pity. So some people are made, like chestnuts; one gets so scratched and wounded in the mere attempt to get at the kernel within, that it becomes matter of question whether one does not suffer less from wanting their affection than from trying to obtain it. Yet Hitty Dimock had too little love given her to throw away even Keery's habit of kindness to her, and bore with her snaps and snarls as meekly as a saint,—sustained, it is true, by a hope that now began to solace and to occupy her, and to raise in her oppressed soul some glimmer of a bright possibility, a faint expectation that she might yet regain her husband's love, a passion which she began in her secret heart to fear had found its limit and died out. Still, Hitty, out of her meek, self-distrusting spirit, never blamed Abner Dimock for his absence or his coldness; rather, with the divine unselfishness that such women manifest, did she blame herself for having linked his handsome and athletic prime with her faded age, and struggle daily with the morbid conscience that accused her of having forgotten his best good in the indulgence of her own selfish ends of happiness. She still thought, "He is so good to me!" still idealized the villain to a hero, and, like her kind, predestined to be the prey and the accusing angel of such men, prayed for and adored her husband as if he had been the best and tenderest of gentlemen. Providence has its mysteries; but if there be one that taxes faith and staggers patience more than another, it is the long misery that makes a good woman cringe and writhe and agonise in silence under the utter rule and life-long sovereignty of a bad man. Perhaps such women do not suffer as we fancy; for after much trial every woman learns that it is possible to love where neither respect nor admiration can find foothold,—that it even becomes necessary to love some men, as the angels love us all, from an untroubled height of pity and tenderness, that, while it sees and condemns the sin and folly and uncleanness of its object, yet broods over it with an all-shielding devotion, laboring and beseeching; and, waiting for its regeneration, upheld above the depths of suffering and regret by the immortal power of a love so fervent, so pure, so self-forgetting, that it will be a millstone about the necks that disregard its tender clasping now, to sink them into a bottomless abyss in the day of the Lord.

Now, had one long and not unhappy autumn, a lingering winter, a desolate spring, a weary summer, passed away, and from an all-unconscious and protracted wrestling with death Hitty Dimock awoke to find her hope fulfilled,—a fair baby nestled on her arm, and her husband, not all-insensible, smiling beside her.

It is true, that, had she died then, Abner Dimock would have regretted her death; for, by certain provisions of her father's will, in case of her death, the real estate, otherwise at her own disposal, became a trust for a child or children, and such a contingency ill suited Mr. Dimock's plans. So long as Hitty held a rood of land or a coin of silver at her own disposal, it was also at his; but trustees are not women, happily for the world at large, and the contemplation of that fact brought Hitty Hyde's husband into a state of mind well fitted to give him real joy at her recovery.

So, for a little while, the sun shone on this bare New England hill side, into this grim old house. Care and kindness were lavished on the delicate woman, who would scarce have needed either in her present delight; every luxury that could add to her slowly increasing strength, every attention that could quiet her fluttering and unstrung nerves, was showered on her, and for a time her brightest hopes seemed all to have found fruition.

As she recovered and was restored to strength, of course these cares ceased.—But now the new instincts of motherhood absorbed her, and, brooding over the rosy child that was her own, caressing its waking, or hanging above its sleep, she scarce noted that her husband's absences from home grew more and more frequent, that home at midnight oftener than at dusk, strange visitors asked for him, that he came Nor was it till her child was near a year old that Hitty discovered her husband's old and rewakened propensity,—that Abner Dimock came home drunk,—not drunk as many men are, foolish and helpless, mere beasts of the field, who know nothing and care for nothing but the filling of their insatiable appetite;—this man's nature was too hard, too iron in its moulding, to give way to temporary imbecility; liquor made him savage, fierce, brutal, excited his fiendish temper to its height, nerved his muscular system, inflamed his brain, and gave him the aspect of a devil; and in such guise he entered his wife's peaceful Eden, where she brooded and cooed over her child's slumbers, with one gripe of his hard hand lifted her from her chair, kicked the cradle before him, and, with an awful though muttered oath, thrust mother and child into the entry, locked the door upon them, and fell upon the bed to sleep away his carouse.

Here was an undeniable fact before Hitty Dimock, one she could no way evade or gloss over; no gradual lesson, no shadow of foreboding, preluded the revelation; her husband was unmistakably, savagely drunk. She did not sit down and cry;—drearily she gathered her baby in her arms, hushed it to sleep with kisses, passed down into the kitchen, woke up the brands of the ash-hidden fire to a flame, laid on more wood, and, dragging old Keery's rush bottomed chair in front of the blaze, held her baby in her arms till morning broke, careless of anything without or within but her child's sleep and her husband's drunkenness. Long and sadly in that desolate night did she revolve this new misery in her mind; the fact was face to face, and must be provided for,—but how to do it? What could she do, poor weak woman, even to conceal this disgrace, much more to check it? Long since she had discovered that between her and her husband there was no community of tastes or interests; he never talked to her, he never read to her, she did not know that he read at all; the garden he disliked as a useless trouble; he would not drive, except such a gay horse that Hitty dared not risk her neck behind it, and felt a shudder of fear assail her whenever his gig left the door; neither did he care for his child. Nothing at home could keep him from his pursuits; that she well knew; and, hopeful as she tried to be, the future spread out far away in misty horror and dread. What might not become of her boy, with a father's influence? was her first thought;—nay, who could tell but in some fury of drink he might kill or maim him? A chill of horror crept over Hitty at the thought,—and then, what had not she to dread? Oh, for some loophole of escape, some way to fly, some refuge for her baby's innocent life! No,—no,—no! She was his wife; she had married him; she had vowed to love and honor and obey,—vow of fearful import now, though uttered in all pureness and truth, as to a man who owned her whole heart! Love him!—that was not the dread; love was as much her life as her breath was; she knew no interval of loving for the brute fiend who mocked her with the name of husband; no change or chance could alienate her divine tenderness,—even as the pitiful blue sky above hangs stainless over reeking battle-fields and post-smitten cities, piercing with its sad and holy star-eyes down into the hellish orgies of men, untouched and unchanged by just or unjust, forever shining and forever pure.—But honor him! could that be done?—What respect or trust was it possible to keep for a self-degraded man like that? And where honor goes down, obedience is sucked into the vortex, and the wreck flies far over the lonely sea, historic and prophetic to ship and shore.

No! there was nothing to do! her vow was taken, past the power of man to break; nothing now remained but endurance.—Perhaps another woman, with a strong will and vivid intellect, might have set herself to work, backed by that very vow that defied poor Hitty, and, by sheer resolution, have dragged her husband up from the gulf, and saved him, though as by fire; or a more buoyant and younger wife might have passed it by as a first offense, hopeful of its being also the only one. But an instinctive knowledge of the man bereft Hitty of any such hope; she knew it was not the first time; from his own revelations and penitent confessions while she was yet free, she knew he had sinned as well as suffered, and the past augured the future. Nothing was left her, she could not escape, she must shut her eyes and her mouth, and only keep out of his way as far as she could. So she clasped her child more tightly, and, closing her heavy eyes, rocked back and forth till the half-waked boy slept again; and there old Keery found her mistress, in the morning, white as the cold drifts without, and a depth of settled agony in her quiet eyes that dimmed the old woman's only to look at.

Neither spoke; nor when her husband strode into the breakfast-room and took his usual place, sober enough, but scarcely regretful of the over-night development, did any word of reproach or allusion pass the wife's white lips. A stranger would have thought her careless and cold. Abner Dimock knew that she was heart-broken; but what was that to him? Women live for years without that organ; and while she lived, so long as a cent remained of the Hyde estate, what was it to him if she pined away? She could not leave him; she was utterly in his power; she was his,—like his boots, his gun, his dog; and till he should tire of her and fling her into some lonely chamber to waste and die, she was bound to serve him; he was safe.

And she offered no sort of barrier to his full indulgence of his will to drink. Had she lifted one of her slender fingers in warning, or given him a look of reproachful meaning, or uttered one cry of entreaty, at least the conscience within him might have visited him with a temporary shame, and restrained the raging propensity for a longer interval; but seeing her apparent apathy, knowing how timid and unresisting was her nature,—that nothing on earth will lie still and be trodden on but a woman,—Abner Dimock rioted and revelled to his full pleasure, while all his pale and speechless wife could do was to watch with fearful eyes and straining ears for his coming, and slink out of the way with her child, lest both should be beaten as well as cursed; for faithful old Keery, once daring to face him with a volley of reproaches from her shrill tongue, was levelled to the floor by a blow from his rapid hand, and bore bruises for weeks that warned her from interference. Not long, however, was there danger of her meddling. When the baby was a year and a half old, Keery, in her out-doors labors,—now grown burdensome enough, since Mr. Dimock neither worked himself nor allowed a man on the premises,—Keery took a heavy cold, and, worn out with a life of hard work, sank into rest quickly, her last act of life being to draw Hitty's face down to her own, wrinkled and wan as it was, scarce so old in expression as her mistress's, and with one long kiss and sob speak the foreboding and anxious farewell she could not utter.

☞ Nearly all the judges on the Irish bench are now Catholics. The latest appointment was that of H. G. Hughes, who once held the office of Solicitor General.

Americanisms.

Mr. Mackay, in his new book about America, gives the following specimens of of words that have lost in America their original English meaning:

To exercise, means to agitate, vex, or trouble. Thus it is said of a Senator in Congress, that he is exercised by the great question he is about to bring forward, or that Mr. —— was much *exercised* by an attack upon him in a newspaper.

Bright means "clever." A clergyman, or a man of talent, would in America be called a "bright" man.

Clever means "amiable and courteous." A "clever" captain is one who is friendly, attentive, and polite to his passengers.—Among the recommendations sometimes advertised in the Mississippi and Ohio steamboats, is that the captain and clerk are the "cleverest" on the line, and for this reason agreeable to the ladies.

Amiable means "stupid." A member of the House of Representatives, and a most worthy man, was highly offended at hearing his friend called "amiable" by an Englishman. He thought the phrase implied a reproach or a sneer, and declared the word "amiable" was synonymous with what in English slang is called "spooney." "You may call a woman 'amiable,'" said he, "but not a man."

This is in obedience to the same law of character which has given among us the meaning of silliness to the words innocent or simple, and has disgraced the sense of the word silly itself, which once meant only blessed and innocent; as there are thousands who would still account it more reproach to say of a man that he was a "blessed innocent" than to call him a fool.

Among the pure Americanisms may be cited the following:

To honeyfugle, to gloze, flatter, bamboozle, or "take in."

High falutin or *verlooten*, signifies high-flown, exaggerated, and bombastic in speech or writing.

Splurge, a display, an outburst of expenditure, such as to create a sensation among the bystanders or witnesses.

To vamose, to decamp or vanish.

Pile, a fortune.

Swanger, a dandy or "swell."

Mung, sham, false, pretended.

Mung, news, a fabrication.

Bender, a spree.

To go on a bender, to go on a spree.

Grit, the real grit, the true grit. These words or phrases are used to signify a person of superior worth, solidity, and genuineness, as distinguished from another who is inferior, or merely "chaff." The miller is evidently the parent of this expression.

Declension. "I have been writing," said a lady, "several declensions to dinners and balls." The word is equivalent to refusal, but it seems to mean refusal for reasons assigned—a declinature.

Bogus, false or sham; said to be derived from the name of a man notorious for issuing counterfeit notes. Hence "bogus" news, a "bogus" meeting, a "bogus" baby, a "bogus" senator, a "bogus" convention.

Whole-souled, a very common expression in America to express a hearty, enthusiastic person. In Lloyd's Railway Guide, the Bradshaw of America, it is stated of one of the hotels in a principal city, that Colonel ——, the proprietor, is a whole-souled landlord.

Bim. Hit him bim in the eye—i. e., right in the eye.

Fizzle,* a slight quarrel or controversy.

A stampede, a rush, a multitudinous exit.

Sockdologer, a knock-down blow. There is a species of fish-hook of this name.

To overslaugh,† a word apparently derived from the German or old English, like onslaught, and signifying to strike over.

Rocks, money—a California phrase.

To squirm, to wriggle like a worm.

To tote, to carry.

Wilted, withered.

A dough-face, a man easily moved to change his opinion; a person to be wrought upon and modeled to any particular shape, like a piece of dough.

*Fizzle means more properly a failure—a blow up—disappointed expectation.

†Overslaugh means to overwhelm—to KNOCK OVER—KNOCK SHOD—to put HORS DU COMBAT—to crush.

This addition to the American vocabulary is pretty correct, and shows a good deal of aptness in Mr. Mackay in PICKING UP THINGS.

The next revised edition of Webster's should not overlook these emendations and sundry others that might be inserted in that work, without detriment.

A Lady.—We have noticed that some young ladies are never found engaged in domestic labor. Call at their homes at any time of the day, and you do not find them performing housework. They are frequently found embroidering, making a lace collar, practising on the piano, or *doing nothing*. We infer that they seldom or never attend to domestic labors, or else that they suddenly quit the kitchen when the door bell rings, lest they should be caught with a broom or a rolling-pin in their hands. It is well known that many young ladies detain visitors a half hour in the parlor before they emerge from their chambers, arrayed like Paris dolls. No person out of the families ever see them in a kitchen garb. The principal reason, is, they think it is not lady-like.

* * * * * * *

No girl can become a true lady without a knowledge of household duties. Whatever may be her literary proficiency and her social qualities, without the ability to do housework, if necessity demand, her education is defective. A young girl was presented to James I as a prodigy in literary attainments. The person who introduced her said that she understood the ancient languages. "I can assure your Majesty, said he, "that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek and Hebrew. "These are rare attainments for a damsel," said James, "but pray tell me, can she *spin?*" She might be familiar with the lore of ages, but without a knowledge of household duties she lacked an important acquisition. So we ask of the richly attired and accomplished young woman, who can read French, thumb the piano, and move bewitchingly in fashionable company, can *she do housework?* If she cannot, she is not a model lady.

"There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest;
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter, wife,
Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of life;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet."

The True Woman.

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says: "There is a fine display of 'teams' at Newport, and at nightfall South Truro street almost equals Hyde Park in the variety and elegance of the turnouts. The most accelerated team, driven by a Philadelphian, is valued at some five-and-twenty thousand, one of the pair being the noted 'Mac.' Mr. Robeson, of New Bedford, has a very well-appointed turn-out, and the greatest display is made by Mr. Augusta Belmont. Lower down in the scale of vehicles is a diminutive donkey gig, which was brought here for the G. R. J. A. of a mystic order, justly celebrated for deeds of charity and love."

☞ The furniture in the Mayor's Office at Brooklyn, N. Y., and also in the Common Council Chamber, and the portraits of the Ex-Mayors in the Governor's room, City Hall, were seized on Saturday, to satisfy two judgments obtained against the city—one by James Morrice and the other by Antoinette Brown, both amounting to about $3,500

AN ODE TO LAMB.

Hind quarter of the type of innocence,
Whether with peas and mint I must dispense,
Or go the twain—blaspheming the expense—
And thus enjoy thee in the fullest sense—
That is the question.

Rear section of young mutton—tender food—
Just in the dawn of grass-fed juicy-hood—
Dainties like thee should not be served up nude,
But graced with all the trimmings understood,
To help digestion.

Then boil the peas—the fragrant mint prepare
Be thou, prime joint! not overdone—nor rare—
Concoct the gravy with exceeding care—
When all is ready, serve—I shall be there—
I always am!

Incipient sheep's meat—when on thee I dine,
Hot be the plate, and icy cold the wine—
Three slices midway of the leg be mine—
Then put the rest away—for very fine—
Is cold roast lamb!

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

Boiled Pudding.—One quart of milk, nine eggs, seven spoonfuls of flour, a little salt. Put in a bag and boil three-quarters of an hour.

Cookies.—One cup of sugar; one of butter; two of eggs; flour sufficient; roll them in flour and sugar; add spice or nutmeg; bake quick.

Delicate Cake.—Beat to a cream 7 ozs. of sweet butter—beat to a stiff froth the whites of eight eggs, and mix gradually with it one pound of flour together the butter, half a nutmeg grated, and some essence of lemmon or bitter almonds, or rose-water. Bake in a pan lined with buttered paper. Almonds blanched and pounded may be substituted for the butter.

Baked Wheat Pudding.—Beat well three eggs, add one teacup of sugar, two cups of sour cream, flour to make a stiff batter, one teaspoonful saleratus, a little salt. Bake in a quick oven; eat with sugar and cream.

Light Puffs.—Mix two spoonfuls of flour, a little grated lemon-peel, some nutmeg, half a spoonful of brandy, a little loaf sugar, and one egg; then fry it, but not brown; beat in a mortar, with five eggs, whites and yolks; put a quantity of lard in a frying-pan, and when quite hot drop a desert spoonful of batter at a time; turn as they brown. Serve them immediately with sweet sauce.

Transparent Pudding.—Beat eight eggs very well; put them into a stew-pan with half a pound of sugar pounded fine, the same quantity of butter, and some nutmeg grated; set it on the fire, and keep stirring it till it thickens; put a rich puff paste around the edge of the dish; pour in the pudding when cool, and bake it in a moderate oven. It will cut light and clear. You may add candied orange and citron, if you like.

Milk Sickness.—There is nothing on the farm which should more interest the farmer than every thing that can be written or said about this terrible malady. We therefore transfer from the Ashland *Times* the following communication, merely premising that we have before heard the disease attributed to the white snake root. In Kentucky there is a standing reward of $1000 for the discovery of the cause, and numerous efforts have been made by the scientific and unscientific, but with no success, although some were very confident indeed.—Ed. P. P.

Friend Sprengle.—In your paper of July 21st, 1859, in an article headed "Milk Sickness," after stating the death of Mr. Fisher and his tenant near Marion, O., by said disease,—you mention my having discovered a weed which produces this disease, (which is true,) and also ask whether I have discovered an antidote for it. In answer to which I will state that I have by actual experiments found a safe and sure method of treating the disease, which I have heretofore published, and have also written to the medical faculty of the State, to the State Board of Agriculture, and our Governor and Legislature, asking for an investigation of the subject by a scientific committee, that it might go forth to the world, not as a quack medicine, but as a well authenticated fact, if I should prove before them what I claim—And that is, that I can produce the trembles on any creature that will eat the weed, and again, on any person that will eat their flesh, and that I can cure it at any stage of the disease before mortification has commenced. But it is supposed because many learned men have sought and not found its cause, that it must be past finding out, and least of all, that a plain, plodding farmer should discover it. I know that some claim it to be caused by certain waters; others by exhalations from the ground, Cobalt, &c. But I am positive that there never was a case of it where cattle had not had access to a plant called Eupatorium Agertoides or white snake root. If I am wrong, I would like to be corrected, but want actual experiments to convince me, not vague rumors.

W. J. VERMILYA.

Savannah, Ashland Co., O., July, 1859.

Summer Sours.—Physiological research has fully established the fact that acids promote the separation of the bile from the blood, which is then passed from the system, thus preventing fevers, the prevailing diseases of the summer. All fevers are "billious," that is, the bile is in the blood. Whatever is antagonistic to fever is "cooling." It is a common saying that fruits are "cooling," and also berries of every description; it is because the acidity which they contain aids in purifying the blood. Hence the great yearning for greens and lettuce, and salads, in the early spring, these being eaten with vinegar; hence also the taste for something sour, for lemonades, on an attack of fever. But this being the case, it is easy to see that we nullify the good effects of fruits and berries in proportion as we eat them with sugar, or even sweet milk, or cream. If we eat them in their natural state, fresh, ripe, perfect, it is almost impossible to eat enough to hurt us, especially if we eat them alone, not taking any liquid with them whatever. Hence also is buttermilk or even common sour milk promotive of health in the summer time.—Sweet milk tends to billiousness in sedentary people, sour milk is antagonistic.—The Greeks and Turks are passionately fond of sour milk. The shepherds use rennet, and the milk dealers alum to make it sour the sooner. Buttermilk acts like watermelons on the system.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Deep Ploughing.—Deep ploughing has, we are informed, been of great advantage to those farms that are hilly.—Hillsides, especially, are protected by deep ploughing. The soil will then absorb the rain that falls, keeps it moist, and it is not so likely to wash away as when the surface is merely loosened. Farmers tell us that the best way to raise corn on hillsides is to plough deep, and then keep it clear of weeds with a harrow and the hoe. This preserves an even surface and prevents the soil from being washed away, preserves its moisture in time of drouth, and the formation of gullies is stopped. During dry seasons the same plan has worked admirably on level land. When the land is ploughed and becomes mellow to the depth of fifteen inches, all that is wanted to keep the weeds and grass out. This may be done with the harrow and the hoe. The more the ground is disturbed or turned up to the sun, the drier it becomes, and the more the roots suffer for the want of moisture. Ground, when put in good order by the plough and harrow in the Spring, will remain so all summer. A "farmer who knows" says the drouth does his corn but little injury when he gets his ground in good order, and keeps it clear of weeds with the harrow and hoe. He says that ploughing deep furrows, without afterwards leveling it with the harrow, lets the water pass off as soon as it falls; and takes off with it the best soil. Now that corn is suffering greatly from the drouth this is worthy of consideration.—*Dayton Empire.*

According to our agricultural exchanges, the present month is a good time to make new beds of strawberries. The ground should be rich, finely pulverised, and the plants set out before or after a shower, or in the evening, if in that case watered. Rows, four feet apart, and one foot in the row, where a cultivator can be used most of the season in their culture; next year they will produce a fair crop.

The biggest mule ever produced, it is supposed, is now in Wayne county, Ind., owned by Charles Frost. The weight is given at 1,835 pounds, and height 19½ hands, which is 6 feet 6 inches.

☞ Michigan papers estimate that there will be a surplus of wheat in that State amounting to five millions of bushels, and Wisconsin papers say there will be a large surplus in that State.

☞ Among the suits decided at the recent term of the Midland Circuit, Mich., was a divorce case, wherein Hellen Wah-ye-quan-gashego-qua-na-be was defendant. A decree was granted.

☞ There have been mail depredations recently between Washington and Baltimore.

PROPOSED

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of this State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."

WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April 7, 1859.

Secretary of State's Office,
Columbus, O., April 7, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.

A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

Auditor's Office, Franklin County, Ohio,
Columbus, April 12, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.

JOHN PHILLIPS,
Auditor of Franklin County.

june8-td

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, [illegible]
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

may11-lv.

DR. STEWART

WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, also CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success in curing many of them at hopeless cases, in the city and country, is a sufficient warrant of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. S. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio, but of the Eastern and Middle States and Canada, where he has practiced.

He is now PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Columbus, and patients can rely on having almost daily attention if required. Those who have been humbugged by traveling impostors, (who stay perhaps a day in a place, and are the next hundreds of miles away,) should note the above fact.

Columbus is a central location, in one of the finest countries in the world, and can certainly sustain a physician, who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and whose practice is far in advance of ordinary Practitioners. Dr. S. employs VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian Tribes, [illegible] continues was discovered.

Being naturally inclined to CONSUMPTION, Dr. S spent many years in the investigation of a malady, which under the old treatment, is always fatal, and at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in his hands, has produced the most surprising results. Combining with this the INHALATION of certain vegetable juices, it brings the treatment almost in [illegible] an excellent method, which [illegible] much for it.

Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary Diseases should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. How many neglect a cough or throat affection, or what is worse, suffer themselves to be drugged by old school Doctors, till no human aid can save them from the grave!

Dr Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease.

Chronic Catarrh cured in every case by a new plan.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.—Dr. Stewart in this class of diseases can truly say, he has been more successful than any physician in the State. Particular attention given to Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, and Affections of the Eye.

CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable extract.

Cases given up as curable solicited. He will forfeit $500 for any of the following he cannot cure:

Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (in persons under 35,) Swelled neck, St. Vitus Dance.

A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 5 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished Medicine gratis.

june9

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe **Diarrhœa** *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

may5

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are every where approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter, by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, they cure

Liver Complaint,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual Disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,

however they may have been tried with and also get that their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly upon the poison of disease in the blood, they

Cause soon to Heal,

and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief and (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) *effect a painless and perfect cure.*

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notice, and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents [illegible].

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No 6 East Fourth St. 2d building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY

Roberts & Samuel, Columbus
Aug. J Schueller, Columbus
G. Denig & Son, Columbus
A. Astro, Canal Winchester
Isaac Thompson, Worthington
E. M. Jobe on, Reynoldsburg
R. N. Beckley, Circleville
D. Gutter, Westerville
Henry Miller, Harrisburg
John Marotl, Grove City
Geo W Evans, Dublin.

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union
[illegible]

[illegible]ER'S
[illegible] Cure.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, and Billious Fevers; indeed for the whole Class of Diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such a remedy we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in billious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants, and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled Dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.

So wide is the [illegible] of its usefulness, and so numerous are the [illegible] of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

Roberts & Samuel, No. 34 North-High street, Columbus, O; Suire, Eckstine & Co., Cincinnati, O.; William Fiske, Cleveland, O.; W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O.; and by all Druggists and dealers in medicines.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs

VIA THE
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
☞To Lewis' Centre Station.



PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at 4:20 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis' Centre Station, which is situated sixteen miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R. R. and six miles east of the Springs. For the accommodation of persons who desire to spend the Sabbath at the Springs, the night freight leaving Columbus at 6:20 P. M. on Saturday, will leave passengers at Lewis' Centre Station.

RETURNING:

Cincinnati Express will stop for passengers going south at Lewis' Centre Station, at [illegible] A. M., on MONDAY MORNINGS ONLY, arriving in Columbus at [illegible] A. M. The Mail train will stop daily at [illegible] P. M., arriving in Columbus at [illegible] P. M.

Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers between the depot and Springs. Passengers can rely upon being taken to the Springs promptly on arrival of trains.

The citizens of Columbus will find this the most convenient way to go to the springs.

Tickets for the round trip to the Station and back during the season, only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For further information and tickets inquire at the ticket office in the Depot.

JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.

Columbus, June 22, 1859—3m.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.

Great Northern & Eastern Route,

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati



RAILROAD.

Connecting at Crestline with the

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad

For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Connecting at Cleveland with the

Lake Shore Railroad.

For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves [illegible] Will leave passengers at all stations [illegible] Delaware, Ashley, Cardington [illegible] Galion and Crestline [illegible]. [illegible] Pittsburgh arriving at [illegible] Cleveland at [illegible] with the [illegible] Express for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at [illegible] p. m. Also at Crestline with [illegible] Arrives at Cleveland at [illegible] a. m.

SECOND TRAIN

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at [illegible] a. m., stopping only at Delaware, North Crestline, Galion, Crestline [illegible] Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at [illegible] and arriving at Cleveland 2:10 p. m., connecting at [illegible] p. m., with the 2nd Express on Lake Shore road for the East arriving at Erie at [illegible] p. m., Dunkirk [illegible] p. m., Buffalo [illegible] p. m., New York [illegible] p. m., next evening, Boston [illegible] p. m., eight hours quicker than any other line.

THIRD TRAIN

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at [illegible] p. m., stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at [illegible] p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad [illegible] for Chicago arriving at Chicago at [illegible] a. m. At Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston, arriving at [illegible] a. m., Dunkirk [illegible] a. m., Buffalo [illegible] a. m.

☞ *Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.*

RETURNING:

Night Express, arrives at Columbus [illegible] a. m.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at [illegible] a. m.
Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at [illegible] p. m.

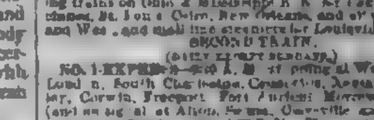
Fare as low as by any other Route.

For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot of the C. C. & C. and to M. C. [illegible]

E. S. FLINT,
Superintendent, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. C. [illegible],
General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, May 19, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.



To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

FIRST TRAIN.
(MAIL.)

NIGHT EXPRESS—At [illegible] A. M., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] A. M. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c., &c. At Loveland for Chillicothe, Athens and all points in an M. & C. R. R. and at Cincinnati with morning trains on Ohio & Mississippi R. R. for Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and all points South and West, and mail line steamboats for Louisville.

SECOND TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

NO. 1 EXPRESS—At [illegible] A. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Loveland and at all stations [illegible] Milford, arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c., &c.

THIRD TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

NO. 2 EXPRESS—At [illegible] P. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Deerfield, Foster's Crossing, Milford, and Plainville arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] P. M. connecting at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c., and at Cincinnati with the [illegible] for St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c., &c.

FOURTH TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

MAIL—At [illegible] P. M., stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Selma, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Morrow, Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, &c., &c.

RETURNING.

Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express [illegible] A. M.; No. 1 Express [illegible] A. M.; No. 2 Express [illegible] P. M.; Accommodation [illegible] P. M.

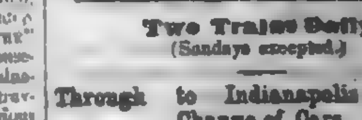
☞ For further information and Through Ticket apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.

J. DURAND,
Superintendent, Cincinnati.
P. W. STRADER,
General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
THO. W. DOHERTY,
Agent, Columbus, O.

Columbus, May 12, 1859.

1859. 1859.
NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST

Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.



Two Trains Daily.
(Sundays excepted.)

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, Trains will leave Columbus as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

Leaves at [illegible] a. m., on the arrival of trains from Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Arrives at Indianapolis at [illegible] p. m.

This train connects at Milford with trains for Marysville also, for Mechanicsburgh, Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati, direct without change of Cars.

Also, connects at Urbana with trains north on the S. D. & C. R. R. for Bellefontaine, Sidney, Lima, Sandusky and Toledo. Connects at Union for Greenville, at Anderson for Kokomo and Peru.

At Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette & Chicago; also, with trains for Terre Haute, Cairo and St. Louis, connecting at St. Louis with Trains and Steamboat lines for the KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Also, connects at Indianapolis for Jeffersonville, Louisville, Madison and Peru.

SECOND TRAIN.

Leaves Columbus at [illegible] p. m., on the arrival of Trains from Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Arrives at Indianapolis at [illegible] p. m.

This Train connects at Milford for Mechanicsburgh and Springfield; at Urbana with trains north on S. D. & C. R. R. for Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. At Piqua with trains for Sidney, Lima, Delphos, Fort Wayne and Chicago; and at Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette, Chicago, Terre Haute, and St. Louis.

THE WAY FREIGHT.

Leaving Columbus at [illegible] a. m., will carry a Passenger Train for the accommodation of Way Travel.

☞ Be sure to see that your Tickets read VIA THE COLUMBUS & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. LINE, and see that you do not have Tickets sold you by other and inferior Routes.

☞ Tickets for all Western Routes for sale at all the Principal Rail Road Stations in the East.

H. WALKER,
General Ticket Agent.
W. F. SLATER,
Superintendent.

Columbus Ohio May 12 1859
[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.

By J. Birney Marshall,

At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that to the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a political [illegible] truly and solely to their interests, [illegible] would be acceptable, I have established in the city of Columbus, O. THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the variety of political, miscellaneous and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor to every home.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will inculcate Democratic doctrines and its columns shall be characterized by frankness and honesty, its statements reliant on for their truth and veracity. [illegible] it will be conducted [illegible] consistently pursue the object for which it is established, that of promoting the maintenance of public morals, and thereby contributing all in its power to the perpetuity of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the union of the Democratic Party, and print everything like address, or discussion with its will in [illegible] [illegible] so far as it can bring to its aid [illegible] [illegible] Democrats and not a mere tool [illegible] organ [illegible] ... [illegible] the best interests of the party. The [illegible] presents the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to the Democracy as its first choice for the Presidency in 1860, yet it will give a hearty support to the nominee of the National Convention, consistent with fidelity to the Democratic Party and the country to promote its organization and election.

As a Prospectus cannot be expected to do more than to indicate the general [illegible] and character of the paper proposed, [illegible] with confidence [illegible] the following remunerative patronage. [illegible]

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year ... $2 00

A discount of [illegible] per cent on clubs of five, [illegible] per cent on clubs of twenty, [illegible] per cent on clubs of fifty and upwards [illegible]

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

Columbus, March 30, 1859.

N. B.—Any friend of the press will confer an obligation, which will not only be appreciated but reciprocated, by giving this Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

State Library

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

VOLUME 1. NUMBER 16.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.

TERMS - - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion ... $1.00
Each additional insertion ... 30
One square 3 months ... 3 00
" " 6 " ... 5 00
" " 12 " ... [illegible]
One fourth of a column per year ... 20,00
" half " " ... [illegible]
" column " ... [illegible]

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... $5,00

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rate.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved in act—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it; to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, in allowing a fugitive slave from the [illegible] the right of suffrage [illegible] in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; in the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the permanent interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

Governor Wise's Letter.

Hon. Henry A. Wise confesses to have written the letter that recently came to light through base treachery. It is a strong illustration of the height, depth and breadth to which political scheming may be and is carried to head off Douglas, and head on somebody else. We never regarded Mr. Wise as having much chance, but this escapade has really put him hors de combat. The way in which the South is to be propitiated, and the potency Virginia is to have in President-making, will have struck the reader with some surprise, when he considers the respectable diminution of political power which the vote of Virginia shows. The letter not having been intended for the public, should have been held sacred, but it leaves the Governor of Virginia in an awful fix—almost as bad as Old Buck will be when Wendell's secrets shall have been properly introduced to the notice of the public and there are certain other revelations.

Poisoning With Poisonous [?].—A short time since a Mr. Conklin, residing in Dayton, took his wife, who was unwell at the time, to the residence of his father, at New Albany, in this county, and in a few days thereafter she died. Conklin in the meantime having returned to Dayton. Since the demise of Mrs. C., a little female relative of the Conklins, who resided with them in Dayton and went to New Albany with the invalid, says that there was living in the family a young and handsome woman as domestic, between whom and the husband an improper intimacy had existed, much to the mortification of Mrs. C. who had made the discovery. Soon after this the girl prepared some bread, a portion of which Mrs. C. ate, and the remainder was taken away and buried by the girl. Mr. C grew ill and the husband, took her to New Albany, as has been stated, returning immediately to his [illegible]. The physicians of the village were about to enter upon a post mortem examination, the result of which we have not learned.

☞ The German journals contain melancholy news concerning Prof. Karl Simrock, of Bonn, the eminent translator and interpreter of the masterpieces of old German poetic literature. His mind has been deranged by an excess of fear and anxiety, it is asserted, in consequence of the late political events, and his friends have removed him, accordingly, to a private asylum near Stuttgart, whence, it is hoped, judicious treatment may soon give him back to health to his family, and to his so suddenly and so sadly interrupted labors.

Mazzini and the Peace.

The peace of Villa Franca has verified the predictions of Mazzini, made at the commencement of the war, and has revived the influence of the Italian agitator and revolutionist. In a recent manifesto, Mazzini speaks in exulting tone of the speedy exposure of the delusion which Louis Napoleon practised upon the Italians. He sought and won their confidence only to betray them, and he has added insult to his abandonment and treason. "The King," says Mazzini, "whom he urged to join in his undertaking, from whom, by the inducement of a prospective empire, he tore away his daughter; for the support of whose cause he solemnly declared that he took the field as an ally; who was his friend and companion in arms—the King is thanked by a contemptuous silence and is excluded from the imperial conference, as if he were a mere corporal in the army."

The despot of France went to Italy, announcing himself as a liberator, but he "has contrived to unite for Italy the deceitful corruption of the politics of the Seventeenth Century with the brutal grasp and with the insolence of the Conqueror; he has united in his person the characters Mephistophiles and Brennus." In such strain of fierce invective does Mazzini write of the deception which Louis Napoleon has practised on a too confiding people. Nor has he much faith in Victor Emanuel excepting the insult and the treason. He is a king, and will shrink from appealing to the people to resist the wrong.

From neither King nor Pope, says Mazzini can Italy hope for salvation. In revolution only is their hope for national unity and liberty. The policy of the "moderates" has failed. They deprecated revolution; dissuaded the Italians from relying upon their own energies and resolutions, and thus facilitated the deception of which they are victims. Had the people rose throughout Italy upon the first rumors of war, and before the Austrians had concentrated there such masses of troops, the King of Piedmont must have gone with the wave of revolution, and the French usurper would, perhaps, have been foiled in his occult designs.

In conclusion, Mazzini appeals to the Italians to rally to the standard of revolution with the cry of "Liberty and National Unity." The timid and cowardly should no longer be listened to as counsellors. Now is the time for the Italians to strike for the honor and independence of Italy. Let them oblige Louis Napoleon completely to unmask himself, and descend another step in the road of infamy and treason by fighting by the side of Austria. That step will compel England and Germany to come into the field, and say to the despot—"Not one step further!" Even his army will become tired of being the butcher of Italy, and his generals may refuse to fight the populations that so recently embraced them as liberators.

English Naval Preparations.—According to the English Navy list for July, there are now eleven new ships of-the-line nearly ready for launching at the English dockyards. These are the Prince of Wales, 131 guns; the Victoria, 131; the Royal Frederick, 116; and the Duncan, 110—at Portsmouth. The Howe, 121; the De France [?], 91; and the Revenge, 91—at Pembroke. The Gibraltar, 101—at Devonport. The Atlas, 91; and the Irresistible, 80—at Chatham; and the Anson, 90—at Woolwich.

In addition to this new fleet of 1,133 guns in all, there are sixteen first-class new screw-steamers and nearly twenty new screw-sloops and corvettes now under weigh. Several sailing vessels are also near completion, among them the Aurora, of 51 guns, and the Narcissus, Immortalite, and Newcastle, of 50 guns each. With all his clamors and complaints, John Bull does not mean to be caught napping, if his see-saw can keep him aware of the ways of his neighbors.

Re Union of the Sons of Newport, R. I.—The civil authorities and citizens of Newport, R. I., have made arrangements to have a grand re-union of all the Sons of Newport on the 23d of the present month. Five thousand dollars have been appropriated by the Common Council toward meeting the expenses of the occasion. Circulars have been sent to every State and country where a native Son of Newport is known to reside. The citizens desire that every man born in Newport, wherever he may be, or whether he receive personal invitation or not, will meet them on that day in their native State.

Burning Fluids.—Mr. S. Meriam, of Brooklyn, states that he has kept a record of deaths, injuries, and conflagrations, resulting from the use of camphene and other burning fluids used for the purpose of illumination, since July 22, 1850. Since that date he has recorded the deaths of three hundred and seventy persons and the injuries of four hundred and seventy-seven persons, many of the latter of whom the accounts stated were not expected to survive the injuries they received. The losses by fire from these fluids he estimated at upwards of one million of dollars.

Republican Flaunters.—Describing the opening of Parliament, the London Times makes happy allusion to the United States minister: "All the space allowed to the diplomatic corps (it says) is full, and blazes at every point with ribbons, stars and orders of every kind. Conspicuous among them all, in his plain evening dress and snow white hair, is the American minister, Mr. Dallas, a striking type, if we may so call him, of the simple institutions of the great republic which he represents so well."

Hayti.—Port au Prince dates of July 28d state that a committee of the Legislative Chambers had waited on President Geffrard, and proposed that he should assume the title and office of Dictator of Hayti, on the ground that by such an extension of authority he would be able to render more effectual service to the country in the work of social reorganization. The President declined the honor. Le Republique advocates the dictatorship, and although Geffrard's conduct in refusing the increased powers offered him is recorded in his praise, it was thought that the republic would yet pass into a dictatorship.

☞ The Dental Convention at Niagara Falls adjourned on Friday last after a session of more than ordinary interest, in which topics pertinent to the profession were ably discussed by practical dentists.

The next meeting will be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on the first Tuesday of August, 1860.

Slavers Fitting Out at Salem.—A special dispatch from Boston to the New York Times of yesterday says:

"There are at this time two vessels fitting out at Salem, in this State, for the slave-trade on the coast of Africa. The principals in the affair are a Spanish firm in New York; and the pecuniary equipment of the vessels has just been forwarded in the form of nearly $20,000 in hard specie. If the Government really wishes to stop this infamous trade it must look North as well as South, and to these small New England ports as well as to New York and New Orleans. There will be no difficulty in identifying the craft at Salem, and this is not the first instance in the last three months"

OHIO STATE NEWS.

—The town council of St. Clairsville, Belmont Co., has instituted a chain gang.

—The Democracy of Stark county, on Saturday last, nominated James B. Chase and S. D. McKee for Representatives, and Thomas W. Chapman for Senator.

—The late Mr. E. T. Sterling [?], who was so brutally murdered in Cleveland, on Saturday night, had a policy of insurance on his life in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. for $5000, for the benefit of his wife.

—William Frank, a lad about 16, was so injured in Girard, O., a few days since, by a heated nail rod in the hands of a blacksmith, as to cause his death. The boy fell upon the hot rod, which entered his side.

—The Chillicothe Advertiser says that Susan Lyons, who stands indicted for assisting in the escape of Chas. Wallace, jr., from jail in April last, has been arrested and lodged in the Ross county jail. In obedience to the advice given her at the time of her escape, she "keeps her mouth shut."

—Dr. W. O. Reim [?], a homoeopathic physician of Springfield, was arrested and brought before the Mayor of that city, on Monday, charged with procuring an abortion on the person of Miss Elmira Benson. In consequence of the illness of Miss B. the case was continued until Friday, the defendant being in the meantime admitted to bail.

—The Democracy of Coshocton county in Convention, on the 1st inst., nominated James Gamble and Dr. Fellows as their candidates for Representatives. James P. Bonham, of Tuscarawas county, was recommended as the choice of the Convention for State Senator, which will insure his nomination, the Democrats of his own county having previously taken similar action.

—On Tuesday of last week, the anniversary of the defence of Fort Stephenson, was celebrated at Fremont. In the evening there was a display of fire-works, which came near proving fatal to a number of bystanders. There was a large number of rockets on the stand from which the exhibition took place. In the act of setting one off it ignited the pile, driving them in every direction through the crowd. One man had his leg severely bruised, and two lads, sons of Messrs. O'Connor and Dickenson, were badly bruised in the face.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Carl Formes was reported in London en route for the Rhine.

☞ The Baltimore Clipper hoists the name of Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, as its favorite for the next Presidency.

☞ Mr. Casey, U. S. Treasurer, is quite ill at the residence of the Hon. John C. Rives, near Bladensburg, Md.

☞ The London Herald has the best authority for stating that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia will soon visit England.

☞ The salary of the Mayor of Evansville, Ind., has been raised from $500 to $1,000. Two members were in favor of $1,500.

☞ One of the editors of Lafayette, Ind., is to make the ascension with Mr. Wise, from that city on the 16th.

☞ A Frenchman in New Orleans named Lefevre, drew a prize last week, in the Havana lottery, of $25,000.

☞ D. C. Branham, of Jefferson county, Indiana, is spoken of as the Republican candidate for Governor of that State.

☞ At Niagara Falls, on Friday night, a German, named Henry Hammer, shot an Irishman by the name of Bartlett Byrne, killing him instantly.

☞ The boiler in the paper mill of Randolph and Vanliew at Bloomfield, N. J., exploded on Thursday, badly injuring three men—one fatally, and doing great damage to the building.

☞ Ice was formed at Somerset, Pa., one night last week, and clothes hung out to dry were frozen quite stiff. The frost was very heavy, and did much damage.

☞ A fire recently took place in the London dockyard, when about fifty casks of brandy were destroyed, many persons were prostrated by the heat, but no lives were lost.

☞ It is said that Governor Wise is about issuing a book to be entitled the "Complete Political Letter Writer." He is entirely competent.

☞ There is now living near Ripley, Va., in perfect health, a good looking and intelligent young lady, 24 years of age, who weighs but 47 pounds. She is 3 feet 10 inches high and well proportioned.

☞ An Artesian well, bored at Jackson, Michigan, struck a fountain of pure water at the depth of 155 feet, which supplies an abundance for the uses of the State Prison located there.

☞ A colored lady was arrested in New York for stealing a parasol. She offered as an excuse to the magistrate, that the sun was spoiling her complexion. He took pity on her, and sent her to prison for six months to enable her to bleach.

☞ The dying request of Virginia Stewart recently shot by McDonald in New York, was that her mother would do all in her power to shield her murderer from punishment.

☞ Nancy Moore, up in Michigan, became sick of her helpmate Israel Jones [illegible] him with opium, and then ran away to Detroit to cross to Canada. She had $300 of Israel's money.

☞ Twenty-seven thousand bags of coffee, lately imported from the West Indies, are lying in the warehouses of Baltimore awaiting purchasers for the Western and other markets.

☞ It is reported in Washington that Postmaster General Holt insists upon the removal of Cook, Postmaster at Chicago, while the President says positively that he shall not be removed.

☞ No sooner was the suspension of hostilities announced than plans for pleasure excursions to the seat of war were organized at Paris. It is likely to be the favorite pleasure trip of the season.

☞ Mr. Geo. Loring, the absconding Grand Master of the Odd Fellows, in England, has turned up in Clifton, C. W. It will be recollected that, before leaving England, he stole $20,000 of the funds belonging to the Order.

☞ Late New Orleans papers received state that the yellow fever had broken out in Edinburgh and Reynosa, two small Mexican towns, and in three days two hundred and forty-three persons died.

☞ The jury in the case of the State vs. S. M. Booth for seduction, which has been on trial at Milwaukee, Wis., for the past two weeks, stood six to six after being out twenty-four hours.

☞ A colored man named A. Lee, formerly a servant of Col. Fremont, shot his wife with a pistol, in San Francisco, recently, inflicting a mortal wound in her head. He then shot himself in the left side, and is believed to be mortally wounded also.

☞ A New York correspondent says that ten millions of hooped skirts are manufactured in that city per year. Houses there make more than three thousand per day, and still cannot fill their orders. In the name of lost pins, where can such a world of emptiness go!

☞ Robert Ridgeway, of the Richmond (Va) Whig, has been tendered a complimentary dinner by the Whigs of Leesburg. Mr. R. has signified his acceptance, and designates Monday, the 14th of September, as the day on which it will take place.

☞ Alexander R. Hagner, Esq., of Annapolis, is announced as an independent Whig Anti-Administration candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional District, in opposition to Col. G. W. Hughes, lately nominated by the Democratic Convention.

☞ The St. Paul Pioneer says that upwards of two hundred carts have arrived this month in that city from the Selkirk settlement in British North America, and that the amount of trade which the St. Paul merchants will realize therefrom will not be far from $300,000.

☞ A despatch from Brussels announces the death of the Duke of Abrantes, (son of the famous Junot) who was wounded in the battle of Solferino. The thigh had to be amputated, and the patient did not long survive the operation. The Duke was chief of the staff of one of the divisions of the army of Italy.

☞ According to the London Post the late Mr. Choate had reached Liverpool safely. A message [?] to him is given to accompany the announcement. We presume the Post expected him, or found his name on the passenger list, but the lamented Choate was dead in America when the Post wrote his "welcome to England."

☞ It is probable that the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will be abolished. It is an office for which Catholics are ineligible by the Emancipation bill.

☞ A severe rain storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, visited New York on Thursday night. The mast of a ship in the river was struck by the lightning, shivering it to the deck and injuring a man who was standing by it seriously. One man was killed in the Park and the cellars in the lower part of the city were filled with water.

☞ The following are the names and ages of the Revolutionary soldiers, supposed to be alive, who are pensioned on the rolls of the State of Virginia—William Cunningham, 96 years; George Estes, 96½; Daniel Hicks, [illegible]; William Casey, 94½; Peter Hiler [?], 97; William Stewart, 96; Matthew Seay, 96; Henry Walloughby, 100.

☞ At the new hotel in New York, the boarders ascend from the first to the sixth story by means of steam elevators, continually moving on a revolving perpendicular screw shaft. The next improvement will be a mechanical locomotive waiter, to pass continually around the table, to carry the food to the boarders and take away the empty plates.

☞ A shocking accident occurred in Spruce street, New York, on Saturday evening. Jacob Ottinger, a lithographer, was accidentally shot by Policeman Dobbes. The officer was in the act of shooting a horse which lay fatally injured, when his weapon exploded, and the ball struck Mr. Ottinger in the head, killing him almost instantaneously.

☞ There are five hundred and eleven lodges of Odd Fellows in Pennsylvania, with forty-two thousand five hundred and forty-two contributing members. The receipts of the order for the year ending June 30 were $225,968; and the amount paid for relief $110,076.

☞ Hon. Elisha Litchfield died at Cazenovia, Madison Co., N. Y., on the 4th inst., in the 74th year of his age. Mr. L. in 1820, he was sent to Congress, and was a Member of the Assembly in 1831, '32, '33 and 1844, serving as a Speaker through the latter session.

☞ Hon. T. Butler King, who is running as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the First district of Georgia, in a card published in the Savannah Republican, denounces Wm. H. Stiles, the opposition candidate, as "a malicious slanderer and a coward."

☞ The Belgian pavement has been adopted in New York, as the cheapest and most durable, better than the Russ or iron pavement. It is to be introduced into all the streets requiring repaving. The cobble stone nuisance is not thought of in that city.

☞ The Helena (Arkansas) Democrat says that the five negroes of Arkansas, who are required by law to leave the State before 1860, seem generally to have selected Kansas as their future home, and intend removing there at an early day.

☞ A day or two ago, a can of oil of vitriol was traveling in the mail car on the New York Central railroad. It tipped over and its contents were spilled upon the mail bags, eating them so rapidly that they had to be stopped and remained short of their destination.

☞ It is positively stated, on the authority of a United States Marshal, that a cargo of six hundred Africans has recently been landed on the coast of Florida, near Tampa. The vessel in which they were imported was set on fire and abandoned.

☞ Wm. D. Phillips, accused of counterfeiting Senator Douglas's frank, has been acquitted by a jury at Washington—the reason of the acquittal being not that he did not do the deed, but that his object was not to defraud the government, but to use the Senator's name as a recommendation in his business.

☞ On Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the depot of the South Berwick Railroad at Salem Falls, N. H., which was entirely destroyed. A westerly wind drove the flames across the river to South Berwick, Me., where 13 buildings were burned. The whole loss is about $20,000, insured for about $5,000.

☞ It is stated that Judge Douglas has written a letter to a gentleman in Virginia, in opposition to the re-opening of the African slave trade. He takes the ground that its prohibition, after a certain date, was one of the compromises of the Constitution, which secured the acceptance of that instrument, and therefore should be held sacred.

☞ Col. James Glover, of the California Overland Mail Company, informs the Galveston Examiner, of the existence of a remarkable spring 280 miles east of the El Paso, on the road leading to San Antonio. It is fully 150 feet in diameter, and has been sounded to the depth of 5,000 feet without finding bottom.

☞ Napoleon has determined upon the erection of a new arch of triumph at Paris, in honor of his Italian victories. It will cost several million, and will ostensibly be erected by subscription. The bas reliefs are already distributed for execution among the best sculptors in Paris.

☞ The money stolen from Van Amburgh's Menagerie, $1,275, at Mooresville, in Morgan county, on the evening of the exhibition there on the 3d, has been found, concealed beneath the surface of the ground, but a short distance from where the wagon stood when it was robbed. The money was all in coin, and the thief, it would seem got too heavy for the thieves, who left it where found.

☞ The Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, recently made a speech in Dublin, in which he referred to the improved condition of Ireland. He said that the eye now meets on all sides with fields teeming with abundance, and that crime is diminishing throughout the country, the tide of emigration is checked, and prosperity is beginning to prevail.

☞ The August number of the Eclectic Magazine, in speaking of Edward Everett, gives an account of his labors in connection with the Mount Vernon Fund. His Washington Oration was first delivered Feb. 22, 1856, and has been given since then, one hundred and twenty nine times, yielding $55,783 62. For the "Mount Vernon Papers," in the New York Ledger, he received $10,000, and in other ways smaller sums, making a contribution to the Mount Vernon Fund of $68,162 56. In addition to his labors for this object, he has delivered lectures for other benevolent associations, making a total of more than $80,000 in little more than three years.

The Inexorable Creditor.—If the hottest place in Hell is ever tenanted, there will be found the inexorable creditor, the man whose only cry is "let me have judgment" against my debtor. We know, indeed, the "quality of mercy," but if human judgment is ever executed upon the Shylocks of the earth, by the Divine judge, each one will receive the just condemnation.

"One more damn'd inexorable dog."

A case of suicide, caused by the inexorable demands of a granite-hearted creditor, occurred at Chicago. The Press gives the particulars.

A man named E. L. Griffith, formerly of New York, was unfortunate in business and failed.—He had been a merchant in the interior of Illinois, and after his misfortunes went into the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad as Baggage Master, on a salary of $60 per month. Out of this salary he appropriated so much towards his old debts that his family suffered for necessaries of life. Yet while doing all this a creditor sued him for $30, got execution, and garnisheed—as the lawyers call it—Mr. G.'s month's wages, of course thus taking the daily bread out of the mouths of G.'s wife and children. Under the despair of such cruelty Mr. G. took laudanum and died.

May the widow's curse follow that creditor—Cleveland Herald.

Religious Liberty in Lombardy.—The Paris Presse says:—The Governor of Milan, representing Victor Emanuel, has proclaimed liberty of worship, reading and printing. This is no ordinary privilege. It will do more to prevent the return of Austrian domination and sacerdotal intolerance than treaty or army, or battlements.—It will give the people a taste of enjoyment which it will be almost impossible entirely to eradicate at any future time. because the longer it lasts the more extensively and firmly it will interlace and incorporate itself with the very life of the people. What is worthy of remark in this instance is the fact that this is not a Protestant insurrection against a Roman Catholic institution resting its right on sacred Scripture, and deriving its growth from the overthrow of Roman dogmas, but a purely civil right exacted by Roman Catholics for the use of Roman Catholics. These have demanded and vindicated it as a political necessity of national existence.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, August 9.—The steamship Hammonia, from Southampton on the 26th ult., has arrived. She brings London papers of that morning.

The second edition of the London Times of the day gives the preliminaries of the peace of Villa Franca as follows: The two sovereigns of France and Austria will favor the creation of an Italian Confederation, that Confederation shall be under the honorary presidency of the Holy father the Pope. The Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of France his rights to Lombardy, excepting the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, which rights the Emperor of France will hand over to the King of Sardinia.

Venetia forms part of the Italian Confederation but remains under the crown of Austria. The Dukes of Tuscany and Modena return under the condition of granting general amnesty. Both Emperors will ask the Pope to introduce indispensable reforms, full and complete amnesty to be granted to all people.

The ship Alma [?], from Calcutta for London, has been lost at sea; twenty of her crew and passengers were drowned.

The London Times of the 25th says that four notices are offered in the House of Commons on subjects connected with the military and naval defences of the British empire.

Sackville, N. B., Aug. 16.—The Horse Express has arrived here from Halifax with the European dispatches by the Arabia for the Associated Press. The following abstract is furnished:

The Emperor Napoleon has decided that the French army and navy shall be restored to a peace footing without the least possible delay. He is now generally regarded as sincere and his intentions pacific.

The Zurich Conference has not yet been held.

The English Cabinet has announced that the invitation to participate in the Congress of the Great Powers would not be accepted until the result of the Conference at Zurich has been ascertained.

The steamships Vanderbilt, City of [illegible] and Bavaria have arrived out.

The advices from Italy are peaceful.

The debates in the English Parliament indicate the intention of the Government to vigorously prosecute the works upon the national defenses.

The Sardinian plenipotentiary to the peace Conference had reached Paris.

The American horse Starke, entered by Mr. Ten Broeck for the Goodwood race, has won the stakes; the Goodwood cup was carried off by Promised Land; the American mare Prioress came in third.

London Money Market.—The money market is active and slightly more stringent. Consols are quoted at 94¼@95 for money, and 95½@95⅞ for account. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £236,000 during the week.

Liverpool, July 29.—Breadstuffs dull, corn has a declining tendency. Provisions also have a declining tendency.

Sackville, N.B., Aug. 16.—The Independence Belge says that the Austrian Provincial councils will be convoked soon, and will have liberty in their deliberations to make known openly to the Emperor the wishes of their population.

The first Austrian corps d'armee for the present will be maintained in Italy on a war footing, 200,000 strong. The other corps d'armee are to go to their former cantonments in Gallicia and Hungary.

The Piedmontese Gazette says that the new ministry will not produce any serious variation in the policy of Sardinia.

There will be a grand illumination at Milan on the arrival of the King.

The result of the deliberations of the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont had been made known at 141 places, including Leghorn and Florence. There were 502 affirmative and only 15 negative votes. The French troops are to remain in the Duchies.

A Milan letter says that the extreme party is commencing agitation.

The date for the Zurich Conference was not fixed, but it was expected to meet in a few days. Count Colloredo, the representative of Austria, reached Marseilles on the 27th, and it is said proceeded direct to Zurich.

Great Britain.—The Parliamentary proceedings on the 27th ult. were unimportant. On the 28th, in the House of Commons, Lord C. Paget said that experiments were progressing to test the practicability of laying a Sub Marine Telegraph to Gibraltar.

Lord John Russell made his statement relative to foreign affairs. He would have postponed it if there had been any prospect of being able to announce a definite settlement of the affairs of the continent before the approaching close of the session. He was glad to see in the Moniteur that the Emperor of France had determined to place the army and navy on a peace footing.

After reviewing the grounds of peace, as proclaimed by the two European Emperors, he said as England did not interfere in the war, he did not think it was for her to interfere in the peace. The question of a province by Austria did not affect the state of affairs of Europe sufficient to warrant the interference of the neutral powers. The most important part of the treaty, however, related to the future of Italy, and the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon to England to enter the Congress, was to consult on the actual state of the affairs of Italy, irrespective of the terms of the treaty of Villa Franca.

England had not consented to join the Congress, and would not until they saw what was the result of the conference at Zurich. The treaty of Villa Franca did not lay down, absolutely any Italian confederation, but only that the Emperors would unite to promote one. He doubted the possibility or the benefit of a confederation at present, and pointed out the various obstacles to the consummation of such a project. Again England must know how it was proposed to carry out the treaty before joining the Congress, especially with respect to the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, as England could never be a party to forcing them on their own people without their free consent.

He rejoiced to say that the King of Naples was beginning to put an end to the system which prevailed under the late King, and sincerely desired to terminate it altogether. There was a treaty to be made at Vienna, whither a confidential agent of the French government had gone to arrange the basis. He believed that the Emperor of Austria desired that the Italians should have self government. He could not now say whether there would be a Congress, but he thought it would not become England now to say that she would withdraw from such an assembly, if there was a chance of promoting the liberty of Italy and establishing the peace of Europe.

Mr. D'Israeli expressed the wish that Lord John Russel had been more explicit, particularly as to any terms that may have been offered Austria by the neutral powers. He reiterated his objection to England having anything to do with the Conference, as she would be bound by the treaty of Villa Franca.

Lord Palmerston denied that England had submitted any terms to Austria, which were less honorable than those obtained from France. The government, at the request of the French Ambassador, had consented to be the channel of communication, and had submitted some terms to Austria, but at the same time distinctly stating that they were the views of the French government, and that England gave no advice or opinion in the matter. It would be impossible to join in the Congress, until the result of the Zurich conference is known.

Mr. Whiteside said that the Government had been made a cat's paw of, and by transmitting terms to Austria, virtually assented to [illegible].

Mr. Gladstone eulogized the conduct of Sardinia, and defended Lord Palmerston from the misrepresentations brought against him, and besought the house not to interfere between the executive, in whatever manner it might find itself able to adopt for the interest of State and the permanent welfare of Europe.

After speeches by other members, the subject was dropped.

In the House of Commons on the 29th sundry questions were put to the government on the subject of naval armament and national defenses. Lord Palmerston said that he did not think it possible for England to enter into any agreement with the other powers for the arithmetical reduction of her military and naval establishments—her position being totally different.

Mr. Horsman moved a resolution that the expenses of completing the work of defense be met by a fund especially provided for the purpose, independent of parliamentary vote. He urged continued armament; and suggested a law to complete defenses.

Mr. Sidney Herbert and Lord Palmerston objected to the proposition, but both said the Government was fully alive to the importance of completing the defenses of the country, and promised vigorous action in the matter.

Mr. Cobden deprecated this unnatural alarm as an actual incentive to war, and ridiculed the idea of invasion by France.

He hoped that explanations would be entered into between the two Governments. After such explanations had been made and tried, he would, if necessary, be ready to vote £200,000,000 to provide a navy superior to France although he showed that the English navy was greatly superior now.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

Albany, August 6.—It has leaked out here by what means the famous letter of Gov. Wise came to be published. It appears that the letter was written to a confidential friend of Gov. Wise, residing in New York. This gentleman on a recent visit to Albany, while in conversation with some members of the Regency, found these parties hostile to Mr. Wise on the grounds of his intimate relations with Fernando Wood, and the control the ex-Mayor was supposed to have over him.—The gentleman, who is a highly honorable man, and perhaps not smart enough for the intrigues of the Regency, incidentally stated in a spirit friendly to Gov. Wise, that he knew the imputations against him to be unfounded. But he will not be credited unless he produce the proof, whereupon, I am informed, he showed the letter to Mr. Cassiday, of the Argus, in strict confidence, who asked permission to lay it before Dean Richmond; this was consented to, except upon the solemn assurance that it should not appear in print.

It is now known that several copies of it were made. It may seem strange that the Albany Atlas and Argus, Mr. Cassiday's paper, should decline to publish the letter, on the assumption that it was a forgery, while it manifestly was made public by some members of the Albany regency, and probably with the knowledge of Mr. Cassiday himself.

New York, Aug. 8.—The Bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $409,000; in specie $680,000; in deposits $4,860,000; increase in circulation $408,000.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The following statement is made on the authority of U. S. Marshal Blackburn: A cargo of six hundred Africans have been landed on the Florida Coast, near Tyrna [?]. As soon as a landing was effected the vessel was fired and abandoned.

New York, Aug. 8.—Advices from Hayti to the 22d ult. stated that the Haytian legislature had offered to Geffrard the office and title of Dictator, which he had declined.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch to the Bulletin says the overland express from Denver City, July 28th, arrived at Leavenworth last night.

There was great excitement in the mines in consequence of the discovery of rich diggings over the Divide, between the middle and South Park, near the head waters of the Colorado. Hundreds were leaving daily for the diggings.

Another express due to-day will probably bring details of the new discoveries.

The Leavenworth Times of to-day says a secret vigilance committee was organized there the past week for the purpose of breaking up extensive gangs of horse thieves and robbers, which infest the territory. One or two victims had suffered the death penalty, and others were punished till they confessed their crimes and exposed their associates. The committee disbanded after gaining sufficient knowledge to effect the destruction of the different gangs.

New York, Aug 9.—The following particulars are given regarding the great cricket match of 22 Americans versus the "All England Eleven" who will probably arrive in this country in the early part of next month, are as follows: Caffy, Carpenter, Diver, Grundy, Jackson, Lillywhite, Lockyer, Parr, Stephenson, Willsher and Wisden. The Americans have not yet decided upon the 22 who are to contend against these world-renowned players. The first of the series of matches will be the "All England Eleven" against 22 of Montreal at that city. The second match will be the "All England Eleven" against 22 selected by the St. George's Club, and will be played at Hoboken. The third match will be the "All England Eleven" against 22 of the Philadelphia Club, played at Philadelphia. The fourth match will be the "All England Eleven" selected by the Montreal Club and 11 selected by the St. George's Club of this city. The match will take place at Montreal.

Since the above arrangements have been made the necessity for a fifth match has been guaranteed; this match will, in all probability, be played at Hamilton, C. W., between the "All England Eleven" and 22 of Upper Canada, about the latter part of September.

New York, August 9.—The sugar market is heavy, but there is no change in prices. Coffee dull. Scott's Circular reports a decline of ¼c, quoting Rio at 10@11½c. There is a stock of 141,760 bags on hand.

New York, August 9.—A dispatch from Houston, Texas, via New Orleans on the 8th, says that Sam Houston is certainly elected Governor.

The earnings of the Central R. R., during the month of July, were nearly $50,000 in excess of last year. The 6 months dividend of 3 per cent. amounts to $620,000, after the payment of which there will be a balance of over $140,000 on hand.

Judge Mason, of the Supreme Court, has granted a motion for the appointment of a Receiver for the Erie road.

A private telegram from Memphis says that Emerson Etheridge is elected to Congress in the Ninth District.

An important omission occurred in the Nova Scotian's news in the account of the defeat of Count Walewski's plan for the Italian Confederation. The State of Venetia was omitted, for which it appears the Emperor of Austria is to have two seats in the Federal Diet.

Tyrone, Pa., August 9.—Col. L. W. Hall was to-day unanimously nominated by the People's party for the State Senate from this district.

Augusta, Ga., August 9.—The continued rains induce fears of injury to the growing cotton crop.

Washington, August 9.—It is stated that during the late term of the United States Circuit Court in Alabama, several indictments were found under the law of 1818, which provide for fines and imprisonment for engaging in, or aiding or abetting the importation of Africans, within the jurisdiction of the United States. As the law of 1820, which makes the offense piracy, to be visited with death, does not in express language repeal the former statute, a grave question has arisen involving the point whether there can be any choice of the above mentioned punishments; for while public sentiment at the South is against the greater, juries have, it is said, expressed a disposition to render verdicts, carrying with them the less severe punishment. The opinion is entertained here among distinguished gentlemen that in view of all the facts, notwithstanding the established rules of interpreting statutes, the question will probably be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The National Teachers' Association, now in session here, have elected J. W. Bulkley, of Brooklyn, N.Y., as President for the ensuing year, and decided to publish a monthly periodical in the furtherance of the cause of education. This p. m. they are visiting President Buchanan.

The name of the U. S. steamer Erie Comet [?], now on the Brazil station, has been changed to Pulaski.

The delegates representing the Railroads on the southwestern or middle route between Washington and New Orleans, commenced their session here to-day. Their business is with reference to the transportation of the mail from Portland, Me., to New Orleans and to agree upon a joint bid for the performance of the service, as the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg, and the remaining part of the Mississippi Central Railroad will be finished by the first of January, at which time the new contract is to take effect. These delegates confidently say that they will be able to carry the mail between New Orleans and New York in three and a half days.

St. Louis, August 13.—A special package to the Republican contains dates from Denver city to the 3d inst. The Convention was in session with 166 delegates. They purpose taking the necessary steps to form the country adjacent to, the mines into a territory, to be called Jefferson. The intention is to apply to the next session of Congress for recognition and a territorial government.

[illegible], August 10.—The Enquirer has a letter from Gov. Wise, in which he explains that he wrote the famous letter which has caused so much talk, to [illegible] of New York. The Gov. also gives a letter from Mr. Donnelly explaining that the letter was published after the committal of an implied breach of trust—for the purpose of killing off the Governor. The Governor closes his epistle thus: "Now, this is all I know about the matter. It is no fault or impropriety of mine, which makes the whole public, and thus explaining itself I have no comments to make—nothing to palliate, excuse or justify. Who [illegible] defense for treachery and for a gross outrage upon all the confidence and good faith known among men in this, I leave the public to judge. I give Mr. Donnelly's plea, and [illegible] until the [illegible] appears, that he is innocent, whether now he will recoil, as I will [illegible] his name is not given in the address of the published copies, to create the impression falsely that I wrote this letter spontaneously to some member of the New York [illegible] committee. I [illegible] worse than forgery.

HENRY A. WISE.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—A counterfeit check on the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis was received here yesterday. Its imitation of the genuine is admirably executed and calculated to deceive. Tools, materials, &c., seized by the U. S. Marshal, were found in the Church [illegible] office of Brigham Young. The parties arrested are said to be Mormons of high standing, and it is understood the profits of the transactions were to accrue to the benefit of the Church.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The river fell 10 inches in 24 hours ending last evening, and is now receding at about the same rate [illegible] to the channel to Cairo. All the upper rivers are represented falling. Weather cloudy and warm. Several brisk showers fell yesterday afternoon.

N. Y., Aug. 11.—The steamship North Star has arrived; she left Aspinwall on the 3rd inst., and brings California [illegible] to the 20th ult. which have been anticipated by the steamer Hammonia at New Orleans. The North Star brings nearly 200 passengers. The excitement on the Isthmus in relation to the golden [illegible] in the Indian mounds is dying out.

Advices from St. Thomas state that the English steamer Paramatta is still lying on the reef near that port. All her cargo has been thrown overboard, and divers are at work [illegible] the coral rock on which she is lying.

The sloop of war St. Marys sailed from Panama on the 26th for Realejo.

Advices had been received from the Revolutionary movement in Carthagena to the 13th of July, when the Liberal party had proclaimed against the authorities and [illegible] Juras [illegible] provisional ruler.

The California markets were dull, and there was but little prospect of immediate improvement. [illegible] and China products were declining in consequence of heavy stocks on hand.

Cincinnati, Aug. 11.—[illegible] morning a fire broke out in the wholesale liquor establishment of S. S. Boyle and Co., which was entirely destroyed. The fire extended to the warehouse of S. P. Pike, wholesale liquor merchant, which was partially destroyed; loss, $30,000—insured for $16,000. Crane, Breed, and Co., metallic burial case manufacturers, lost $40,000.

The Sickles Case.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says that shortly after Sickles was acquitted, several wealthy political friends of his in this city started a subscription for a fund to pay his traveling expenses in Europe until the commencement of the next Congressional Session, by which time it was hoped that the very resentment attaching to the man would have greatly subsided, and that the [illegible] of travel would have repaired his shattered health and spirits.—The fund was to have been $15,000, and [illegible] was subscribed and the subscription was still going on, when the news of Sickles' reconciliation with his wife alarmed his friends and put an end to the movement. One Democratic politician had [illegible] done for $1,000.

Good Breeding.—A letter in the New York Tribune, dated Johnson, Trumbull county, Ohio, furnishes the most remarkable instance of breeding in a prolific family on record:

On the 2d of August Mrs. Timothy Bradley gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. B.'s family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 pounds on the day of their marriage. She has given birth to two pair of twins, and now eight more making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true. Mrs. B. was a part of three, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of two pair of twins.

Excitement at Schaghticoke.—A gentleman who came down [illegible] morning informs us that the people at Schaghticoke are very indignant, and threaten bodily harm to Mr. White, the superintendent, if he shows himself in that vicinity. A party have [illegible] freight car belonging to the road, and will continue the work if they attempt to run the road again. The bridge at Schaghticoke is said to be in a very dangerous condition, and several other bridges along the line of the road. The villagers seem disposed to prevent the resumption of business on the road.—Albany Statesman.

Mysterious Disappearance.—The Troy Times says a young man named Ross [?], of Cincinnati, Ohio, 18 or 19 years old, left Brady's Hotel, New York, on Monday evening last, to visit Troy and Niagara Falls. The hackman conveyed him to the Troy steamer, and his trunks were placed on board. They were brought to Troy, and were found by his friends in the baggage-room of the steamer, but the young man is missing. It is feared he was either drowned or murdered.

☞ Judge Daly, of New York, has decided that a Judge of a Court of Common Pleas, under the act of 1847, may authorize any person of full age residing in that State to assume another name, provided the Judge is satisfied that the applicant will derive any pecuniary benefit from the change.

☞ At a recent boat race at Norwalk, each boat was required to start with three passengers, but it was not stipulated that they should be brought back. So two of these in one craft jumped overboard and swam ashore, immediately after getting under way, and thus enabled their boat to win the purse, which was $100.

Some Gal.—Says a country girl, describing her country house, "We raise our own fruit and vegetables, make our own pork, and lay our own eggs." That gal would make a capital wife for a poor man, especially in a city where eggs are scarce and dear.

The Pleas of Italy.—The Sons of Italy, says a correspondent, are an eager and a mundane [?] race. They monopolize, apparently, all the vigor and energy of the country; if the rest of its population were as active, as resolute, and as persevering as they, Italy never would have needed French allies for the achievement of her independence. No oppressor could have kept her foothold on her soil for a single season.

The late Dr. Physick, when appealed to by the frightened mother of a child, who had swallowed one of the old-fashioned coppers, coolly inquired if the coin was genuine. The mother, not comprehending the drift of the joke, replied earnestly "Yes, indeed, it was, Doctor." "Then," said he, "there is no danger—it will pass." and the prediction was verified.

Sure "For the Track!"—A Mississippi County Court Clerk having issued a marriage license for a young man, shortly after received the following note from him:

State of Miss July the 8 1859

Mr. Moody plee let This matter stand over until further orders the girl has Flu the track By her own Request and Release my cost of this Bond if you plee.

U. G. R. R.—Three negro boys, brothers, belonging to the estate of George Kirchner [?], deceased, ran away from their owners, [illegible] at Parker[illegible] Saturday night last. A reward of $1 000 [illegible] paid [illegible]—Wheeling Times, August 8.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL - - Editor

TERMS - $1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.

TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES S. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

A Campaign Paper.

We call attention to the subjoined Prospectus which our friends can cut from the paper and use. It is the cheapest campaign paper in the State, and will be found particularly advantageous for general circulation. Four copies will be furnished for one dollar; and numbers supplied from the present time to the election—each subscriber being furnished with the full returns.

We hope that orders may reach us as fast as possible, as we intend to make the Campaign Press do yeoman service in the canvass. Let it go to every domicil, where its sound, unwavering, reliable Democracy will bring cheer to the household. Its motto is "Equal rights to all—Exclusive privileges to none."

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☞ Our friends of the press in this State will please give this a few insertions or call attention to the fact.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL.

July 21st, 1859.

Democratic Meetings.

At the recent meeting of the State Central Committee in this city, the following appointments were made, commencing the canvass in the North West and the Southern counties at the same time.

Hon. Geo. E. Pugh and Gen. Joseph H. Geiger will address the people as follows:

Batavia, Clermont Co., Monday, August 15
Georgetown, Brown Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16
Hillsboro, Highland Co., Thursday, Aug. 18
Washington, Fayette Co. Friday, Aug. 19
Wilmington, Clinton Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.

Wm. H. Safford, Esq., the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Major D. W. Stambaugh, of Tuscarawas County, will address the people as follows:

Toledo, Lucas county, Saturday evening, Aug. 13th.
Bryan, Williams Co., Monday, Aug. 15
Defiance, Defiance Co., Tuesday, Aug. 16.
Paulding, Paulding Co., Wednesday, Aug. 17
Napoleon, Henry Co., Thursday, Aug. 18.
Ottawa, Putnam Co., Friday, Aug. 19.
Perrysburgh, Wood Co., Saturday, Aug. 20.
Port Clinton, Ottawa Co., Monday, Aug. 22d
Fremont, Sandusky Co., Tuesday, Aug. 23d
Tiffin, Seneca Co., Wednesday, Aug. 24th.
Findlay, Hancock Co., Thursday, Aug. 25th.
Kenton, Hardin Co., Friday, Aug. 26th.
Upper Sandusky, Wyandot Co., Saturday, Aug. 27th.

Morgan county, at McConnelsville, Wednesday, August 17th, speakers, R. P. Ranney, and W. C. Gaston, Esq.

Washington county, Marietta, Friday, August 19th, speakers, R. P. Ranney, and W. C. Gaston, Esq.

Athens county, Athens, Saturday, August 20th, speakers, R. P. Ranney, Hon. C. D. Martin and Hon. E. B. Olds.

Ross county, Chillicothe, Monday, August 22d, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Pike county, Piketon, Tuesday, August 23d, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Scioto county, Portsmouth, Wednesday, August 24th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Lawrence county, Ironton, Thursday, August 25th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Gallia county, Gallipolis, Saturday, August 27th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

Meigs county, Pomeroy, Monday, August 29th, speakers, R. P. Ranney and Gen. Geiger.

The people of Guernsey county will be addressed by the Hon. Geo. E Pugh, and J. O. Ranney, Esq., at Cambridge, on Wednesday, the 24th August.

The people of Monroe county will be addressed by the same gentlemen, at Woodsfield, on Thursday, the 25th of August.

Jacob Reinhard, Esq., Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, will attend the meeting at Woodsfield, and address his fellow citizens in the German language.

Madison county, at London, Saturday, August 27, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and J. O. Ranney, Esq.

Shelby county, Sidney, Wednesday, August 31, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and Dr. G. Volney Dorsey.

Logan county, Bellefontaine, Thursday, September 1, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and Dr. G. Volney Dorsey.

Marion county, Marion, Friday September 2, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and Dr. G. Volney Dorsey.

Morrow county, Mt. Gilead, Saturday, September 3, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and Dr. G. Volney Dorsey.

Crawford county, Bucyrus, Monday, September 5, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, and H. B. Wilson, Esq.

Wyandot county, Upper Sandusky, Wednesday, September 7, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, and H. B. Wilson, Esq.

Auglaize county, Wapakonetta, Friday, September 9, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, H. B. Wilson, Esq., and A. S. Ramsey, Esq.

Van Wert county, Van Wert, Saturday, September 10, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, H. B. Wilson, Esq., and A. S. Ramsey, Esq.

Tuscarawas county, New Philadelphia, Friday, September 2, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and Wm. C. Gaston, Esq.

Coshocton county, Coshocton, Saturday, September 3, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and W. C. Gaston, Esq.

Fairfield county, Lancaster, Tuesday, September 6, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, Hon. C. D. Martin, and Hon. E. B. Olds.

Hocking county, Logan, Wednesday, September 7, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, Hon. C. D. Martin, and Hon. E. B. Olds.

Delaware county, Delaware, Friday, September 9, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook and Hon. E. B. Olds.

Knox county, Mt. Vernon, Saturday, September 10, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and Hon. E. B. Olds.

Erie county, Sandusky City, Tuesday, August 30, speakers Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Huron county, Norwalk, Wednesday, August 31, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Richland county, Mansfield, Thursday, September 1, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Ashland county, Ashland, Friday, September 2, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Holmes county, Millersburgh, Saturday, September 3, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

By Order of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Douglas on Naturalization and the African Slave Trade.

The letter of Mr. Douglas, which will be found in our columns, is marked by the directness and prompt expression that distinguish every thing he does. There is no circumlocution, no evasion. In a few plain words he furnishes his opinions so that none may doubt.—He leaves nothing for his friends to explain—he indulges in no mystery. He takes the broad ground that the naturalized citizen cannot owe allegiance at the same time, and therefore is entitled to the protection of the Government to which he swears fealty. The re-opening of the African Slave Trade he emphatically rejects as that was one of the compromises upon which our nationality was established, and became a fundamental part of the basis of our Union. While epistolary communications have damaged the most of the distinguished politicians of our country, Mr. Douglas has been singularly fortunate in his. What he has had to say he has said without equivocation, and so that one who runs might read. In vain may adversaries attempt to misconstrue his position—the straight forwardness of every act of his turns aside the weapons aimed at him, and they pass harmless by. It was due to himself that his views upon these absorbing questions should be known, and he has expressed them at the right time in the right way.

Letter from Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 2.

COLONEL JOHN L. PEYTON, STAUNTON, VA.:

MY DEAR SIR: You do me no more than justice in your kind letter, for which accept my thanks, in assuming that I do not concur with the Administration in their views respecting the rights of naturalized citizens, as defined in the Le Clerc letter, which, it is proper to observe, has been since materially modified. Under our Constitution there can be no just distinction between the rights of native born and naturalized citizens to claim the protection of our Government, at home and abroad. Unless naturalization releases the person naturalized from all obligations which he owed to the native country, by virtue of his allegiance, it leaves him in the sad predicament of owing allegiance to two countries, without receiving protection from either—a dilemma in which no American citizen should ever be placed.

Neither have you misapprehended my opinions in respect to the African slave-trade. That question seriously disturbed the harmony of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. Upon it the delegates divided into two parties under circumstances which, for a time, rendered harmonious action hopeless.

The one demanded the instant and unconditional prohibition of the African slave-trade, on moral and religious grounds; while the other insisted that it was a legitimate commerce involving no other considerations than a sound public policy, which each State ought to be permitted to determine for itself, so long as it was sanctioned by its own laws. Each party stood firmly and resolutely by its own position, until both became convinced that this vexed question would break up the Convention, destroy the Federal Union, blot out the glories of the Revolution, and throw away all its blessings, unless some fair and just compromise could be formed on the common ground of such mutual concessions as were indispensable to the preservation of their liberties and independence.

Such a compromise was effected and incorporated into the Constitution, by which it was agreed that the African slave-trade might continue as a legitimate commerce in those States whose laws sanctioned it, until the year 1808, from and after which time Congress might and would prohibit it forever throughout the dominions and limits of the United States, and pass all laws which might become necessary to make such prohibitions effectual. The harmony of the Convention was restored, and the Union saved by this compromise, without which the Constitution could never have been made. I stand firmly by this compromise, and by all the compromises of the Constitution, and shall use my best efforts to carry each and all of them into faithful execution in the sense and with the understanding in which they were originally adopted. In accordance with this compromise I am irreconcilably opposed to the revival of the African slave trade in any form and under any circumstances.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Constitution of Kansas.

Governor MEDARY has been on a visit to his family for a few days, but has now gone to Washington. Although we had not the pleasure of meeting him, we are indebted to him for a copy of the Kansas Constitution, which we have read and find in some of its features is shaped a good deal like the Constitution of Ohio after which it was modeled. In the legislative department bills are required to originate in the House, and all after passing both Houses, be signed within two days by the presiding officers, and presented to the Governor, who, if he approve shall return it to the House with his objections, which shall be spread at large upon the journal. It is to be reconsidered, it may be passed by a vote of two-thirds of each House. If the Governor should not return a bill in three days after it shall have been presented to him for approval, it shall become a law as if he had signed it. This feature is a departure from the constitution of Ohio, which does not require the Executive to have lot or part in legislation. Suffrage is extended to citizens of the United States, and persons of foreign birth who have declared their intentions to become citizens, but in each case six months residence in Kansas and thirty days in the ward or township are required. No soldier, sailor or marine of the army or navy of the United States shall exercise or possess the right. No debt shall be contracted for more than one million of dollars, and shall first be submitted to a vote of the people. There are some peculiarities about this Constitution that will be found objectionable in being reduced to practice. That it will be acceptable to the people of Kansas, is by no means certain. We hear of considerable objections raised to it and in a future number shall point out several which struck us very forcibly on the cursory reading we were enabled to give the [illegible]

Negro Suffrage.

The Logan "Gazette" has an able article on this subject, which brings it home to those who have claimed that Republicanism never contemplated the admission of the negro race to the equal enjoyment of social and political position with the white race. In summing up its argument, the "Gazette" says:

Now let us mark our progress in the argument that Republicans are in favor of negro suffrage:

1. We have shown that in Massachusetts the Republicans allow the negro to vote;

2. We have shown that it is to the interest of the Republicans everywhere to allow negroes to vote;

3. We have shown that, by their construction of the Declaration of Independence the negro may justly demand the right to vote;

And now we propose to show, in the last place, that the Republicans of Ohio, in the platform adopted at their very last State Convention assert the negro's right to vote, and make demand for the negro's right to vote.

The Logan "Gazette" presents an irrefragable argument, and cites an extract from the 4th resolution of the Republican platform:

"We claim for all citizens, native and naturalized, liberty of conscience, equality of rights, and the free exercise of the right of suffrage."

Upon the Republican hypothesis that negroes are and ought to be citizens not only of Massachusetts and Ohio but of the United States, the position assumed by the "Gazette" has been proved beyond question.

County Nominations.

The following nominations have been made by the Democracy of the respective counties. We shall endeavor to give our readers the names of such as reach us from time to time, that they may form an idea of who will compose the next Legislature:

COSHOCTON.—Representatives, Dr. J. N. Fellows, James Gamble; Sheriff, Rodehaver; Treasurer, Samuel Lambert; Prosecuting Attorney, Charles Hoy.

LAKE.—Representative, John L. Winner; Auditor, John E. Marvin; Sheriff, Orver H. Long; Recorder, S. O. Ellington.

HIGHLAND.—For Representatives, John L. Hughes and Thomas L. Grey; Sheriff, Titus B. Ashen; Treasurer, Jas. J. Woodrow; Prosecuting Attorney, Charles A. Bowale; Commissioner, A. Lemon; Infirmary Director, Thomas Robinson; Coroner, David Lowman.

LAWRENCE.—Representative, Dr. Gray; Sheriff, James McMahon; Treasurer, Jno. Snyder; Prosecuting Attorney, Ralph Leete.

MUSKINGUM.—Representatives, Patterson Shirley, Isaac Ellis, Geo. W. Rankin; Treasurer, Eakle T. Coe; Prosecuting Attorney, John O'Neil; Recorder, Geo. W. Rice.

For the People's Press.

Naturalization and Suffrage—No. 2.

As the population in Ohio, of foreign born, naturalized and unnaturalized, has become important, and holds the balance of power between the political parties, I have had some curiosity to look into the congressional legislation on the subject of naturalization, and find the first law made by Congress was on the 26th of March 1790, a little more than two years after the adoption of the Federal Constitution. This law required a residence of the alien of two years, and was made when our country contained a population of a little over 3,000,000; at this time we have a population of 30,000,000. In 1790 there might have been danger of a great influx of aliens, but at this epoch in our history no such apprehension can be entertained for a moment. The law of 1790 was repealed Jan. 7, 1795, and the latter law required a residence of the alien of five years; and then again the law of 1795 was repealed by a law approved on the 18th June, 1798, which required a residence of the alien of fourteen years and to have declared his intent on five years before his admission; this law was repealed by the law of 14th April, 1802, which is now in force and requires a residence of five years and a declaration of intention two years before any alien shall be admitted to citizenship of the United States. No time is fixed when this declaration of intention shall be made; it may be made immediately on the alien's arrival in the country. The alien law of 1798 merely authorizes the President to order out of the country, such aliens as he should consider dangerous to its peace and safety, under severe penalties for disobedience, and yet it was immediately cried down and now forms a standing topic of opprobrium. If the immigrants in this country were protestants in religion, you would likely have no objections about the deleterious effects of the foreign population, and the apprehended danger of such to our country. Thank God our country is not governed by the Protestant Bishop or Priest, or by the Catholic Pope. Our government encourages all religions and prohibits none—"a fair field for all." The practice of naturalization prevailed among the Greeks and Romans; but no government ever existed yet which was parallel to ours. Our "imperium in imperio" is not to be classed under any ordinary description. The population of the United States is intermixed with the near relatives of almost all lands, but particularly with England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany. The "Penny Press" at Cincinnati of the 29th ult., says:

"THE LATEST AMERICAN IDEA OF NATURALIZATION.—New methods of admitting the naturalization laws are presented to the public. The people of Massachusetts require two years residence after obtaining the final papers of citizenship. Governor Chase of this State in prefer[ence] to an amendment of the Constitution in Ohio favored, in his letter of April 21st to a committee of German born voters, such a change in the law, as will provide for naturalization after three instead of five years residence, and for the issue, at that time, of certificates conferring all rights of citizens, except suffrage immediately; and that right, also, after two years' further residence, making five years residence in all, as before. The Cincinnati Conservative Convention of Tuesday last favored the withdrawing the subject altogether from the jurisdiction of the State and Federal Courts, and causing certificates of naturalization and citizenship, in all cases, to issue from a bureau at Washington City, upon such terms and conditions as are now provided by law, and to obviate any difficulties or unreasonable expense in obtaining such certificates, the Judges and Commissioners of the Courts of the United States should be empowered to take the proofs and administer the oaths now recognized by law, and transmit the same to the proper office, at Washington."

The "Cincinnati Conservative Convention" means the "Know Nothing party" and the resolution on naturalization is so very tame, that it almost omits the part of Hamlet from the play of Hamlet. It is a matter of very little importance how the naturalization laws may be, or how administered. The voting privilege of natives and aliens is fixed by the Several States, the general government has nothing to do with it.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

The West—The Presidency.

The Dover, N. H. *Gazette*, alluding to the probability that Republicans will take their candidate for the next Presidency from the West, says:—"We would remind these gentlemen that the Democratic party are equally well aware, with themselves, that there is a west—a Mississippi valley—and will govern themselves accordingly. We have within our ranks a true and noble representative of Western as well as eastern, Northern and Southern interests. Though born in Black Republican Vermont, he has been reared, and his mind has expanded to its present gigantic proportions, upon the broad prairies of Illinois. He is the man to marshal our gallant hosts and lead them on to victory.—Like Napoleon the great, he keeps his own counsels, and promulgates his principles, now dear to every true American heart with a genuine old hickory firmness and decision. He has been tried—weighed in the balance, and is wanting in no element which goes to make a great, a true, and a successful man. He possesses every element of availability, enjoying, as he does, the confidence of the American people to a larger extent than any other man now living. He is emphatically the champion of the people's cause. Unless the signs of the times are deceptive beyond all precedent, he is the 'coming man,' and will lead the great Democratic hosts of the Union to the proudest victory recorded in the annals of our history. The opposition may plot and counter plot to their hearts' content, their principles have no abiding place in the hearts of the people. Their is a game for spoil and plunder. They have no higher ambition than party success or personal aggrandizement, and the people fear to trust them in national affairs.

It would be an extremely dangerous experiment, and if the Democracy are true to themselves and the tried champions of their great cause, they have nothing to fear. The rock of ages is not more firm, than the constitutional principles for which we, as a party, have contended and have maintained for the past half score of years. Let us cling thereto and all is safe.

It is not necessary to say that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is the great champion of Democracy referred to.

THE ELECTION OF DR. PEYTON TO CONGRESS FROM KENTUCKY.—No Democratic candidate in Kentucky met the slave-code issue more squarely and denounced it more vigorously than Dr. Peyton in the Second District. He advocated Congressional non-intervention in the broadest sense, and declared that no Congressional intervention for slavery was necessary. The consequence was he was re-elected to Congress, by a large vote, from a close district. The New Albany (Ind.) "Ledger," in remarking this fact, says:

Instead of shrinking and dilly-dallying with this question, as did some other Democratic candidates for Congress in Kentucky, Dr. Peyton met it boldly on every stump—he, on, onset taking a strong protection ground—and the people have triumphantly sustained him. Some of those gentlemen who evaded this issue, and now find themselves defeated, may learn a useful lesson from these circumstances.

☞ The opposition elected four members to Congress from Ky., and the Democrats six. One of the Democratic candidates was beaten only 34 votes.—[Ohio Press.

Not quite right, friend HILL. The opposition elected five members of Congress, and one of them by only three votes.

☞ The latest "fashion" announced from Europe, is that of dressing very plainly when going to church. Some of the ladies "of the first circles" go up to worship in plain calico to thus sought to encourage the attendance of the very poor, who have hitherto withheld their presence for lack of "Sunday clothes."

The Battle to be Fair and Square.

We understand that THOS. SPARROW, Esq., has consented to be a candidate for County Commissioner. This will bring him fairly and squarely before the people of this county; and afford them an opportunity of confirming the appointment made by "our Democratic County Officials." We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. SPARROW will obtain the largest vote ever given for Commissioner in Franklin county. The convenience of county affairs renders it almost necessary that one of the Commissioners should reside in the city. There are two to elect, and one will be taken from the city, who will be Mr. SPARROW, beyond a doubt.

We shall see if a fair fight will be made against Mr. SPARROW, by those who thought "our Democratic County Officials" acted hastily and made a mistake in appointing him commissioner. There is no gentleman in the county who possesses every qualification in a more eminent degree. That he will be opposed by the "MILLER clique" is pretty certain. He is not a man to answer their purpose. He is too honest and conscientious a man. He will do his duty regardless of whom it affects, and that would not conform to "MILLER policy." With Mr. SPARROW as Commissioner, there would be no chance of cheating the county. He understands the responsibilities and duties of the office, and would discharge what he conceived to be his duty, to the last letter.

The consent of Mr. SPARROW to be a candidate for Commissioner, will no doubt be troublesome in the MILLER camp. Already have they determined to slaughter Mr. PHILLIPS, for having the temerity with Judge ALBERY and Mr. GALE, of appointing him, in defiance of "MILLER" authority; and now fury must be blazing, when they are defied by Mr. SPARROW coming before the people for the same office.

The result will be favorable to justice and integrity. The Democratic party can never throw off one of its most popular young men at the instance of one whom the people discarded. Mr. SPARROW, we think, will prove acceptable to the majority of the Democrats, for County Commissioner, however distasteful he may be to MILLER and COX, and his nomination and election may be set down as more than probable.

LETTER FROM SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Senator Douglas has written a letter to Maine, in which he declines the invitation of the State Central Committee to address the Democracy of that State before the election. His plea is the ill-health of his family. At the conclusion of his letter he says:

"I have read the resolutions adopted by your recent State Convention with the liveliest satisfaction. The Democracy of Maine have planted themselves firmly on the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, and if they fight the battle manfully as I am confident they will, success will crown their efforts. The odds are against them, I admit; but they can be and will be overcome by vigorous, energetic political action."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger*, in commenting upon the fact that the Opposition will elect the next President if the choice goes to the House of Representatives, says this renders it imperiously necessary that a man shall be nominated for the Presidency by the Charleston Convention who will be certain of carrying a number of the Northern States. No man with a tincture of slave-codeism about him can hope to get a vote north of Mason and Dixon's line. No man who is not thoroughly Popular Sovereignty in his antecedents and present position can touch bottom, and our Southern friends may as well be advised of that fact now as at Charleston.

☞ J. H. Hodder, of the Marion "Mirror" who spent last winter in Columbus, as correspondent to the Cincinnati "Enquirer," thus pu[ts] in an article noticing Mr James A. Connelly's ad[mi]ssion to practice as a lawyer, by the District Court of this County:

"Connelly is a gentleman of fine acquirements, a methodical mind, excellent business capacity, studious habits, and withal one of the most promising young men of the State—Higher honors await him if he shall by 'patience and continuance in well doing' earn them, as we know he will."

Mr. Connelly is recognized as one of our best and most worthy citizens, and he has the good will and wishes of everyone.—[Morrow County Democrat.

Mr. Connelly was second assistant Clerk of the last State Senate, the duties of which he discharged in the most satisfactory manner.—He is a sound Democrat, of sterling worth, and handsome talents. He is an accomplished clerk, and as a draftsman has no superior—a very important branch of the legal profession. He is sprightly and appreciative, has a soul of much larger dimensions than his person; and it is our sincere and earnest hope that the law will lead him to eminence, and secure the comforts and enjoyments of life.

☞ The "Border Star," which is a high toned spirited paper, published at Westport, Missouri, by H. MILBURN, McCARTY, who is an old line whig, but cannot be a Black Republican, and therefore acts with the Democracy, because he is a Democrat, has the following paragraph:

We may be mistaken, but in our humble judgment the nomination of a Lecompton democrat for delegate will be tantamount to yielding up the ghost. We have conversed with scores of as good democrats as there are in Southern Kansas, and they are firm if not bitter against what was known as Mr Buchanan's Kansas policy. In all other respects they are national democrats and good Administration men.

REPUBLICAN PLAINNESS.—Describing the opening of Parliament, the London *Times* makes happy allusion to the United States minister: "All the space allowed to the diplomatic corps (it says) is full, and blazed at every point with ribbons, stars and orders of every kind. Conspicuous among them all, in his plain evening dress and snow white hair is the American minister, Mr. DALLAS, a striking type, if we may so call him, of the simple institutions of the great republic which he represents so well."

HAYTI.—Port au Prince dates of July 23d state that a committee of the Legislative Chambers had waited on President GEFFRARD, and proposed that he should assume the title and office of Dictator of Hayti, on the ground that by such an extension of authority he would be able to render more effectual service to the country in his work of social reorganization. The President declined the honor. *La Republique* advocates the dictatorship, and although GEFFRARD's conduct in refusing the increased powers offered him is recorded in his praise, it was thought that the Republic would yet pass into a dictatorship.

DOUGLAS IN NEW YORK.—The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Republic* says it has every confidence that the vote, if taken in the State of New York to-morrow, would show a tremendous majority for DOUGLAS over any other candidate.

☞ The last steamer from Europe brings intelligence that Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, contemplates resigning the Consulate of Venice, with the view of returning to this country, and making Virginia his permanent residence.

Stephen A. Douglas and the Presidency.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat.]

The letter which we publish to-day from Stephen A. Douglas in relation to the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidential nomination before the Charleston convention, will be read with interest in all quarters. The letter is characteristic of the man—single tongued in its near directness, and Napoleonic in its boldness, terseness, pith, and point.—Nothing so surely fixes the status of a man as the letters he writes. Pen, ink, and paper are the three most unconquerable enemies of the politician. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and others, the greatest among our statesmen, might have used their political letters with great appropriateness as their political winding sheets. Later than these, a man of great ingenuity, Governor Wise, only the other day sent to the press a political letter which must certainly kill him, and out of which he will never be able to extract any better consolation than that it covers paper enough to embalm him. Douglas commits no such folly. He says what he has to say without ambiguity. Despising all the arts of the demagogue, he lays down doctrines the same for the South as for the North, and a language which bears no double interpretation. In these times of political humbug, it is gratifying to find a politician who is at the same time a statesman—one who appreciates honor and manhood, and who will sink neither to gain even that which is most coveted, and which rightly got most deserves to be.

We notice, by the telegraphic dispatch, that the Administration organ, the *Constitution*, criticises this letter of Judge Douglas as incendiary in its character, and intended as a declaration in advance that he will not support the nominee of the Charleston Convention. It is incomprehensible to us how any such interpretation can be given to it. It enunciates distinctly the adherence of its author to the principles on which Buchanan was elected, and which the President has himself most emphatically endorsed in words, however, traitorously he may have repudiated them in his acts. But it is one of the anomalies of human nature, that the apostate in politics as well as in religion, always opposes with the bitterest zeal the principles which he has deserted, and hates above all others those who recall to him his advocacy of the doctrines of his former faith. And so, Buchanan cannot be irritated so outrageously as by the reminder that, before his Lecompton treachery he stood upon the Cincinnati platform with the Douglas interpretation. Yet, in spite of the annoyance which the honesty of Douglas and his own inconsistency causes him, we doubt if he can succeed in the scheme to defeat the former, towards which all the influences of his administration have been, are now, and will continue to be, directed. Douglas will be nominated at Charleston, in spite of Buchanan; he will run upon a platform of principles to which he has consistently adhered, and which the latter has wilfully betrayed; and he will be elected by the enthusiasm of a people who admire political honesty as heartily as they despise political treachery.

Letter from Mr. Douglas.

[From the Maine Democrat.]

The brief letter from Mr. Douglas, in reply to those who make inquiries relative to the presentation of his name in the Charleston convention, is straightforward and explicit—just such as might be expected from a statesman of his integrity, firmness, self reliance, and devotion to popular Democratic principles. He will, in no case, consent to stand as a candidate for the presidential nomination except as the representative of the popular principles he has so long and so ably advocated as applicable to the government of the territories of the Union. It is daily becoming more and more apparent that the Democracy of the country must enter into one more presidential canvass for the vindication of those principles. Through untoward circumstances the territorial question is not yet set at rest, and some differences of opinion have arisen in the Democratic ranks relative to the matter. Another election must settle this question. Where can the Democracy find a champion to lead them in such a contest so able, so popular so fully endowed with the qualities of mind and heart which go to make the true statesman, as Mr. Douglas? He has from the first been identified with the Democratic policy for the territories, and his election to the Presidency would be a triumphant vindication of that policy, and a permanent settlement of the territorial question—and would moreover give the country a Chief Magistrate possessing more of the qualities of the best of our modern Presidents, Gen. Jackson, than can be found in any other man that can be named for the place.

The tide of popular sentiment throughout the country is already setting strongly in favor of DOUGLAS AND POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY, and, in our opinion, it will carry both in triumph through the Charleston convention at the succeeding Presidential canvass.

Democracy, North and South.

[From the Toledo Herald and Times.]

Is it not a perversion of language to call that strange compound of antagonistic factions the Republican organization, a *party?* It has absolutely no common ground of principle, occupied alike by all. Its doctrines vary with the boundaries of States; and in Ohio, it has almost as many different creeds as there are counties—ranging from the ultra nullifying, abolition fanaticism of the Reserve, to the singular amalgam of incongruities proclaimed as a creed by Tom Corwin. To this mongrel organization, what a contrast is presented by the consistent, solid front of principle presented by the Democratic hosts, North and South, East and West? For example, the State Conventions of the party, in Vermont and Georgia, were held on the same day; and each passed resolutions defining the position of the party upon the question of adherence to its old land marks laid down in the Cincinnati platform. The Georgia Convention resolved as follows:

"That the Democratic party of Georgia continue to adhere to the principles announced by the National Convention of Cincinnati in 1856, and its determination to insist upon their being carried out in the Administration of the Federal Government."

The resolution of the Vermont Convention reads thus:

"That the Democracy of Vermont, in the language of the Cincinnati National Democratic Convention of 1856, recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic law establishing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question—non-interference by Congress with slavery in State or territory, or in the District of Columbia."

☞ The Huntsville (Ala.) Southern *Advocate* says: "The Mobile *Register*, the Montgomery *Confederation* and the Memphis *Appeal*—all old and leading Democratic papers, edited by men strongly Southern-Right in 1850—51—have recently come out in able articles in favor of non-intervention, as being the only doctrine that can preserve the unity of the Democratic party North and South, to which it is unmistakably committed by its past action."

Mr. Douglas and the Presidency.

[From the Boston Courier.]

We quoted yesterday from the *Edgefield Advertiser* (South Carolina) an article deliberately discussing the question—"Shall the South accept Douglas?"—In any point of view, we cannot but regard this article as one of no little consequence. Exactly to what extent the *Edgefield Advertiser* may represent Southern sentiment upon the point involved, it is impossible for us to say. But it is evident enough, that unless a pretty strong impression prevailed among the South Carolina Democrats that the nomination of Mr. Douglas might be their best policy no discussion whatever of the question would have taken place in one of their leading newspapers. And surely if the nomination of the Illinois Senator could be made acceptable to South Carolina, serious objections are not likely to be raised or insisted upon from other Southern States. The very fact, we remark, that the question is entertained at all, in that quarter, places South Carolina, and with her the whole sisterhood of congenial sentiment, in that condition of deliberation where the very debate is only a shadow of the foregone conclusion. The somewhat coquettish manner in which such plausible reasons as may seem to favor the measure are presented, by no means tends to invalidate the speculations to which the article referred to gives rise.

It is plain enough that the next general election is to be a decisive one to the democratic party. If successful, it will be impossible to dislodge them from power by means of any elements of opposition now organized against them. Whatever head republicanism may now be able to make, it can never again lift its head at all after another defeat—and other issues than those now presented, and wiser men in whom the people have more confidence, must be found, in order to form that efficient opposition to the national administration which always constitutes the most healthful condition of affairs in popular governments. On the other hand, if the democracy should be defeated, it will be very difficult for it to rally again for a long period to any effective purpose. It has not been, for some time past, in that united state, which enabled it formerly to present such an unterrified aspect to its foes. It has been sadly beaten in many of its most favorite strongholds. It could not have prevailed in 1852; except for the aid and countenance of whigs, who were displeased with the rejection of Mr Webster by the convention, and who attributed a tinge somewhat too sombre to the politics of Gen. Scott.

It would have been avowedly overthrown utterly in 1856, but for the secession, temporary or otherwise, of a still larger body of Whigs, who could not contemplate with comfort the incoming of Mr. Fremont, and for the powerful diversion afforded by the 800,000 and upwards who voted for Mr. Fillmore. How many of these latter would have united with the republicans, then, rather than with the democrats, it is impossible to conjecture. We think very few of them would do so now.

At all events, those are the elements, out of which the shrewd democracy are to form the plan of the campaign. They have the strongest possible base of operations, if they only know how to lay out their battle with judgment. Whoever may be nominated at Charleston will receive the votes of the slave States, and the preliminary question will be how to obtain the additional number, in order to secure the election. Now, it is the ways and means of solving this problem which has led the *Edgefield Advertiser* to scrutinise with tender carefulness the position of the Western Senator, since nothing is more evident, than that a candidate must be found, who will please a portion of the north, as well as satisfy the whole of the south.

That the nomination of Mr. Douglas would be the death-blow of the republican party, there can be no manner of question—because there can be no doubt he could carry Northern States enough to make his election sure. Without going into any careful scrutiny of his opinions, "Kansas" would be as good a cry for him at the North, as it was for the shriekers, who they dinned it so zealously into our ears. But the South, on their part, may take into consideration, whether his past history does not make him a very safe man, notwithstanding the little he found it necessary to concede at home, in order to secure his re-election to the Senate. Nor will the free trade notions of Mr. Douglas, which we hope he may see his way clear to correct, be likely at all to prejudice his prospects among our South Carolina friends. Upon the whole, there is a great deal more to be said upon this and other points kindred to it, which we prefer to reserve.

Non-Intervention.

Geo. F. Shepley, Esq., in a speech delivered before the Maine Democratic State Convention, defined the position of the Democracy on the slave code and Wilmot proviso as follows:

We will concede to our Southern brethren all the rights which they have, and all the guarantees which they have, by the terms of the federal compact. We will not invade their rights; we will not attack them in those rights which are secured and guaranteed to them; we will go there in the spirit of compromise under which our fathers formed the great federal constitution, and we will yield to them as our fathers yielded to them, all their just rights and all their just protections. But we will not yield to them the doctrine that Congress has the right to prohibit or the right to establish slavery in the Territories of the United States. (Loud applause, and cries of "good.") We will hold there, as we have held heretofore, and as we hold now, that the great settlement of this vexed question which was made by those Territorial bills, and especially by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, has removed it from the halls of Congress; and having once got it out, we will keep it out, and leave the people to fight this battle, upon their own soil, with regard to their own matters at home. (Applause.) And we will no longer have the whole North convulsed by this senseless agitation of the Black Republicans.

We will no longer have the Wilmot proviso men coming here to the North, and asserting the doctrine of Congressional intervention; nor will we have the slave code men of the South going into Congress, and asserting the doctrine of Congressional intervention there. (Applause.) We will repudiate Wilmot provisoism at the North in the same way that we repudiate slave codeism at the South, for it is just precisely the same doctrine, no matter whether you preach it in Maine or in Mississippi; and no man can stand up here, on the soil of Maine, and assert the doctrine that Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, without admitting the whole question of the power of Congress to legislation upon the subject. No man who believes in any such power in Congress has any right to call himself an advocate of Popular Sovereignty. He is its most dangerous and treacherous opponent. He believes in a doctrine that would give Congress the right and power to enact and establish a slave code over the Territories—the very doctrine which we deny with regard to establishment, and which we deny with regard to prohibition.

What the Democrats of Alabama and South Carolina Think of Congressional Intervention.

The Montgomery *Confederation*, the leading Democratic paper in Alabama, in an article on Congressional intervention, says:

"William H. Seward, Greeley & Company claim the intervention of Congress as well as Mr. Yancey and Governor Wise, though for a different purpose; and it does seem to us worse than folly, after our experience in the action of Congress upon this subject—and we allude particularly to the incorporation of the Wilmot Proviso in the bill organizing the Territorial government of Oregon, for which bill, with the restriction, even Mr. Yancey voted—we say after this, is it not worse than folly to appeal to Congress to intervene for the protection of slavery in the Territories? We would put it to Mr. Yancey, in all frankness, to say whether we would be more likely to procure the protection of slavery in the Territories by Congress now, than when the Oregon Bill passed in 1845 or 1846?"

The above is copied with editorial approval by the Columbia *South Carolinian*, the leading Democratic paper in South Carolina. That journal also copies a sharp article from the New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger*, denouncing the Louisville *Courier* and *Journal* for their advocacy of Congressional slave protection. It is a mistake to suppose that the Charleston *Mercury* and these school of politicians represent the sentiment of South Carolina. They are overwhelmingly in the minority.—*Cin. Enq.*

Things to be Remembered.

Let it be remembered that the Democratic party is opposed to extending the right of suffrage to negroes, believing that the white population alone should control the destinies of this nation, for whose benefit it was established.

Let it be remembered that the Democratic party is in favor of extending the elective franchise to all foreign born citizens, of whatever birth or religious belief, who take the oath of allegiance, and have become naturalized citizens.

Let it be remembered that the Democratic party is opposed to any interference with slavery where it now exists, believing that the agitation of this subject is dangerous to the peace, prosperity, and perpetuity of the Union.

Let it be remembered that the Democratic party is in favor of a rigid enforcement of the Independent Treasury Act, and the safe keeping of the people's money, thereby preventing office-holders from speculating with and squandering the public funds.

Let it be remembered that the Democratic party is in favor of low tariffs, and a low system of taxation.

Let it be remembered that the Democratic members of Congress, both from the North and South, voted, to a man, for the admission of free Oregon and free Minnesota.

Let it be remembered that the Democratic party is opposed to the interference of Congress, with slavery in the Territories, and are in favor of leaving it to the bona-fide citizens.

Let it be remembered that the Democratic party is in favor of every thing that is right and just, and opposed to every thing that is wrong and corrupt.—*Ottawa Democrat.*

DOUGLAS.—Some time since, the Richmond Whig predicted that the Illinois Senator will be compelled to fight with the opposition, and says that he is distrusted, hated and feared by the Southern Democrats. But an Eastern paper of much shrewdness has well said, it is not so evident that he is to be whipped in or out by his rivals or foes. Douglas occupies one of the proudest positions that ever a man held in this country. He has declared what he deems the truth, and his ground is conservative that the moderate men of the country will sustain it against any out-and-out Republican or any fire-eater. He entered the field at home and beat both parties—Republican and Administration; he throws himself upon the country and absolutely holds the destinies of both parties in his hands. He has felt his way cautiously; and by turns South, East and West, has sounded the opinions and consciences of the people.—If now he has the moral fortitude to stand bravely up to the work, he will mould the political sentiment of this country for the next quarter of a century. Jefferson gave tone to the Democratic party for twenty-five years, till all enemies disappeared. Then Jackson re-formed for another contest of twenty-five years, till the Whigs disappeared as the Federalists had; and now the old questions have gone—they were questions of political policy—and new questions not less important have been opened. If upon these Douglas succeeds, he will stand in the category with Jefferson and Jackson, winning a fame as wide as the world and stepping forward to the march of freedom and progress; if he fails and succumbs it will be not from opportunity to do, but from lack of moral power fitting him to guide.—*St. Louis Herald.*

"I HAD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—This noble sentiment is attributed to Mr. Webster, and adds a new lustre even to his great name more ennobling than any honors which it was ever in the power of an admiring and appreciative constituency to confer upon him.—What was a sentiment with Mr. Webster is made a principle with Mr. Douglas—he not only declaims but does and dares for the right. Under circumstances which would appall a less determined will, awe a time-server into silence or drive a self-seeker from his purpose, he has boldly faced the storm which has threatened to overwhelm him, and manfully battled for the right against all odds, and apparently regardless of the personal consequences to himself. The history of the public men of this country does not present another instance of self-abnegation like that of Mr Douglas.

In the very flood-tide of success as a politician; the acknowledged leader of his party with scarcely a contestant; with the Presidency, the object of the highest ambition to the American statesman, full in view, and no apparent object between him and its attainment, he had but to float with the current—to ignore a principle upon which he disagreed with the then controlling powers, to insure ultimate success; "but he had rather be right than be President." Mr. Douglas may not be President, but while the popular heart responds to noble sentiments and heroic devotion, he will have a distinction among his countrymen more enviable than any which office can give.—*Madison (Wis.) Patriot.*

THE VALUE OF FOX HOUNDS.—We confess entire ignorance as to the value of an "established" pack of hounds, and could not, therefore, say whether such a pack would be cheap at £1,000 or £1,200. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* (new edition) puts the average price at something less than the highest of these sums. The renowned pack of Mr. Warde brought 2,000 guineas. When blindness compelled Mr Foljambe to lay aside the scarlet in 1845 his pack was sold for 3,000 guineas. The late Lord Middleton gave Mr. Osbaldistone 3,000 guineas for ten couples of hounds out of his kennel, and the Earl of Stamford gave 470 guineas for four couples of Mr. Ed. [illegible] hounds.—*English paper.*

Arrests at Venice.

The following letter from Venice, of the 6th, although written before the late great change in affairs in Italy, is of interest, as showing the state of feeling in that part of the Austrian possessions in Italy:

"I am much afraid that the people here will not have the sense to keep quiet, for yesterday an admiral's salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the French, and the *gente bassa* set up a shout all over the city; and had the firing continued I am sure there would have been a rising. We expect here that the bombardment will begin within forty-eight hours. The Lido is so crammed with soldiers that if any more be sent they must stand on each other's heads. The Austrians set fire to a house on the Lido yesterday, and another to-day, which is burning now. I do not know what this is done for. The number of arrests which have been made has had the effect of scattering the Italians like a flock of pigeons fired into by a double barrel. The Countess Contarini was seized in her palace and thrust into prison—the one in the Ducal Palace—with a lot of felons; refused permission to see her daughters, refused permission to see her servants, refused proper food, but had the felon's portion of beans and bacon served out to her. She is old and an invalid. It is said that the only charge against her is having had in her possession a proclamation of Garibaldi's, issued during the siege of Rome by the French. Owing to the influence of ——, she is now allowed two rooms, her maid, and permission to buy her proper food. The late Podesta, Signor Marcello, of one of the greatest families in Venice, has fled to Corfu.

A celebrated advocate, named Lumbardini, was arrested in the early part of February, on a charge of having in his possession a statue of Felice Orsini. He was tried by the military tribunal and acquitted. He was handed over to the civil tribunal, tried, and again acquitted, and was then told he would be liberated. Dinner was provided for him at home; the gondola waited at the prison door to take him there, when an order came from the military authorities to detain him still. He has since been sent to Josephstadt, and is confined in a cell with three thieves, the cell originally built to hold one prisoner.—There are eleven men in the prison next the Ducal Palace, arrested for smoking a pipe shaped like a boot; it was supposed to have some political meaning, because Italy is so shaped. They have already been there six months. I have seen the Government process against them, and they are charged with no other crime.—These pipes have been sold in Venice time immemorial. I forgot to tell you that I went into the prison and saw Lumbardini. He is a handsome, intellectual looking man, about 40. He told me he was full of hope, and he seemed calm and collected. The prison has made him weak, and he had fallen away much, but his eye was bright and full of intelligence. The arrests have been fearful—120 in one night, 80 in another, and so on. The city is patrolled day and night by bodies of 50 men, with bayonets fixed and guns loaded. The poor are suffering most severely, as all business is absolutely stopped. Many of the shops are closed. Some put a bill outside, stating that it is closed for the present. Mr. V. has conceived a brilliant idea of having a well pumped dry, and getting into it, as a cool and secure residence during the bombardment.

The London Times on the Disarmament of France.

The *Moniteur*, of yesterday, says the *Times* of the 23d ult., contains the most welcome announcement that could come to English ears from a foreign land. The French Emperor has issued his orders to disarm. With the least possible delay the Army and Navy of France are to be restored to their peace establishment. The people of England reading these good tidings will take a deep breath, such as a man takes when a crisis of apprehension is past; they will congratulate each other that the peril they dreaded has drifted away, and that they may turn back to peaceful pursuits, and to the pleasant paths of human existence. It was not in panic fear, but in grave and sad disquietude, that we in this island regarded that heavy cloud; so charged with electricity, which loomed upon the near horizon. We felt that it must burst or must disperse, and if it burst we had small choice in our conjectures as to where only the bolt must fall. Frankly, then, we acknowledge in this salutary determination of our neighbor and ally a proof of loyal adherence to the friendship which has united these two great nations, and gladly recognize in it a pledge of future peace to Europe. Undoubtedly, the resolution has been taken solely from consideration for the true interests of France. She has had her season of new glories, and the Emperor has gained his first crown of laurels. It is moderate and it is wise to stop while the appetite is still unsated. *Bien gouter* is a maxim of personal economy, which is true also in public and national concerns. Napoleon III. has done, perhaps, less than he might once have intended to do in Italy, but he has done all that he has chosen to attempt. We will not now stop to discuss the shortcomings or to anticipate what may be the ultimate result of the new system that must be there established. Having, however, determined to close this chapter of his history, the Emperor has most wisely consulted the financial exigencies and the material advantage of his kingdom in staying the heavy expenditure of men and money, and is giving France, as we hope, a long repose from the unprofitable toil of war. We have said upon former occasions that for a war to be popular in France it must be short, and it must be successful. The war which has just closed has fulfilled both these conditions. We recognise in this disarmament the sagacity of the Emperor in gauging the temper of his people, and, for our own part, we rejoice that we may now return to security and peace. We shall, of course, in due time follow the example of our neighbor. We are, however, much behind him in the completeness of our peace establishment. There are many specks of rust yet to be rubbed away, and many mouldering works yet to be repaired. But these are merely the ordinary matters of defence. Having no idea of aggression, and being too careless of remote possibilities, we have let many things run into disrepair. The careful householder paints and papers periodically, and we have been stimulated by recent events to survey our premises and make good dilapidations. Happily, there is now no further need that this should be done in haste. We have handed the consideration of these matters over to a commission, which is about to decide what is the peace or defensive establishment which these islands require in time of peace, as the basis whence upon an emergency a full war establishment might be quickly built up. By the report of that commission we shall be guided, and we congratulate ourselves and our readers that we may hereafter deal with these questions dispassionately as points of mere engineering or strategic science, and without fear that the fortifications which England, like all other Powers, must necessarily keep up, are in danger of being at an early day tested by an enemy.

ENGLISH INCOME TAX.—The grievance of which the malcontents complain in the matter is this—that the same per centage is extracted from the yearly income of a man who derives it from landed estates, or government securities, a species of property as sure as the ground he treads on, and in no way dependent upon his health, or his exertions, as from that of a man who earns his living day by day, and who knows it by sickness, and whose family are consigned to destitution by his death. In other words, a clerk with a salary of £300 a year, or a lawyer earning £300, is taxed at the same rate as a Marquis of Westminster who draws £100,000 from the ground rents of Belgravia. There is between the two cases the enormous difference of certainty and uncertainty; between the proportion levied in each, and the manner of levying it, there is no difference whatever. This has proved a standing ground of quarrel between the landed interests and the liberals. It is the middle and working classes, of course, who find reason to complain of the mode of raising the tax. The aristocracy have no fault to find with it, except that it is levied at all. The consequence is, that every time it comes up for discussion it complicates the old feud, which is already fed by so many traditions, animosities, as well as by so many real grievances.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

The Talked of Invasion of England.

The intelligence by the last mail is of a pacific character. It shows that Louis Napoleon has had enough of the tented field, and that, although he has secured the victories at Magenta and Solferino, a few such triumphs would have ruined him altogether. The speedy termination of the war in Italy has very naturally led men to inquire what next? The difficulty seems to be in deciding between Prussia and Germany on the one hand, and England on the other; as the object of Napoleon's ire. As Lord Brougham lately stated in the House of Lords, there is not a man in France, from the peasant to the Peer, in whose mind it is not a settled conviction—a foregone conclusion—that perfide Albion is to be invaded and humiliated because of Waterloo! Nay, as his Lordship further stated, there is not a widow who would not give her last son, nor a peasant from the Mediterranean to the Channel, and from Lorraine to Poitou, who would not give his last son to aid in accomplishing the national destiny. Go where one will, it seems to be a very generally settled conclusion that the invasion of England, and the consequent subjugation of the "fast anchored isle," is among the things that must be. It is wonderful how vague generalities are circulated from mouth to mouth, and how few there are that pause to weigh the meaning of words when they themselves have not a material interest in the consequences which are to be arrived at in common speculations; but we strive to see what an invasion of England by France really means, that is, the invasion of one great Power by another.

Among the invasion-mongers in England and France, or in this country, it has never been proposed that less than 200,000 men, with a due proportion of cavalry, stores and commissariat, should be recognized as a force adequate to the successful invasion of Great Britain. Now, to transport such a force across the channel, at least two tons would be required of transport accommodation for each man; or in other words, 400,000 tons of transport service would be required in the transport of the undertaking. In all our great seaports we know the size of packet ships, which reach 1,000 tons; of these 400 would be required, but every one who is acquainted with France knows the impossibility of finding such a fleet in all the kingdom. Vessels of half the size are much more likely to be the only bottoms in which such an enormous armament could be stowed; that is, 800 ships would have to be brought from all parts of France to the port of debarkation, and time would be required to enable them successfully to receive their complements of men. Could these things be done in a corner? Then again, allowing on a small scale, a seaman for every fifteen tons, the fleet of transports would require from 26,000 to 27,000 sailors; is equal to one-fourth the number of all the manned of every grade in France.

Suppose the troops embarked and the stores on board, such a precious cargo would require not less than fifty sail of the line as a convoy or protecting force. This will demand 55,000 men; so that the men on board the transports and on the decks of the ships of war, would amount to the respectable number of 23,000, and this would leave only about 12,000 seamen unengaged in naval warfare in the whole Empire; for there was not more than 100,000 men in all the marine of France.

Now, as we are supposing, and not recording the stern facts of history, we can imagine the most favorable terms; let the fleets of Brest and Cherbourg move and meet the English navy—for it is undoubted that by the time France would have her force underweigh even John Bull's sea [illegible] would be stimulated to a certain amount of naval activity. Well then as the French are celebrated for their élan, that is in plain terms, dash, or in vulgar parlance, going right ahead, and as they are not likely to run into the jaws of the lion at Portsmouth or at any other naval station, and as the Prince of Orange made a very successful landing, in times gone by, at Torbay, in Devonshire, so we may take it for granted that in this quiet region, so convenient to the French naval fleet, the landing could be attempted.

Now let us pass for a moment from the domain of imagination and conjecture to the region of history. At the beginning of this century Great Britain dispatched to Egypt a force of 17,812 men and 478 horses. It required 200 ships to convey and convoy this armament. The force reached the Egyptian coast and with a powerful fleet as a protection, 5,500 men were landed. Had the French not been given over to delusion, they might have arrested the debarkation. They lay to the number of 2,000 men behind the sand hills on the coast, and there they waited until the English had sufficient troops ashore to rout them altogether.

To come down to later times, let us recall the facts of the Crimean warfare. It is not fresh in all our minds how the inhabitants of this country, who looked on the proceedings from afar, and the people of Great Britain and France wondered at the delay on the coast of Bulgaria, when it was determined to invade the Crimea. The ships of two powerful nations lay in multitudes in and around the harbor of Varna. All around the tricolor was blended with the cross of St. George, and the wondering Paynim lifted up their hands at the sight of such enormous preparations. The troops were at length on board, in consequence of the most perfect arrangements of French and English naval and military strategy. The stormy Euxine for once sunk into a calm, and looked in wonder at the mighty armament. At length the Crimean coast is reached, and, as if by special engagement, the sea is hushed into a calm. In two days, French and English Generals and Admirals succeed in landing 62,000 men, of which only 1,000 are cavalry. They land, it is true, but four days elapse before they are ready to take a step in advance; and even then they are unprovided with camp equipage. The men sleep under drenching rain; they have no knapsacks, and almost no commissariat. Surely Frenchmen are not accustomed to undervalue their military operations, and yet Pelissier said that, calm as the Black Sea was, had a few Russian cannon been present on the beach at Eupatoria, it would have been impossible for the combined fleet to have effected a landing. If France and England combined were able only to make such a demonstration, what would the one country be likely to accomplish when all the resources of the other would be combined in opposition? Until European complications assume a very different aspect from the present, we may rest assured that the coast of England is safe from the insults of the Gal[illegible].

☞ Sanders Shanks, Esq., commercial editor of the Louisville "Courier," died on the 10th inst., at Louisville, in the forty sixth year of his age. He has occupied a prominent place among the merchants and manufacturers of Louisville, and was for many years a member of the City Council. He was a kind and genial gentleman, of clear and vigorous mind.

☞ The Dental Convention at Niagara Falls adjourned on Friday last after a session of more than ordinary interest, in which topics pertinent to the profession were ably discussed by practical dentists.

The next meeting will be held at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on the first Tuesday of August, 1860.

☞ The owner of a peach orchard near Jonesboro, Illinois, Col. Bainbridge, is now sending peaches to Chicago at the rate of fifty bushels a day, getting $4 a basket for them.

THE NEW ALBANY TRAGEDY—DEATH OF THE CHILD.—From parties who left New Albany yesterday, we learn additional particulars of the poisoning case in the Conklin family, one fatal result of which, viz., the death of Mrs. C., has already been reported. It appears that the first report erred in fixing the residence of the family in Dayton, the real place being Taylorsville, a village in Montgomery county, a few miles from Dayton. The deceased woman formerly resided in Sunbury, where she married a man named Koogler, the girl who first revealed the fact of poisoning, being the result of that union. Koogler died some years since and the widow in due time after was married to Conklin, and the parties removed to Taylorsville. Mrs. C. was delivered of a child about two months since, and while still unable to attend to her household duties the domestic, Sarah Kessler, was employed; the intimacy between Conklin and the girl commenced almost immediately after and attracting the attention of the wife she remonstrated with both parties. The poison was administered and the invalid rapidly grew worse and wishing to relieve himself of the burden Conklin leaving the girl in charge of the house brought his wife, his step daughter and the infant to this city, arriving on Saturday night July 30th. He left the woman and her children on a bench in the market space while he went to procure a conveyance, ailing to do which he returned and placing Mrs. C. and the oldest girl in a boarding house, he took the infant in his arms and walked to New Albany, where his father in law resides, arriving on Sunday morning. Leaving the child there with orders for some one to take a conveyance and bring the wife home, he departed the same day for Taylorsville. The father of Mrs. C. came to this city with a wagon and took her and her daughter home, where medical aid was called, and the fact of the poisoning alluded to which caused the girl to reveal all she knew about it. The woman died on Monday and the death of the infant occurring on the following morning the two were interred together. We have not yet heard of the arrest of Conklin and the girl Kessler, although they are both at Taylorsville where a strict watch is kept upon their movements to prevent their escape.

Napoleon's Diplomatic Irritability.

The stoical calmness of demeanor which once characterized the Emperor Napoleon seems to be giving place to a susceptibility too strong for concealment. Perhaps the consciousness of certain political faults likely to shake the confidence once reposed in his judgment and appreciation of his own interests may account for the change. Be this as it may, the irritation betrayed in the very first lines of his Majesty's reply to the very brief address of the diplomatic body through their spokesman, the Papal Nuncio, as given in this day's Moniteur, has excited general attention and regret. This time the reproach apparently is not addressed to one ambassador, as on the 1st January last, but to the representatives of almost all European States. The tone of voice was suited to the words, the manner was brief and hurried. The representative of one of the German States was impatiently asked whether his "fears were at last dissipated." On the whole the thing was gone through like a most unpleasant task, of which it might be said that the sooner it was over the better.

The Moniteur has, I am told, inserted a word which was not spoken by the Emperor. His Majesty said, "Europe has been so unjust," &c., and not "Europe in general"—the words "in general" were added for the sake of Russia; Prussia and England are believed to be the countries to which the reproach is specially addressed.—Paris (July 23) correspondence of Manchester Guardian.

RAREY FOUND HIS MASTER.—According to the Tuscarawas Advocate an old kicking mare has been found down in Tuscarawas that defies Rarey and all his horse charms. At New Philadelphia a few days ago he broke a colt in in the forenoon, and his afternoon performance is thus narrated by the Advocate:

The class then adjourned until the afternoon, when a kicking mare—a "Fire Eater" from Strasburg, was brought into the barn to Mr. Rarey, to subdue. She was a fine looking animal, but had such a propensity for kicking, that her owner got her for a cow. No one dared to approach her, unless they were in front, and then she would sometimes strike with her fore feet. Mr. R. appeared confident of success. He worked faithfully for several hours, but failed to subdue her. She would kick and squeal, and squeal and kick, and Mr. Rarey was compelled to admit that he could not stop her kicking propensities in the short time he remained here, and asked some of his pupils to experiment. The scholars became dissatisfied, some of them swore they were humbugged, and thought their money should be returned. A storm was brewing, and Rarey agreed to remain another day. He sent for the mare, worked again all day, but the mare still kicked as wickedly as ever. The great "American Horse Tamer" was headed for once. He owned up that he was beaten—purchased her for $40, and declared he would yet make her a safe family animal. The Rareys have a world-wide reputation—have practised their system before Kings and Nobles, subduing the most vicious horses—but they have to knock under to the old kicking mare in Tuscarawas!

REVOLUTIONARY HEROES SUPPOSED TO BE STILL LIVING IN OHIO AND MICHIGAN.—Ohio.—The following are the names of all the revolutionary soldiers in this State in 1859:—Amasa Crandall, Erie county, 98 years; Jared Farrand, Cuyahoga county, 95 years; William Jones, Clermont county, 98 years, Adam Link, Crawford county, 99 years; James McDermott, Richland county, 101 years; John Strait, Gallia county, 101 years; Samuel Sanford, Portage county, 93 years; Carey Toney, Preble county, 96 years.

MICHIGAN.—The following are on the roll of the State of Michigan, with their ages, in 1859: —Francis De Long, Van Buren county, 100 years; Cooper Bishop, Oakland county, 98 years; Abira Brooks, St. Joseph county, 98 years; Howard Brooks, Macomb county, 94 years; Giles Norton, Livingston county, 97 years.

How rapidly the list of revolutionary patriots is diminishing! The sight of one of them has become a rare thing. Soon it will become a novelty to hear a man say that he once saw a soldier of the Revolution. Of the generation now coming on the stage, thousands will never get a look at an old hero of '76.

A BRAVE YOUTH.—The Fredericksburg Recorder contains a letter from Brazil, giving an account of a most rash attempt on the part of a young Virginian of Spottsylvania county named Foster, to rescue a comrade employed on the Don Pedro Railroad, who had been imprisoned by the Brazilian authorities. The letter say that all alone, he dashed in the midst of the guard and fired the contents of two of his pistols into the flying foe, killing two and wounding another, receiving a shot in the leg himself.—He then wheeled and made his escape to the station to which he belonged, and requested me to write the facts to some paper in Spottsylvania county, as he never expected to reach the States again, for if taken he would be hung, therefore he would never be taken alive. He left on a fine horse for the interior of the country, well armed and with plenty of funds to reach the States, should he be so fortunate as to reach any sea port. His last words were, "Die brave men, rather than live cowards."

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT—TWO KILLED—TWELVE WOUNDED.—On Wednesday afternoon a gravel train on the Alexandria, Hampshire and London Railroad was thrown off the track in consequence of running over a cow. The bridge over the Four-mile Run was broken down. Two persons killed, and twelve injured; three of them it is feared fatally.

AMERICAN HORSES ON THE ENGLISH TURF.—Advices by the Arabia state that at the Goodwood races, on the 29th ult., Mr. TEN BROECK'S American horse "Starke" won the Bentinck Memorial stakes of 1,000 sovereigns. "Prioress" came in third, fifteen horses running. Mr. TEN BROECK is said to have won £25,000 on the Goodwood stakes. His colt "Umpire," by "Lecompt," won the Nursery stakes also on Friday.

☞ Mr. MILLER, known in this city as the husband of Madame Bosco, lately deceased, is lecturing in Illinois on the Art Magique. He is said to be one of the smoothest performers in the world.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE.—A meeting of the Trustees of Antioch College is called to take place at Yellow Springs on Wednesday, the 17th inst., to make arrangements to fill the vacancy in the Presidency of that institution occasioned by the death of the Hon. HORACE MANN.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ The Corn Exchange of Boston have appointed a committee to prepare a scale of grades and devise a uniform and reliable inspection of flour.

☞ John Forsyth, late U. S. Minister to Mexico, is among the members elected to the lower house of the Alabama Legislature; also Hon. Percy Walker, ex-member of Congress.

☞ A young man named William Grow was killed by his own mother, at Hamden, N. Y., a few days since. She assaulted him with a sling shot while asleep. There is little doubt of her insanity.

☞ The Memphis Avalanche says that a gentleman from Louisville, recently lost in that city $7,000 playing "high, low, Jack and the game," and won it again by virtue of a revolver.

☞ Clinton Edwards, formerly editor of the Ripley (O.) Telegraph and more recently of the Marengo Visitor, in Iowa, was drowned in the Iowa river, a few days since, while he was attempting to save the life of his son.

☞ Rev Thomas M'Gee, a Methodist Minister, attached to the Baltimore Conference, died suddenly, on Monday, in the cars, while he was on his way from Warrenton, Va., to Alexandria, intending to go to Baltimore. His remains were taken back to Warrenton.

☞ The Plymouth Rock proposes to publish the names of those people who did not belong in the late celebration, and who refused to purchase tickets for the dinner, though abundantly able, and then stole in to hear the speeches.

☞ It is stated that the wife of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, with the other members of the Bagioli family, are about to take up their residence in Italy, and in the event of Mr. S. losing his seat in Congress, he will immediately join them.

☞ The new wire bridge over the Ohio, at Wheeling, is composed of four cables each 1,380 feet long. Each cable is composed of 1,680 strands of wire, making a single strand 9,273,600 feet, or within a fraction of 1,757 miles in length.

☞ The Spiritual Telegraph takes an unfavorable view of the Broad Church movement, which it styles, "a new order of managing souls in the future." Dr. Bellows, in his discourse, had classed Spiritualism as one of the diseases of the age.

☞ At Havana, on the 24th ult., a patient in the Charity Hospital who was suffering from fever suddenly jumped from his bed, ran around the gallery and threw himself over the balustrade into the centre square, killing himself on the spot.

☞ A desperate fight came off some weeks since in Oregon, between a noted [illegible] named Aroom and an Indian "brave." They fought with knives, and were terribly cut up. The trapper at last grappled with and threw his antagonist and then cut his throat from ear to ear.

☞ On Monday last, as a train was passing through the first tunnel west of Washington, on the Hempfield R. R., a large stone and a quantity of the roofing of the tunnel fell in, doing considerable damage to one passenger car, and one or two freight cars. No person hurt.

☞ A petition for a horse railroad through the First, Seventh, and Third wards, of Milwaukee, from the North Point to Walker's Point Bridge, was presented to the common council of that city, and has been favorably reported upon by the local committees of the wards named.

☞ Steps are in progress for the organization of a land company in London, with a capital of £500,000 sterling, to be devoted to the purchase and settlement of lands in Illinois. The Prairie Land and Emigration Company state that a conditional purchase has been made of 260,000 acres of prairie land, from the Illinois Central Rail road Company.

☞ The London Times says that another French loan will be wanted before long. The same journal replies to the Moniteur's article on the armaments of the two countries, and says it is in many respects deceptive. The Times strongly urges the immediate arming of the navy with Armstrong guns, and increased expedition in the manufacture of guns by private contract.

☞ The "Black Swan" is in Fall River, Mass.

☞ The Pacific Railroad is now finished to Syracuse, 168 miles from St. Louis, and 90 miles from Kansas City.

☞ A shark, measuring thirty feet in length, is said to have been caught at Halifax a few days ago. He had just been making his dinner of two men and a small boy—in anticipation.

☞ The trustees of the town of Princeton Ind., have offered a reward of $45 for the extermination of the rats, which have appeared in that town in great numbers. The boys are hard at work trying to earn the reward.

☞ At a reaping machine match which recently took place on the Emperor Louis Napoleon's farm, near St. Cloud, an American machine took the second prize. Fifteen acres of wheat were cut in ten hours, by two horses.

☞ Professor Agassiz is expected to attend the next meeting of the British Association. The meeting will be held at Aberdeen, Scotland, in September. Prince Albert will be present.

☞ The Hon. Charles Whitehead, Agent of the British Bondholders in Mexico has arrived at New York. Mr Whitehead left Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., on his way to England, having been banished from the City of Mexico by the Miramon Government.

☞ A villain named Henry Chapman set on fire and destroyed no less than nine barns and one store on Monday, on the road from Preston City to North Stonington, Connecticut, and attempted to shoot a young man named Charles Wheeler.

☞ The project of establishing city railways in New Orleans meets with some opposition in that city. It appears that about sixty citizens have obtained an injunction and stopped the sale of the right of way, the object being to test the authority of the city to grant the privilege to any one.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

— The Republicans of Allen county have nominated L. C. Bard, Esq., for Representative.

— Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, U. S. Senator, and Gen. Jos. Geiger, will address the people of Clinton Co., at Wilmington, Saturday, the 20th inst.

— A young lad, about years of old, named Bushwick, fell into an 800 barrel vat of boiling slop, at the Unionville Distillery on Friday, scalding him to death. So we learn from the Portsmouth Tribune.

— Thomas Young was drowned below Batavia, in the Ohio river, on Saturday last. It is supposed he had a fit and fell into the water.

— The Piqua Enquirer says, Mr. T. Ree, an old resident of Roseville, opposite that city, was, a few days ago, completely riddled by rifle balls, shot by a party of men. He was alive at last accounts, but the doctor thinks another cause that would have ended his existence. Mere sport was the cause of this outrage.

— A large sale of blooded stock came off on Wednesday last at the residence of Jesse Pierce, near South Charleston, Clark county. The head sold comprised 34 cows, 12 bulls and 3 calves, and the aggregate sum realized amounted to $4,247 50. The prices were low and unremunerative.

— At Piqua, Miami county, on Monday, as a little child, just beginning to walk, was playing in front of its mother's residence, a large hog rushed at the child and seizing it by the shoulder started off at a rapid pace. Fortunately, however, the infant was rescued from being, doubtless, eaten by the beast. With the exception of a few scratches the child was uninjured. So says the Enquirer.

— The saw mill and steam grist mill, known as the Spring Valley Mills, about five miles east of this place, in Oxford township, was destroyed by fire on yesterday morning. The mill was owned by Mr. Thomas Wood, of this place. The loss by the fire is about $5,000, some $1,500 of which falls on William and John Harvey. It is not known how the fire originated.—Madison County Democrat, Aug. 11.

— We learn from the Ashland Times that two young students, named Kelsey and Beer, at the Vermilion Institute, while at breakfast on the morning of the 9th, got into an altercation. Kelsey arose, drew a stone from his pocket, and struck young Beer behind the ear, fracturing his skull so badly as to render his recovery doubtful.

— The Cardington Herald of Thursday says: A large oak tree, standing on the farm of Mr. Robt. Maxwell, near this place, was recently cut down by Mr. Edward Lamberton, for the purpose of making rails, and, upon being opened, was found to contain, embedded in the solid wood, in the center of the tree, with no any possible access to the outer surface, at a distance of thirty feet from the stump, a live snake, of the adder species, measuring over three feet in length. The question is how did it get there? The wood could not have been very solid or there would have been an inconveniently small space for his snakeship.

— The Democracy of Vinton county have changed the programme. Instead of a popular vote, they now announce that there will be a delegate Convention on the 22nd day of August. Wonder if the committee were not afraid to trust the people? So says the M'Arthur Journal.

— At an early hour on Tuesday, the store-room of Messrs. Kby and Stockslager, at Union, Montgomery county, was robbed of cash and goods to a large amount. The burglars, not satisfied with their robbery, afterward set fire to the building. The books and valuable papers of the firm were saved. The loss is estimated at about $6,600, which is partly insured. A reward of $200 is offered for the arrest of the parties and the recovery of the property.

— The last Ashland Union announces the death of Wm. Willington, Esq., of that place, in his 60th year. An esteemed citizen has been gathered to his father.

— Three milch cows, the property of John W. Moore, of Moorefield township, Harrison county, were struck dead by lightning on Tuesday, August 2d, 1859. They were in a pasture field at the time.

— A little cripple, Edward Wood, was drowned yesterday in the Miami Canal at Cincinnati. He was thirteen years old, and it is thought he slipped into the canal while fishing.

—Josephine Burker, once an attache of a traveling circus, but down, down much lower now, attempted to commit suicide in Cincinnati lock-up yesterday morning, by hanging herself with strips of her vestments.

— A burglary was committed at Lynchburg Highland county, on the 1st inst., the tailor shop of Mr. Peter Brown being despoiled of $150 worth of goods. The rogue did not evidently know the name of the place, and was a stranger to such designs.

— A foreman in a manufacturing establishment at Lancaster, Fairfield County, was recently suspected of robbing his employer. When accused of the theft he reluctantly confessed that he had only stolen five dollars, and finally acknowledged that he had taken two or three thousand in small amounts, during the past seven years. The name of the thief is not given, but the Eagle says he is a well known and heretofore respected citizen, also a member of the English Lutheran Church.

— We learn from the Coshocton Democrat that on Tuesday, as Mr. William Briggs, an elderly man, in the employ of Mr. Geo. Factor, of that place, was driving along the Walhonding river, the bank gave way, precipitating himself, two other gentlemen, a lady, and the horses and wagon into the river. The two gentlemen swam with the lady to the shore, and then endeavored to assist the driver, but he, having fallen under the wagon, was unable to extricate himself, and when found life was extinct. The horses, as soon as they were released from the wagon, started towards the opposite shore, but one of them was drowned before reaching it. The other was rescued unhurt, after being in the water for nearly two hours.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The steamship Vanderbilt, from Southampton on the 3d inst., arrived last night.

ENGLAND.—The Queen and the Royal family sailed round the squadron and review at Spithead, on Saturday, July 30th. Royal salutes were fired, and the Russian squadron joined in the demonstration of respect.

The London Herald has the following: We have reason to believe Mr. Dallas has recently placed in the hands of Lord John Russell a dispatch from Washington, in which it is stated that the United States Government have resolved to abandon privateering, and thus to accept the declaration respecting this portion of the maritime law agreed upon at the Congress at Paris in 1856.

GERMANY.—The National Zeitung states in a letter from Frankfort-on-the-Main, that Count de Chambord has arrived there from the Hague, and it is said to hold a conference of the legitimists at Wiesbaden, during the month of August.

The London Post says that Garibaldi has sent a circular to all the free States of Italy declaring his army to be ready at any moment to continue the Italian war of Independence.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia had arrived at Dover after a rough passage.

In the House of Lords on the 1st, Lord Stanley called the attention of the Government to the admission of British salt into China—that the supply of salt to a population of three millions had been hitherto a monopoly in the hands of the Chinese. He concluded by asking what steps had been taken to introduce it.

Lord Elgin could not answer the question, as the correspondence had not been made public.

In the House of Commons on the 1st, a resolution enabling the government to raise in the United Kingdom for government of the Indies £500,000 to meet the demands of the present year, was agreed to.

The amount of the debt of India on the 1st of May, 1858, is returned at the sum of £60,704,084, of which £53,163,600 was registered debt, and the rest floating.

FRANCE.—The Times' correspondent says the Count de Persigny had left Paris on his return to London.

The Minister of War had addressed an order to all the colonels of regiments to send home all soldiers whose absence had been recalled, after the declaration of war against Austria, and likewise all those who are entitled by their services to leave of absence for six months, that they may be at the disposal of the farmers who may require them for getting in the harvest.

No change is to be noticed in the commercial situation of France. The accounts from the agricultural districts are not unfavorable. The wheat crop has not sustained much injury. The harvest altogether will exceed that of a good ordinary year, and there will be an overplus for exportation.

AUSTRIA.—A letter to the London Post, from Vienna, states that Count Colloredo, the Austrian Ambassador to Rome, was expected at Vienna, whence he will proceed to Zurich.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says, although Count Colloredo had an audience with the Emperor on the 28th of July; and was long closeted with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he is not likely to leave for Zurich until the beginning of the coming week.

The same correspondent says for a time a very unfriendly feeling toward England prevailed here, but the wrath of the Austrians is rapidly subsiding.

The promise of the Emperor of the French to put his army on a peace footing has made a great impression on the Austrian financial world.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals state that a number of deputies in Legranada would visit the Queen to congratulate her on her pregnancy. It is said that the government had resolved on establishing a municipal system in Cuba.

Garibaldi has issued the following order, dated

LEVERE, July 19.—However political affairs may go in the present circumstances, it is the duty of Italians, not only not to lay down their arms and manifest discouragement, but to swell their ranks and show to Europe, that, guided by the heroic Victor Emanuel, they are ready again to confront the vicissitudes of war, in whatever form they may present themselves.

THE PAPAL STATES.—The Times' correspondent from Rome says there is great dissatisfaction here, and I have no hesitation in saying that the French soldiers alone keep down a general outbreak. The Jesuits have been driven out of Zolena, Perril and Ferrara.

The Bologna Gazette publishes a declaration that the provinces of Romagna have shaken off the Papal yoke, never to return again.

TURIN, July 29.—The Dictator of Modena has convoked the popular assemblies. All persons competent to read and write, and whose age is not less than 21, will be entitled to vote. Perfect order prevails.

INDIA.—The dates are to July 17th. The disaffection among the late companies of European troops is increasing. At Beerhampore they are in open mutiny, and have entrenched themselves in barracks and elected officers to command them. The fusiliers have followed the example of the Bengal troops.

Central India is quiet. A Calcutta correspondent says the Oude police and Europeans have withdrawn under cover. The rebels were still 6,000 strong, but were in terrible distress.

CHINA.—The United States steamer Powhatan had got on shore near Woosung, and it was expected that she would be got off uninjured, —Intelligence from Cochin China tells of losses, and says great sickness prevail there. The natives fight bravely, and it was said that the French admiral had applied for reinforcements.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Moniteur announces the dissolution of the army of the Rhine, though the companies Colonel and [illegible] remain [illegible].

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Times' Paris correspondent says the Emperor is very anxious to satisfy the European powers of his pacific intentions, and before many days the European powers will be invited to a Congress, where a solution of the Italian difficulty will be proposed which will deserve support for its liberal character.

Prince Napoleon is said to be indefatigable in his efforts for an amicable settlement of all difficulties among the European powers. Orders have been given for the disarming of all the ships at Brest, and for the French admiral to haul down his flag. Indeed, what was called the Ocean squadron has ceased to exist.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Interior Department has received dispatches from the Commissioner of the United States and Texas boundary survey. A trip was made up the Pecos river until Capt Whipple's trail was struck. Much has been added materially to the geographical knowledge of a region heretofore but little known. The practicability of a good wagon road, where it was before reported impossible to take a wagon, has been demonstrated.

Such information has been received at the Indian Bureau as leads to the belief that the Indians who were lately on the Reserves at the Brazos agency, have, by this time, been removed beyond the limits of Texas, and that the difficulties between them and the citizens of that State are quieted.

The Creeks and Cherokees, between whom a general war was anticipated, are again at peace.

The Southern Railroad Convention, among their business, resolved to run a double daily train from New York to New Orleans from Thursday next.

BOSTON, August 13.—A fire at Lawrence yesterday afternoon destroyed the United States Hotel building, the Central Congregational Church, new Court House and one or two small wooden buildings. At the same time a fire broke out in the Unitarian Church, some distance from the hotel, which was partially consumed. The falling walls of the hotel killed three men, named Stanley, a printer, Henry, an auctioneer, and Leighton, a wool sorter, in the employ of the Washington Mills. The total loss by fire is estimated at $150,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—The Santa Fe mails, with dates to the 28th ult., have arrived at Independence.

Another treaty has been concluded with the Navajoes.

Heavy rains had fallen throughout New Mexico.

Large numbers of Indians were sent on the plains, all friendly.

The troops at Pawnee Fork are all well.

The mail met a company of U. S. troops on Arkansas river, en route for New Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The National Teachers' Association, now in session here, have elected J. W. Berkley, of Brooklyn, N.Y., as President for the ensuing year, and decided to publish a monthly periodical in the furtherance of the cause of education. This p. m. they are visiting President Buchanan.

The name of the U. S. steamer Meta Comet, now on the Brazil station, has been changed to Pulaski.

The delegates representing the Railroads on the southwestern or middle route between Washington and New Orleans, commenced their session here to-day. Their business is with reference to the transportation of the mail from Portland, Me., to New Orleans and to agree upon a joint bid for the performance of the service, as the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg, and the remaining part of the Mississippi Central Railroad will be finished by the first of January, at which time the new contract is to take effect. These delegates confidently say that they will be able to carry the mail between New Orleans and New York in three and a half days.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—The Southern R. R. Convention adjourned to-day. The proposition for an arrangement of freight charges was withdrawn. A committee was appointed to correspond with the Railroad Company between Portland and Washington, with the view of binding in conjunction with themselves for the conveyance of the great mail from Portland and New Orleans.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Evening Post says it is understood that upon certain conditions, which have been duly considered by personal friends, Sickles will voluntarily surrender his claims to represent the 3d Congressional District. The plan is to hold a special election, the contracting parties agreeing that the nominee shall be anti-Lecompton Democrat.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Three games of billiards, 250 points each, were played last night, between Michael Phelan and Philip Tieman of Cincinnati, and Mr. Bird, of Philadelphia. The first game, between Tieman and Bird, was won by Tieman, Bird, and Phelan, was won by Tieman, Phelan scoring 136. The third, between Phelan and Bird, was won by Phelan, Bird scoring 186. No stakes up.

ST. LOUIS, August 14.—The steamer Spread Eagle, with 75 United States Soldiers from Fort Randall, arrived at St Joseph on Friday evening, from a point eight hundred and fifty miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone, and reports a sanguinary battle between the Sioux and the Arekores, on 23d of July, which resulted in a loss of twenty-eight of the former and sixteen of the latter. Another battle was anticipated, which would result in the extinction of the weaker party.

The Spread Eagle went fifty miles higher up the Missouri than any boat before.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have decided to make the contour of the next cable consist of six wires, twisted about six times the size of the old cable. There will be no outside covering of iron wire, except a few hundred miles on each end. The new cable is to be laid down, guaranteed in all respects, and expected to be in order for business early next summer.

Cyrus W. Field, Esq., occupies two columns of some of the New York evening papers with a full statement of the affairs of the Company. We understand the American public will have an opportunity to subscribe to the new stock, which is guaranteed by the British government.

CINCINNATI, August—11 P. M.—The following are the losses by the fire this morning: Boyle & Co., $150,000, insured for $75,000; Crane, Breed & Co., and Burston, Breed, & Co., $70,000, fully insured; G. Henshaw, furniture manufacturer, $10,000, fully insured; Rectifying House of S. N. Pike almost wholly destroyed, $30,000, insured probably for $10,000. Several firemen were injured by falling walls during the fire. The water in the cisterns was exhausted, or the destruction of property would have been less. The whole steam fire department was on duty, and water had to be conveyed half a mile. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & SON.

COLUMBUS, August 10, 1859.

Wheat, red, ♏ bush.	[illegible]	Hams	[illegible]
do white do	[illegible]	Dried beef	[illegible]
Flour, ♏ barrel	[illegible]	Pork, Mess	[illegible]
Corn, ♏ bushel	[illegible]	Hogs	[illegible]
Oats, ♏ bushel	[illegible]	Potatoes, ♏ bushel	[illegible]
Clover Seed ♏ bush.	[illegible]	Turnips, ♏ bushel	[illegible]
Timothy	[illegible]	Beans, ♏ bushel	[illegible]
Beans	[illegible]	Apples, dried, ♏ bush.	[illegible]
Sugar ♏ lb	[illegible]	do peeled	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]	Beeswax, ♏ lb	[illegible]
Butter, ♏ lb	[illegible]	Wool ♏ lb	[illegible]
Eggs, ♏ dozen	[illegible]	Feathers, ♏ lb	[illegible]
Cheese ♏ lb	[illegible]	Chickens, ♏ [illegible]	[illegible]
Lard ♏ lb	[illegible]	Chickens, dressed	[illegible]
Tallow, ♏ lb	[illegible]	Turkeys, alive	[illegible]
Rock salt	[illegible]	Turkeys, dressed	[illegible]
Salt, [illegible]	[illegible]	Whisky, ♏ gallon	[illegible]
White fish per bbl	[illegible]	Hay, ♏ ton	[illegible]
Mackerel No 1	[illegible]	Wood, ♏ cord	[illegible]
do No 2	[illegible]	Coffee, ♏ lb	[illegible]
do No 3	[illegible]	Rio Coffee	[illegible]
		Java	[illegible]
Tea	[illegible]		

Markets.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Wheat dull and further declined; sales of 4,000 bu at 95c@$1 for good to prime red, $1 05@1 10 for good o prime white. Corn steady and firm at 80c or mixed. Rye dull and lower; sales of 200 bu at 75c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping; sales 5,000 bu at 42@43c. Flour dull and 25c lower; 1,000 bbls sold at $1 50@4 60. Whisky sells at 23½@27½c. Bacon in demand; 260 hhds sold at 7@9½c for shoulders and sides and 6,000 pieces bulk shoulders at 7c. Mess pork nominal at $15. Lard 10½c. Groceries steady, demand fair, sales 100 hhds of sugar at 7@7½c and 300 bbls molasses at 37½@38c.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Flour has declined 5@10c; 7,000 bbls were sold this morning at $3 95@4 25 for State, and $4 40@5 for Ohio. Wheat heavy; sales of 5,000 bu at $1 40 for new Michigan white, $1 35@1 40 for Southern, and $1 20@1 23 for red. Corn dull. Provisions dull. Whisky steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Flour continues drooping; sales confined to the wants of the trade at $5 up to $5 50 for old stock and fresh ground superfine and $5 25@5 75 for extra and fancy. Rye flour and cornmeal are unchanged. Wheat has declined 5@6c; sales of 6,000 bush at $1 19@1 30 for red, and $1 25@1 32 for white. Rye is steady at 78c for new, and 76@78c for old. Corn is in demand; 3,000 bush yellow sold at 78c; some at 79 delivered, and damaged at 75c. Oats in good demand; 1,500 bush of prime old Pennsylvania sold at 37c. Whisky dul. at 26@27c.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—Flour steady at $5 12½ for Howard street. Wheat unsettled; sales of 17,000 bushel at $1 15@1 35 for white and $1 10@1 18 for red. Corn steady at 73c for yellow and 72@74c for white. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm.

☞ Buy AYER'S AGUE CURE for Intermittents, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PILLS AND PURIFIER.—CINCINNATI, July 1, 1858.—DR. C. W. ROBACK.—Dear Sir:—In reply to inquiries made of me, it gives me pleasure to say, that Mrs. N. AYLER, of the Society of Friends, and widow of the late Dr. AYLER of Cincinnati, previous to her going East, expressed her confidence in the efficacy of your Scandinavian Remedies, and the benefit she derived from using them. She had been suffering from general prostration at times, being over seventy-six years of age, and epthelmia and inflammation of the face. Various remedies were resorted to without relief, when some friends recommended a course of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. They had the desired effect, and she was considered as restored to health.

I know many who have used your medicines, and speak decidedly of the benefits derived, thus testifying of their renovating influence in purifying the blood and giving vigor and energy to the system. They have my cordial approbation. Very respectfully your obedient servant, S. J. BROWNE.

Rev. Samuel J. Browne has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity, in Cincinnati, for more than thirty years, as almost every old Cincinnatian knows. Such testimony, from such a source, is not to be passed over lightly. No other Proprietary Remedies ever presented to the public, ever received a tithe of the commendation from MEN OF STANDING, in every walk of life, that mine have done.—[See advertisement.

CITY NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH WONDER.

Of the wonders, wonders famous,
We, throughout our land, have seen
None more useful, few more curious
More than SINGER'S Famed Machine.
Great success hath universal,
[illegible] years have shown:
Favorites in domestic circles,
[illegible] in every home.

Thousands who, and vigils keeping,
[illegible] rapine,
[illegible] dawn [illegible]
[illegible]
'Tis [illegible]
This great marvel of our day;
Wives and sisters, mothers, daughters,
All [illegible]

Thirty thousand now are using
These Machines throughout our land;
Stitching, felling, hemming, gathering,
All without the aid of hand.
Tens of thousands have intention—
And are using [illegible]
Soon to buy this great invention,
SINGER'S world-renowned MACHINES!

Stitching linen, cloth or leather.
On each side the work's the same.
More employed than any other,
Wonderful, indeed, their fame,
LATE IMPROVED, with Guides and Hemmers
Ornamented they have been:
Also, made in handsome cases,
SINGER'S NOW is THE MACHINE! [aug18

MCCOY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated; and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

BIRMINGHAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
June 23, 1859.

PROF. SAMUEL I. MCCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that your's surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the State. As to the penmanship department you have no rival at home, and but few equals in the country.

N. SHAFFER,

Formerly teacher of chirography in Duff's College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's building, town street, near Fourth.

"If music be the food of love, play on:
Give me excess of it."

The charms of MUSIC have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

☞ E. F. JENNISON, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in this city, and his segars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the corks fly.—Morgan deserves the liberal custom he has.

SODA.—That marble fountain of our poetical friend J. M. Denig on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in copious jets, and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the [illegible] Block!

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. C. CRITTENDEN on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

☞ SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co's. celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, unequaled.

☞ Dr. J. STEWART has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

☞ Bal[illegible] of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at [illegible] if you want a superior article.

☞ FASSIGS' Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made cues for the last two or three years.

☞ RIGGINS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "JOHN" says that he don't care if putty is three cents a pound more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

☞ CHARLEY BRETTONGLE is sending out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in want of the Spring style for summer wear should look in.

☞ FRANK HERITAGE, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

SINGER'S
Sewing Machines.

PRICES, $50, $75, $110, $125, $135, $150.

These Machines do
ALL KINDS OF WORK,
From a harness to a Cambric Handkerchief; are easy of management; less complicated; and possess more
Solidity of Construction
Than any other Machine in use. They
Hem, Run, Gather, Tuck & Fell,
And are eminently calculated for
FAMILY OR MANUFACTURERS' USE.
They have received the
Highest Testimonials
Of excellence from all parts of the United States.
C. W. GRAHAM, Agent.
aug18] No. 11 East State Street, Columbus, O.

E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Attorney at Law.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
☞ OFFICE 33 West Third street. jy1-ly

SPENCER HOUSE,
By Pratt and Metcalf,
COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,
jy21] CINCINNATI, O.

BUCKEYE HOUSE.
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.
A first rate stable connected with the premises. Superior accommodations for travelers. Regular Boarders entertained at reasonable rates. The Saloon and Restaurant supplied with the best of every thing. June 2.

COOKE & TAYLOR.
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity that they have opened a CUSTOM SHOP, and are now prepared to do this line in all branches of Tailoring. We earnestly solicit the patronage of our old customers as well as new ones. [illegible] South High street. jy7-tf

LATEST BOOKS—
[illegible] By the author of "Hand for the Solitary." [illegible]
Life of Baron [illegible]
Caird's Prairie Farming in America.
At the new book store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers!
FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and open Ditches, and especially Tiles; including tables of rain fall. By Henry F. French.
A Practical Treatise on the Hourly bee. By L. L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horsekeepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)
For sale at the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Attention, Republicans!
THE EXALTATION AND TRIUMPH OF PAUL [illegible]
[illegible] Winter Evenings.
[illegible] of China.
[illegible] By J. Monroe.
[illegible]
At the new book store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

[illegible] Books.
L'AMOUR. By Michelet.
The Roman Question. By E. About.
[illegible]
At the New Book Store.
aug18 J. H. RILEY & CO.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 10 West State Street, Columbus, O.
CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Beer and Lager that may always be found in the saloon [illegible]
[illegible]

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital $200,000. Assets $301,000.
Offices 237 Broadway, 50 Wall street N.Y.
This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and Cargoes, [illegible]
JOHN W. BAKER, President,
JOHN [illegible], Vice President.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.
DWIGHT BANNISTER, Agent.
[illegible] Columbus Ohio.

WM. DENNISON
—AND—
H. B. CARRINGTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
☞ Office, Nos 1 and 2 Odeon Building. Special attention given to the Law of Patents and all titles. [illegible]

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,
[illegible]
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Every luxury the market affords, [illegible]
He has a French Cook,
[illegible]
The Capitol Saloon,
Connected with the Restaurant, [illegible]
June 2a.

Cheap Dry Goods.
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market.
Silks, Cloths, Delaines, Bareges, Lawns, Calicoes, Robes,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles, Clothing, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap [illegible] near the corner of High and Broad streets.
may 19. J. C. CRITTENDEN.

NEW LAW BOOKS.
VOLUME 18 SMITH'S NEW YORK COURT of Appeals
[illegible]
For sale at the new Bookstore.
J. H. RILEY & Co.
N. B.—A full supply of Law Books of the latest editions always on hand. Jy16

New and Good Books.
DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
[illegible]
J. H. RILEY & Co.

Important to the Ladies
—AND—
HEADS OF FAMILIES.
J. C. BAGNALL, on Hickory Alley, near Fourth street, has invented a most effective and infallible
Hair Tonic,
[illegible]
BAGNALL'S HAIR TONIC, for sale by the [illegible]

C. A. WAGNER,
DEALER IN
FRUITS,
Preserves,
WINES,
Liquors
AND
CIGARS.
Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which, although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of GAME and such delicacies as are to be procured by constant attention.—The Saloon is in "good condition." No. 21 East State Street.

CAPITOL
SALOON AND RESTAURANT
(Under the Goodale House.)
HAVING completely renovated the establishment, and recently received new supplies of
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
The Proprietor begs leave to announce to the public and his friends, that he is ready to wait upon them, and furnish anything in his line on the shortest notice.
His RESTAURANT is in full operation, with the best cook in the city.
The Saloon is attended in person, and with the most active assistants.
Turtle Soup Served up every Sunday.
aug4 JOHN O'HARA, Proprietor.

The Westport Border Star,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WESTPORT, MO.
TERMS.—1 Copy 1 year $2; 1 copy 6 months $1; 10 Copies 1 year $15; 10 Copies 6 months $8.
FOR THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.
Immediately on the Great Thoroughfare to Santa Fe.
This is the first point in the States that is reached by travelers from the Plains and from the Rocky Mountains, from Utah, from New Mexico, and FROM THE NEWLY FOUND GOLD MINES!
[illegible]
A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,
And to further this object they will spare neither labor nor expense.
THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of H. M. McCarty, late of Kentucky, [illegible]
Orders for the "BORDER STAR" will be attended to if left with the editor of the People's Press.

DESHLER ICE.
[illegible]
Ja—2.

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

JOHN H WHEELER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
Notary Public
AND
COLLECTOR.
Office 31 High Street, Savage's Block.
☞ First class fire and life Insurance Companies represented. All business attended to promptly. d3-tf

J. A. LESTER.] [DAVID C. [illegible]
CLARENDON HOTEL,
CORNER OF SEVENTH & POPLAR STS.
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Opposite the Pacific Railroad Depot.
J. A. LESTER & CO., Proprietors.
TERMS, - - $1 50 PER DAY.
☞ All Baggage taken to and from the Depot Free of Charge. All persons stopping at the Clarendon Hotel will be conveyed to [illegible] in the city on the Railroad [illegible] FREE OF CHARGE.

FRESH MEATS! FRESH MEATS!!
D. W. Bush.
Columbus Meat Market,
North-East Cor. of Broad and Front Sts.
Has constantly choice fresh and cured Beef, [illegible]
[illegible]
June 2.

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
[illegible]
MILL GEARING,
MACHINERY,
—ALSO—
RAILROAD WORK.
P. AMBOS, Treas. CHAS. AMBOS, Supt.
June 23-tf

E. CORNELISON,
TUNER
AND REPAIRER OF
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
Columbus, Ohio.
[illegible]
Also, particular attention paid to
TUNING AND REPAIRING ORGANS.
☞ Orders left at Seltzer & Webster's Music Store, will receive prompt attention.

1859.
Ohio White Sulphur Springs,
Open to visitors seeking health or pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.
The Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County, [illegible] miles North of Columbus [illegible]
[illegible]
June16

The Best Pianos
IN THE UNITED STATES ARE
MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & CO
Of Baltimore, who have always received
THE "FIRST PREMIUM!"
Over "CHICKERING," and all other competitors. No one doubts this, as the facts are too well known.
THAT BASE FALSEHOOD
In J. C. Wood's advertisement is still kept before the public, though
WE HAVE CHALLENGED HIM!
and have the documents to confirm its falsity. If the Chickering agent is unwilling to accept our challenge of
A Trial of the Instruments!
and continues his unfair advertisement, we must continue to brand him as
A PERVERTER OF THE TRUTH!!
j 28] SELTZER & WEBSTER.

New Paint Shop.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO
House, Sign, Carriage
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June 16, 1859—tf

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE.

When Freedom, from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure, celestial white,
With streakings of the morning light;
Then from his mansion in the sun
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land.

Majestic monarch of the cloud!
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest trumpings loud,
And see the lightning lances driven,
When strive the warriors of the storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven,
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free,
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle stroke,
And bid its blendings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbingers of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high,
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimmed the glistening bayonet,
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn
To where thy meteor glories burn,
And as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance;
And when the cannon-mouthings loud,
Heave in wild wreaths the battle shroud,
And gory sabres rise and fall,
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall,
There shall thy victor glances glow,
And cowering foes shall sink below
Each gallant arm that strikes beneath
That awful messenger of death.

Flag of the seas! on ocean's wave,
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave,
When death, careering on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,
And frighted waves rush wildly back,
Before the broadside's reeling rack,
Each dying wanderer of the sea
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly,
In triumph o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's only home!
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven.
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!

[From the Atlantic Monthly for August.]

THE RING FETTER.

(CONCLUDED.)

"Only you now!" whispered Hitty to her child, as Keery's peaceful, shrouded face was hidden under the coffin-lid and carried away to Greenfield Hill. Pitiful whisper! happily all-unmeaning to the child, but full of desolation to the mother, floating with but one tiny plank amid the wild wreck of a midnight ocean, and clinging as only the desperate can cling to this vague chance of life.

A tough, half-crazed girl brought from the alms-house, now did the drudgery of the family. Abner Dimock had grown penurious, and not one cent of money was given for comfort in that house, scarce for need. The girl was stupid and rude, but she worked for her board,—recommendation enough in Mr. Dimock's eyes; and so her stupidity added to the other burdens loaded upon his silent wife. And soon came another, all-mysterious, but from its very mystery a deeper fear. Abner Dimock began to stay at home, to be visited at late hours by one or two men whose faces were full of evil and daring; and when, in the dead of the long nights, Hitty woke from her broken and feverish sleep, it was to hear muffled sounds from the cellar below, never heard there before; and once, wrapping a shawl about her, she stole down the stairways with bare feet, and saw streams of red light through the chinks of the cellar-door, and heard the ring of metal, and muttered oaths, all carefully dulled by such devices as kept the sounds from chance passers in the street, though vain as far as the inhabitants of the house itself were concerned. Trembling and cold, she stole back to her bed, full of doubts and fears, neither of which she dared whisper to any one, or would have dared, had she possessed a single friend to whom she could speak. Troubles thickened fast over Hitty; her husband was always at home now, and rarely sober; the relief his absences had been was denied her entirely; and in some sunny corner of the uninhabited rooms up-stairs she spent her days, toiling at such sewing as was needful, and silent as the dead, save as her life appealed to God from the ground, and called down the curse of Cain upon a head she would have shielded from evil with her own life.

Keen human legislation! sightless justice of man!—one drunken wretch smites another in a midnight brawl, and sends a soul to its account with one sharp shudder of passion and despair, and the maddened creature that remains on earth suffers the penalty of the law. Every sense sobered from its reeling fury, weeks of terrible expectation heaped upon the cringing soul, and, in full consciousness, that murderer is strangled before men and angels, because he was drunk!—necessary enough, one perceives, to the good of society, which thereby loses two worse than useless members; but what, in the name of God's justice, should His vicegerent, law, visit upon the man who wrings another life away by slow tortures, and torments heart and soul and flesh for lingering years, where the victim is passive and tenacious, and dies only after long-drawn anguish that might fill the cup of a hundred sudden deaths? Yet what escapes the vicegerent shall the King himself visit and judge. "For He cometh! He cometh to judge the earth; with righteousness shall He judge the world, and the people with equity."

Six months passed after Keery's death, and now from the heights of Greenfield and her sunny window Hitty Dimock's white face looked out upon a landscape of sudden glory; for October, the gold-bringer, had come, pouring splendor over the earth; and far and wide the forests blazed; scarlet and green maples, with erect heads, sentinelled the street, gay lifeguards of autumn; through dark green cedars the crimson creeper threaded its sprays of blood-red; birches, gilded to their tops, swayed to every wind, and drooped their graceful boughs earthward to shower the mossy sward with glittering leaves; heavy oaks turned purple-crimson through their wide-spread boughs; and the stately chestnuts, with foliage of tawny yellow, opened wide their stinging husks to let the nuts fall for squirrel and blue jay. Splendid sadness clothed all the world, opal hued mists wandered up and down the valleys or lingered about the undefined horizon, and the leaf-scented south wind sighed in the still noon with foreboding gentleness.

One day, Abner Dimock was gone, and Hitty stole down to the garden-door with her little child, now just trying to walk, that he might have a little play on the green turf, and she cool her hot eyes and lips in the air. As she sat there watching the pretty clumsiness of her boy, and springing forward to intercept his falls, the influence of sun and air, the playful joy of the child, the soothing stillness of all Nature, stole into her heart till it dreamed a dream of hope. Perhaps the budding blossom of promise might become floral and fruitful; perhaps her child might yet atone for the agony of the past;—a time might come when she should sit in that door, white-haired and trembling with age, but as peaceful as the autumn day, watching the sports of his children, while his strong arm sustained her into the valley of shadow, and his tender eyes lit the way.

As she sat dreaming, suddenly a figure intercepted the sunshine, and, looking up, she saw Abner Dimock's father, the elder Abner, entering the little wicket-gate of the garden. A strange, tottering old figure, his nose and chin grimacing at each other, his bleared eyes telling unmistakable truths of cider brandy and New England rum, his scant locks of white lying in confusion over his wrinkled forehead and cheeks, his whole air squalid, hopeless, and degraded,—not so much by the poverty of vice as by its demoralizing stamp penetrating from the inner to the outer man, and levelling it even below the plane of brutes that perish.

"Good day! good-day!" said he to his son's wife, in a squeaking, tremulous tone, that drove the child to his mother's arms.—"Abner to home?"

"No, Sir," said Hitty, with an involuntary shudder, that did not escape the bleared blue eye that fixed its watery gaze upon her.

"Cold, a'n't ye? Better go in, better go in! Come, come along! How d'e do, little feller? don't know yer grandpar, hey?"

The child met his advances with an ominous scream, and Hitty hurried into the house to give him to the servant's charge, while she returned to the sitting-room, where the old man had seated himself in the rocking-chair, and was taking a mental inventory of the goods and chattels with a momentary keenness in his look that no way reassured Hitty's apprehensive heart.

"So, Abner a'n't to home?"

"No, Sir."

"Don't know where he's gone, do ye?"

"No, Sir."

"Don't never know where he goes, I expect?"

"No, Sir."

"Well, when he comes home,—know when he's a-comin' home?

"No, Sir."

"Well, when he does, you tell him 't some folks come to the tavern last night, 'n' talked pretty loud, 'n' I heerd —— Guess 'ta'n't best, though, to tell what I heerd. Only you tell Abner 't I come here, and I said he'd better be a-joggin'. He'll know, he'll know,—h'm, yes," said the old man, passing his hand across his thin blue lips, as if to drive away other words better left unsaid,—and then rising from his seat, by the aid of either arm, gained his balance, and went on, while he fumbled for his stick:—

"I'd ha' writ, but black and white's a hangin' matter sometimes, 'n' words a'n't; 'n' I hadn't nobody to send, so I crawled along. Don't ye forget now! don't ye! It's a pretty consider'ble piece o' business; 'n' you'll be dreffully sorry ef you do forget. Now don't ye forget!"

"No, I won't," said Hitty, trembling as she spoke; for the old man's words had showed her a depth of dreadful possibility, and an old acquaintance with crime and manoeuvres, that chilled the blood in her veins. She watched him out of the gate with a sickening sense of terror at her heart, and turned slowly to the house, revolving all kinds of plans in her head for her husband's escape, which her fears prove true. Of herself she did not think; no law could harm her child; but, even after years of brutality and neglect, her faithful affection turned with all its provident thoughtfulness and care at once to her husband; all her wrongs were forgotten, all her sorrows obliterated by this one fear! Well did St. Augustine say, "God is patient because He is eternal;" but better and truer would the saying have been, had it run, "God is patient because He is love:" a gospel that He publishes in the lives of saints on earth, in their daily and hourly "anguish of patience," preaching to the fearful souls that dare not trust His long suffering by the tenacious love of those who bear His image, saying, in resistless human tones, "Shall one creature endure and love and continually forgive another, and shall I, who am not loving, but Love, be weary of thy transgressions, O sinner?" And so does the silent and despairing life of many a woman weave unconsciously its golden garland of reward in the heavens above, and do the Lord's work in a strange land where it cannot sing His songs.

The day crept toward sunset, and Hitty sat with her wan face pressed to the window-pane, hushing her child in his cradle with one of those low, monotoned murmurs that mothers know; but still her husband did not come. The level sun-rays pierced the woods into more vivid splendor, burnished gold fringed the heavy purple clouds in the west, and warm crimson light turned the purple into more triumphant glory; the sun set, unstained with mist or tempest, behind those blue and lonely hills that guard old Berkshire with their rolling summits, and night came fast, steel-blue and thick with stars; but yet he did not come, the untouched meal on the table was untouched still. Hour after hour of starry darkness crept by, and she sat watching at the window-pane; overhead, constellations marched across the heavens in relentless splendor, careless of man or sorrow; Orion glittered in the east, and climbed toward the zenith; the Pleiades clustered and sparkled as if they missed their lost sister no more; the Hyades marked the celestial pastures of Taurus, and Lyra strung her chords with fire. Hitty rested her weary head against the window frame and sent her wearier thoughts upward to the stars; there were the points of light that the Chaldeans watched upon their plains by night, and named with mystic syllables of their weird Oriental tongue,—names that in her girlhood she had delighted to learn, charmed by that nameless spell that language holds, wherewith it plants itself ineradicably in the human mind, and binds it with fetters of vague association that time and chance are all-powerless to break,—Zubeneschamali and Zubenelgunebi, Bellatrix and Betelguese, sonorous of Rome and Asia both, full of old echoes and the dry resonant air of Eastern plains,—names wherein sounded the clash of Bellona's armor, and the harsh stir of palm-boughs rustled by a hot wind of the desert, and vibrant with the dying clangor of gongs, and shouts of worshipping crowds reverberating through horrid temples of grinning and ghastly idols, wet with children's blood.

Far, far away, the heavenly procession and their well-remembered names had led poor Hitty's thoughts; worn out with anxiety, and faint for want of the food she had forgotten to take, sleep crept upon her, and her first consciousness of its presence was the awakening grasp of a rough hand and the hoarse whisper of her husband.

"Get up!" said he. "Pick up your brat, get your shawl, and come!"

Hitty rose quickly to her feet. One faculty wretchedness gives, the power of sudden self-possession,—and Hitty was broad awake in the very instant she was called. Her husband stood beside her, holding a lantern; her boy slept in the cradle at her feet.

"Have you seen your father?" said she, with quick instinct.

"Yes, d—n you, be quick! do you want to hang me?"

Quick as a spirit Hitty snatched her child, and wrapped him in the blanket where he lay; her shawl was on the chair she had slept in, her hood upon a nail by the door, and flinging both on, with the child in her arms, she followed her husband down stairs, across the back-yard, hitting her feet against stones and logs in the darkness, stumbling often, but never falling, till the shadows of the trees was past, and the starlight showed her that they were traversing the open fields, now crisp with frost, but even to the tread,—over two or three of these, through a pine-wood that was a landmark to Hitty, for she well knew that it lay between the turnpike-road and another, less frequented, that by various windings went toward the Connecticut line,—then over a tiny brook on its unsteady bridge of logs, and out into a lane, where a rough-spoken man was waiting for them, at the head of a strong horse harnessed to one of those wagons without springs that New Englanders like to make themselves uncomfortable in. Her husband turned to her abruptly.

"Get in," said he; "get in behind; there's hay enough; and don't breathe loud, or I'll murder you!"

She clambered into the wagon and seated herself on the hay, hushing her child, who nestled and moaned in her arms, though she had carried him with all possible care. A sharp cut of the whip sent the powerful horse off at full speed, and soon this ill-matched party were fast traversing the narrow road that wound about the country for the use of every farm within a mile of its necessary course, a course tending toward the Connecticut.

Hour after hour crept by. Worn out with fatigue, poor Hitty dozed and fell back on the soft hay; her child slept, too, and all her troubles faded away in heavy unconsciousness, till she was again awakened by her husband's grasp, to find that dawn was gathering its light roseate fleeces in the east, and that their flight was for the present stayed at the door of a tavern, lonely and rude enough, but welcome to Hitty as a place of rest, if only for a moment. The sullen mistress of the house asked no questions and offered no courtesy, but, after her guests had eat on their breakfast, rapidly prepared, she led the way to a bedroom in the loft, where Abner Dimock flung himself down upon the straw bed and fell sound asleep, leaving Hitty to the undisturbed care of her child. And occupation enough that proved; for the little fellow was fretful and excited, so that no hour for thought was left to his anxious and timid mother till the dinner-bell awoke her husband and took him down stairs. She could not eat, but, begging some milk for her boy, tended, and fed, and sang to him, till he slept; and then all the horrors of the present and future thronged upon her, till her heart seemed to die in her breast, and her limbs failed to support her when she would have dragged herself out of doors for one breath of fresh air, one refreshing look at a world untroubled and serene.

So the afternoon crept away, and as soon as night drew on the journey was resumed. But this night was chill with the breath of a sobbing east wind, and the dim stars foreboded rain. Hitty shivered with bitter cold, and the boy began to cry. With a fierce curse Abner bade her stop his disturbance, and again the poor mother had hands and heart full to silence the still recurring sobs of the child. At last, after the midnight cocks had ceased to send their challenges from farm to farm, after some remote church-clocks had clanged one stroke on the damp wind, they began to pass through a large village; no light burned in the windows, but white fences gleamed through the darkness, and sharp gable ends loomed up against the dull sky, one after another, and the horse's hoofs flashed sparks from the paved street before the church, that showed its white spire, spectre-like, directly in their path. Here, by some evil chance, the child awoke, and, between cold and hunger and fear, began one of those long and loud shrieks that no power can stop this side of strangulation. In vain Hitty kissed, and coaxed, and half-choked her boy, in hope to stop the uproar; still he screamed more and more loudly. Abner turned round on his seat with an oath, snatched the child from its mother's arms, and rolled it closely in the blanket.

"Hold on a minute, Ben!" said he to his companion; "this yelp must be stopped;" and stepping over to the back of the wagon, he grasped his wife tightly with one arm, and with the other dropped his child into the street. "Now drive, Ben," said he, in the same hoarse whisper,—"drive like the Devil!"—for, as her child fell, Hitty shrieked with such a cry as only the heart of a mother could send out over a newly-murdered infant.—Shriek on shriek, fast and loud and long, broke the slumbers of the village; nothing Abner could do, neither threat nor force, short of absolute murder, would avail,—and there was too much real estate remaining of the Hyde property for Abner Dimock to spare his wife yet.—Ben drove fiend-fashion; but before they passed the last house in the village, lights were glancing and windows grating as they were opened. Years after, I heard the story of such a midnight cry borne past sleeping houses with the quick rattle of wheels; but no one who heard it could give the right clue to its explanation, and it dried into a legend.

Now Hitty Dimock became careless of good or evil, except one absorbing desire to get away from her husband,—to search for her child, to know if it had lived or died. For four nights more that journey was pursued at the height of their horse's speed; every day they stopped to rest, and every day Hitty's half-delirious brain laid plans of escape, only to be balked by Abner Dimock's vigilance; for if he slept, it was with both arms round her, and the slightest stir awoke him,—and while he woke, not one propitious moment freed her from his watch. Her brain began to reel with disappointment and anguish; she began to hate her husband; a band of iron seemed strained about her forehead, and a ringing sound filled her ears; her lips grew parched, and her eye glittered; the last night of their journey Abner Dimock lifted her into the wagon, and she fainted on the hay.

"What in hell did you bring her for, Dimock?" growled his companion; "women are d—d plagues always."

"She'll get up in a minute," coolly returned the husband; "can't afford to leave a goose that lays golden eggs behind; hold on till I lift her up. Here, Hitty! drink, I tell you! drink!"

A swallow of raw spirit certainly drove away the faintness, but it brought fresh fire to the fever that burned in her veins, and she was muttering in delirium before the end of that night's journey brought them to a small village just above the old house on the river that figured in the beginning of this history, and which we trust the patient reader has not forgotten. Abner Dimock left his wife in charge of the old woman who kept the hovel of a tavern where they stopped, and, giving Ben the horse to dispose of to some safe purchaser, after he had driven him down to the old house, returned at night in the boat that belonged to his negro tenant, and, taking his unconscious wife from her bed, rowed down the river and landed her safely, to be carried from the skiff into an upper chamber of the old house, where Jake's wife, Aunt Judy, as Mr. Dimock styled her, nursed the wretched woman through three weeks of fever, and "doctored" her with herbs and roots.

The tenacious Hyde constitution, that was a proverb in Greenfield, conquered at last, and Hitty became conscious, to find herself in a chamber whose plastered walls were crumbling away with dampness and festooned with cobwebs, while the uncarpeted floor was checkered with green stains of mildew, and the very old four-post bedstead on which she lay was fringed around the rickety tester with rags of green moreen, mould-rotted.

Hitty sank back on her pillow with a sigh; she did not even question the old negress who sat crooning over the fire, as to where she was, or what had befallen her; but accepted this new place as only another misty delirium, and in her secret heart prayed, for the hundredth time, to die.

Slowly she recovered; for prayers to die are the last prayers ever answered; we live against our will, and tempt living deaths year after year, when soul and body cry out for the grave's repose, and beat themselves against the inscrutable will of God only to fall down before it in bruised and bleeding acquiescence. So she lived to find herself immured in this damp and crumbling house, with no society but a drinking and crime-haunted husband, and the ignorant negroes who served him,—society varied now and then by one or two men revolting enough in speech and aspect to drive Hitty to her own room, where, in a creaking chair, she rocked monotonously back and forth, watching the snapping fire, and dreaming dreams of a past that seemed now but a visionary paradise.

For now it was winter, and the heavy drifts of snow that lay on Dimock's meadow forbade any explorations which the one idea of finding her child might have driven her to make; and the frozen surface of the river no white-sailed ship could traverse now, nor the hissing paddle-wheels of a steamer break the silence with intimations of life, active and salient, far beyond the lonely precinct of Abner Dimock's home.

So the winter passed by. The noises and lights that had awoke Hitty at midnight in the house at Greenfield had become so far an institution in this lonely dwelling that now they disturbed her sleep no more; for it was a received custom, that, whenever Abner Dimock's two visitors should appear, the cellar should resound all night with heavy blows and clinking of metal, and the red light as from a forge streamed up through the door-way; but it disturbed Hitty no more; apathy settled down in black mist on her soul, and she seemed to think, to care, for nothing.

But spring awoke the dead earth, and sleeping roots aroused with fresh forces from their torpor, and sent up green signals to the birds above. A spark of light awoke in Hitty's eye; she planned to get away, to steal the boat from its hidden cove in the bushes and push off down the friendly current of the river,—anywhere away from him! anywhere! though it should be to wreck on the great ocean, but still away from him! Night after night she rose from her bed to hazard the attempt, but her heart failed, and her trembling limbs refused their aid. At length moonlight came to her aid, and when all the house slept she stole downstairs with bare, noiseless feet, and sped like a ghost across the meadow to the river-bank. Poor weak hands! vainly they fumbled with the knotted rope that bound the skiff to a crooked elm overhanging the water,—all in vain for many lingering minutes; but presently the obdurate knot gave way, and, turning to gather up her shawl, there, close behind her, so close that his hot breath seemed to sear her cheek, stood her husband, clear in the moonlight, with a sneer on his face, and the lurid glow of drunkenness, that made a savage brute of a bad man, gleaming in his deep-set eyes. Hitty neither shrieked nor ran; despair nerved her,—despair turned her rigid before his face.

"Well," said he, "where are you going?"

"I am going away,—away from you,—anywhere in the world away from you!" answered she, with the boldness of desperation.

"Ha, ha! going away from me!—that's a d—d good joke, a'n't it? Away from your husband! You fool! you can't get away from me! you're mine, soul and body,—this world and the next! Don't you know that? Where's your promise, eh?—'for better, for worse?'—and a'n't I worse, you cursed fool, you? You did'nt put on the handcuffs for nothing; heaven and hell can't get you away from me as long as you've got on that little shiny fetter on your finger,—don't you know that?"

The maddened woman made a quick wrench to pull away from him her left hand, which he held in his, taunting her with the ring that symbolized their eternal bonds; but he was too quick for her.

"Hollo!" laughed he; "want to get rid of it, don't you? No, no! that won't do,—that won't do! I'll make it safe!"

And lifting her like a child in his arms he carried her across the meadow, back to the house, and down a flight of crazy steps in the cellar, where a little forge was all ablaze with white-hot coal, and the two ill-visaged men she well knew by sight were busy with sets of odd tools and fragments of metal, while on a bench near by, and in the seat of an old chair, lay piles of fresh coin. They were a gang of counterfeiters.

Abner Dimock thrust his wife into the chair, sweeping the gilt eagles to the floor as one of the men angrily started up, demanding, with an oath, what he brought that woman there for to hang them all.

"Be quiet, Bill, can't you!" interposed the other man. "Don't you see he's drunk? you'll have the Devil to pay, if you cross a drunk Dimock!"

But Abner had not heard the first speaker; he was too much occupied with tying his wife's arms to the chair,—a proceeding she could nowise interfere with, since his heavy foot was set upon her dress so as to hold her own feet in helpless fixedness. He proceeded to take the ring from her finger, and, searching through a box of various content, that stood in one corner, extracted from it a delicate steel chain, finely wrought, but strong as steel can be; then, as the forge with sundry tools, carefully chosen and skilfully used, he soldered one end of the chain to the ring, and, returning to his wife, placed it again upon her finger.

"Here, Bill," growled he, "where's that padlock off the tool-chest, eh? give it here! This woman's a fool,—ha, ha, ha!—she wanted to get away from me, and she's my wife!"

Another peal of dissonant laughter interrupted the words.

"What a d—d good joke! I swear I haven't laughed before, this dog's age! And then she was goin' to rid herself of the ring! as if that would help it! Why, there's the promise in black and white,—'love, honor, and obey,'—'I take thee, Abner,'—ha, ha! that's good! But fast bind, fast find; she ain't going to get rid of the ring. I'll make it as tight as the promise; both of 'em'll last to doomsday. Give me the padlock, you scoundrel!"

Bill, the man he addressed, knew too much to hesitate after the savage look that sent home the last words,—and, drawing from a bag of tools and dies a tiny padlock and key, he handed them to Dimock, who passed the chain about Hitty's thin white wrist, and, fastening it with the padlock, turned the key, and, withdrawing it from the lock, dropped it into the silvery heat of the forge, and burst into a fit of laughter, so savage and so inhuman that the bearded lips of his two comrades grew white with horror to hear the devil within so exult in his possession of a man.

Hitty sat, statue-like, in her chair; stooping, the man unbound her, and she rose slowly and steadily to her feet, looking him in the face.

"Look!" said she, raising her shackled arm high in air,—"I shall carry it to God!"—and so fled, up the broken stairway, out into the moonlight, across the meadow,—the three men following fast,—over the fallen boughs that winter had strewn along the shore, out under the crooked elm, swift as light, poising on the stern of the boat, that had swung out toward the channel,—and once more lifting her hand high into the white light, with one spring she dropped into the river, and its black waters rolled down to the sea.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

MEADOW-SWEET.

BY EDWIN ARNOLD.

The creamy banks of meadow sweet
Along the mill stream's margin grow,
Where honey-bees, with pollened feet,
Hum softly to and fro.

The sound is sweet, the fragrance fair,
As summer breezes float along:
Around me, all the summer air
Is rife with scent and song.

O, what to me are wealth and rank?
O, what are men, and their deceit,
While I lie here, on the still stream's bank,
Among the meadow-sweet?

GLANDERS—Is the worst and most loathsome form of disease to which the horse is subject; and man himself does not enjoy immunity from it. In the mother country, in France, and in the German confederacies, glanders has appeared in isolated cases among men, and even whole families have been swept away, as by the blast of a tornado, dying the most horrid deaths. A man or horse once inoculated with the true virus of glanders, is doomed to destruction; there appears to be no help for him.

The exciting causes of spontaneous glanders, are excessive work, faulty nutrition and bad stable management, both as regards diet and ventilation.

The next cause assigned for the presence of glanders, is contagion. I use the term in its ordinary acceptation, which signifies contact or touch; the glandered virus being applied or received on an abraded or highly vascular surface, is taken up by the absorbent vessels, enters the circulation, and after a while, appears as "inoculated glanders."

The third cause of glanders is *infection*. The term infection means to corrupt or vitiate. The atmosphere which pervades a down-cellar, unventilated stable location, is infected or tainted with odoriferous gases arising from filth and animal excretions. Here the virus of glanders can be concocted and the disease reign triumphant. The vitiated atmosphere prevailing in such locations, finds an easy introduction into the horse's system, through pulmonary respiration. And no doubt many other diseases, hitherto considered as contagious, have had the same pulmonic origin. Therefore, the exciting cause of infectious glanders is the poison or miasm generated in a confined atmosphere, concocted out of the exhalations from the breath, fæces, urine and perspiration of horses pent up in it. It will be perceived from what I have said, that spontaneous glanders is the result of an infected atmosphere, so that in reality there may be but two exciting or direct causes for glanders, viz: *contagion* and *infection*.

Treatment—The only remedies that are likely to prove beneficial in the treatment of this malady, are, cod liver oil, phosphate of lime, vegetable tonics, and blood root; these may be given in the ordinary doses, as recommended for other diseases; at the same time, I should give thirty drops per day of oil of sassafras; and occasionally inject the nasal cavities with diluted pyroligneous acid.—*Am. Vet. Journal.*

☞ A correspondent of the Ohio *Eagle* furnishes that paper the following article which is interesting at this time:

THE PEACH BORER, (ÆGERIA EXITIOSA.)—But for the peach borer, we would have plenty of delicious fruit. The frost is an enemy, but not so great as the worm. The eggs are now being deposited on the bark, near the ground. The insect, when of full maturity, resembles a wasp in size or shape, but is of a deep Prussian blue color—has four wings, and the female (as far as I have observed,) is larger than the male, and has a bright orange stripe round its body. They lay their eggs from July to October; these eggs soon hatch out into little white worms, which eat into the tree and sometimes grow an inch and a half in length. These generally stay in the tree over winter—the next summer they come out a little below the surface of the ground and then make themselves a cocoon. This is done by cementing their own chips together and making it smoothe inside just to completely cover their bodies. In this state they stay a month or two, then eat a hole in one end of the cocoon and crawl out. They are now still covered with a chrysalis, which they soon leave as they did the cocoon. The chrysalis is a thin semi-transparent substance the shape of a locust but smaller. The insect is now complete and will soon begin to lay eggs for another crop.

As to the remedy, I have but little to say. I have no confidence in any plan I have yet seen, not even coal tar, unless put on very often; ashes, lime or tansy can do no good. I have seen them laying eggs right over where coal tar had been put this spring—not a continuous coat however, but almost. I also saw where the young worms were working right under the tar.

I think that strong lye, applied five or six times during the summer, might kill the eggs. Heretofore the remedy has been the knife, but with great care, I have not been able to keep them out of a few trees in my garden with a knife, and how would an orchard be kept clear. This especially applies of a wet season.

HORSE TABLETS.—An ingenious invention has just been adopted by the French Minister of War, for the better feeding of cavalry horses when on the march. Mr. Naudin, veterinary surgeon of the Imperial Guard, has succeeded in compressing the food for the journey into small tablets like those already in use, composed of vegetable food, for the army. M. Naudin has given publicity to his process, and it is destined, no doubt, to render immense services to the commissariat departments in every country. The hay and straw are chopped fine, the oats and corn crushed, and then mixed in proportion to the nutritive qualities afforded by each. Upon the mixture is poured a mucilaginous residue of linseed, and the whole is pressed and comes out in a hard cake, only requiring to be dried in the oven.—Although invented for the emergencies of war, this method for preserving fodder may be found most valuable in reducing the space occupied by the food of cattle on board ship, in distant encampments, or in the long marches of emigration parties. At any rate, the method is a valuable extension of Chollet's invention and has been eagerly adopted for the provender of the French cavalry of the army of Italy.

THE LARGEST HARVEST ON RECORD—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, a paper well informed, and certainly not given to exaggerated forms of speech, designates the wheat harvest of this year as "*the largest wheat harvest, probably, that was ever produced on this earth.*" The season has been unusually early; the insects and the rust have not been able to extort from the farmers their usual groans and growlings, and with the exception of a single night of frost injuring the crop in a few counties of Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, the ground sown in wheat has yielded most abundantly. There has been a greater breadth of wheat laid out than ever before; from New York to Arkansas and Alabama, and from California through to the Atlantic, more land, by far, it is said, has been thus cultivated than at any former time. Whilst the extent and success of the wheat crop in the United States are unprecedented, the same is true of Canada, and in all the old countries of Europe the promise of the harvest at the last accounts was extraordinarily good.

TO MAKE SEALING WAX.—Take 4 lbs. of Shellac, 1½ lb. of Venice Turpentine, 3 lbs. of finest Cinnabar, and add 4 oz. of Vermillion. Mix the whole well together, and melt over a very slow fire.—Pour it into metal or glass moulds of the usual size.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of the state, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January, annually."

WM. B. WOODS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER, President of the Senate.

April 5, 1859.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Columbus O., April 7, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original rolls on file in this office.

A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO. Columbus April 12, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Auditor of Franklin County.

june16-6t

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Reports or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
mar12tf

DR. STEWART

WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT and CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. He past success in curing many of them at hopeless cases, in the city and country, is a sufficient warrant of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. S. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio, but of the Eastern and Middle States and Canada, where he has practiced. [illegible]

Columbus is a central location, in one of the finest countries of the world, and can certainly sustain a physician, who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and whose practice is far in advance of ordinary Practitioners. Dr. S. employs VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian Tribes, when this continent was discovered. [illegible]

Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary Diseases should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. [illegible]

Dr. Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease. Chronic Catarrh cured in every case by a new plan.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.—Dr. Stewart in this class of diseases can truly say, he has been more successful than any physician in the State. Particular attention given to Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, and affections of the Eye.

CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable caustic.

CORRESPONDENCE solicited. He will forfeit $500 for any of the following he cannot cure: Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (to persons under 30,) Swelled neck, St. Vitus Dance.

A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 6 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished Medicine gratis.

je16-6t

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and Ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which some are themselves

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other remedies have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual Debilities are removed by their use [illegible] that they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,

however they may have been tried with and old and that their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly upon the poison of disease in the blood, they

Cause sores to Heal,

and discharge from the system every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

[illegible]

Dear Reader that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the [illegible]. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notice, and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY

Roberts & Samuel, Columbus.
Aug. J. Schueller, Columbus.
[illegible]
Isaac Thompson, Worthington.
[illegible]

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed. We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflictive disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS, AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Roberts & Samuel, No. 24 North-High street, Columbus, O.; Suire, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, O.; William Fisher, Cleveland, O.; W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O.; and by all Druggists and dealers in medicines.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs

VIA THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

To Lewis' Centre Station.

PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at 4:30 A. M. and 1:10 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis' Centre station, which is situated 20 miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R. R. and six miles east of the springs. For the accommodation of persons wishing to spend the Sabbath at the Springs, the night freight, leaving Columbus at 6:30 P. M. on Saturday, will take passengers at Lewis' Centre Station.

RETURNING.

[illegible] The Mail train will stop daily at 4:30 P. M., arriving in Columbus at 6:20 P. M.

Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers to and from the Cars and Springs. Passengers can rely upon being taken to the Springs promptly on arrival of trains.

The citizens of Columbus will find this the most convenient way to go to the Springs.

Tickets for the round trip to the Station and back during the season, only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For further information and tickets, inquire at the ticket office in the Depot.

JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.

Columbus, June 23 1859—3m.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.

Great Northern & Eastern Route,

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati RAILROAD.

Connecting at Crestline with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad

For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Connecting at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad.

For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 4:30 a. m. Will leave passengers at all stations, south of Galion, stop at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington, Gilead and [illegible] North of Galion, connecting at Crestline with the 7:20 a. m. mail train for Pittsburgh arriving at Pittsburgh at 2:00 p. m. Also with same road at Crestline for the 6:20 a. m. Express for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 6:15 p. m. Also at Grafton with Toledo road for Toledo. Arrives at Cleveland at 10:10 a. m.

SECOND TRAIN.

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 10:30 a. m. stopping only at Delaware, North Bristol, Cardington, Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London, and Grafton, [illegible] with the 12:25 p. m. Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 p. m., arriving at Cleveland 3:10 p. m., connecting at 3:20 p. m., with the fast Express on Lake Shore road for the East arriving at Dunkirk at 9:20 p. m., Buffalo 10:30 p. m. New York 1:30 p. m. [illegible] other line.

THIRD TRAIN.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at 1:10 p. m., stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7:20 p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline for Chicago arriving at Chicago at 8:17 a. m., at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston, arriving at Erie 1:10 a. m., Dunkirk 3:15 a. m., Buffalo 5:00 a. m.

☞ *Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.*

RETURNING.

Night Express, arrives at Columbus 1:20 a. m.
Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 12:00 a. m.
Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at 6:20 p. m.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty, Ticket Agent, in the Passenger Depot of the C. C. & C. and L. M. C. & X. Railroads.

E. S. FLINT, Super't, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. C. MARSHALL, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

Columbus, May 13, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.

To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

FIRST TRAIN. (DAILY.)

NIGHT EXPRESS—At 2:15 A. M., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:30 A. M. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c., &c. At Loveland for Hillsboro, Athens and all points on M. & C. R. R. and at Cincinnati with morning trains on Ohio & Mississippi R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, Kansas and West, and mail line steamers for Louisville.

SECOND TRAIN. (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

NO. 1 EXPRESS—At 6:30 A. M. stopping at West Jefferson, London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Loveland and Milford, arriving at Cincinnati at 12:15 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c., &c.

THIRD TRAIN. (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

NO. 2 EXPRESS—At 2:15 P. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Deerfield, Foster's Crossing, Milford, and arriving at Cincinnati at 7:15 P. M. connecting at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, &c. &c. &c., and at Cincinnati with evening trains on O. & M. R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c., &c.

FOURTH TRAIN. (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

MAIL—At 3:00 P. M. stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Selma, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, or in Freeport, Morrow, Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 8:45 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, &c., &c.

RETURNING

Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express 6:00 A. M., No. 1 Express 12:20 a. m.; No. 2 Express 10:25 p. m.; accommodation 6:35 p. m.

☞ For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.

J. DURAND, Super intendent, Cincinnati.
P. W. STRADER, General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY, Agent, Columbus, O.

Columbus, May 13, 1859.

1859. 1859. NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST

Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.

Two Trains Daily. (Sundays excepted.)

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, Trains will leave Columbus as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

Leaves at 5:40 a. m., on the arrival of trains from Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Arrives at Indianapolis at 4:50 p. m.

This train connects at Milford with trains for Marysville also, for Mechanicsburgh, Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati, direct with no change of Cars.

Also, connects at Urbana with trains north on the S. D. & C. R. R. for Bellefontaine, Forest, Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. Connects at Union for Greenville, at Anderson for Kokomo and Peru.

At Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette & Chicago; also, with trains for Terre Haute, Cairo and St. Louis, connecting at St. Louis with trains and river boats for KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Also, connects at Indianapolis for Jeffersonville, Louisville, Madison and Peru.

SECOND TRAIN.

Leaves Columbus at 2:45 p. m., on the arrival of Trains from Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Arrives at Indianapolis at 11:30 p. m.

This Train connects at Milford for Mechanicsburgh and Springfield; at Urbana with trains north on S. D. & C. R. R. for Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. At Piqua with trains for Sidney, Lima, Delphos, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and at Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette, Chicago, Terre Haute, &c., and St. Louis.

WAY FREIGHT.

Leaving Columbus at 6:40 a. m., will carry a Passenger Train for the Accommodation of Way Travel.

☞ Be sure to see that your Tickets read VIA THE COLUMBUS & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. LINE, and see that you do not have Tickets sold you by other and longer Routes.

☞ Tickets for all Western Routes for sale at all the Principal Rail Road Stations in the East.

H. WALKUP, General Ticket Agent.
W. F. SLATER, Superintendent.

Columbus, Ohio May 16, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!

A Democratic Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.,

By J. Birney Marshall,

At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that to the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a publication devoted truly and solely to their interests, uninfluenced by personal ambition or the desire of gain, will be acceptable, I have established in the city of Columbus, THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the details of political, telegraphic news and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor in every home.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will inculcate Democratic truths, and its columns shall be characterized by frankness and honesty; its statement relied on for their unvarying veracity. Nor shall it be used for cliques or factions, and constantly pursue the object for which it is established, that of preventing the misdirection of public opinion, and contributing all in its power to the perpetuity of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the union of the Democratic Party, and make every effort to heal schism, or dissension, which will support every Democratic measure with all the ability it can bring to the duty, [illegible] the Democracy and not a false one, [illegible] which it will support the present Administration, in all that is good. [illegible] In the party, THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will be the best interests of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the presents the name of the Presidency in 1860, and have every first choice of the Democrats, as the Party and the consistent with duty to the Democratic Party and the country to promote his nomination and election.

This Prospectus cannot be expected to enter into minute detail, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. Relying confidently on the Democracy of Ohio, I respectfully offer the following

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year..............................$2.00
[illegible]

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

Columbus, March 22, 1859.

N. B.—Our Friends, [illegible] who will not only be recommended, [illegible] giving this Prospectus a few insertions in their papers.

State Library

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859. NUMBER 16.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SIDNEY MARSHALL ... Editor

TERMS ... $1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion ... [illegible]

[illegible]

One fourth of a column per year ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... $10.00

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor," included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union;

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain [illegible] nent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large. [illegible]

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 6th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in the Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the resumption of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States finally established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States by a constant increase of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretensions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of a confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizens a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, [illegible] right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability, and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; declaring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the permanent interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to the masses of voters at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order, to unite with us in rebuking the wasteful, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what must otherwise inevitably) conflict of [illegible] violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State, a conflict of the most disastrous character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calamitous, in all events, to bring the name of [illegible]

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, in speaking of the popularity of Mr. Douglas, says:

"In Maine and Vermont, although the doctrines of his letter were partially recognised, the Convention failed to elect Douglas men to the Charleston Convention. He has no party in New York, is weak in Ohio, and doubtless could not carry his own State of Illinois in a Presidential campaign."

The Cincinnati [illegible], a paper utterly opposed to Douglas and in favor of a Slave code, says the delegates from Vermont and Maine are favorable to Douglas. Such is undoubtedly the fact. The Pennsylvanian admits that the "doctrines of his letter were partially recognized." This is but half the truth. They were *entirely* recognised. It will be news in Ohio that Mr Douglas is "weak in this State." He is overwhelmingly strong with the Democratic masses. But little is said of any other Presidential candidate in Ohio. His nomination is looked upon as a fixed fact.

As to Illinois, after his re-election to the Senate last year, it is useless to talk about his being unpopular there, for nobody will believe it. He will carry Illinois for President by twenty thousand majority.—*Cin. Enq.*

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND THE MARRIAGE OF HIS NEPHEW.—JAMES BUCHANAN HENRY, Esq., whose marriage with the daughter of Col. Ni[illegible] [illegible] we announced [illegible] is a native of Pennsylvania, [illegible] surviving [illegible] of a sister of Mr. Buchanan. "Occasional," of Forney's Press, in [illegible]

This is an affair of the [illegible]. The lady is beautiful and accomplished, though not reputed to be wealthy, which latter fact, it is whispered, has aroused the opposition of the uncle (J. B.) who, it is reported, will not therefore be present at the nuptial ceremony. If the whole truth were fully disclosed, it would show that it was the independence of character displayed by Mr. Henry, in reference to this and other matters, that prompted him to abandon the post of private secretary of the President, and commence the practice of his profession in New York. It is notorious that the tyranny and [illegible] of Mr. Buchanan to members of his Cabinet, have become well nigh insupportable.

The London *Illustrated Times* says that on Monday, July 25, Judge Haliburton made his maiden speech in Parliament. When he arose, the house was hushed to silence in a moment; but his speech was not a success, and it is clear now that Mr. Haliburton, [illegible] writer as he is, is no orator.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ex-President Pierce, who is now in England, means to return home in the Fall.

Fitzgerald, known to all sporting men in and out of England, died at Dover lately in the [illegible] year of his age.

The New York *Tribune* says that John Mitchell is not going to Europe, but that he is bound for Africa for a cargo of negroes.

A correspondent of the Charleston *News* says that Capt. De Riviere is keeping a hotel in New York.

Mr. Hamilton, for twenty years U. S. Consul at Montevideo, died at [illegible], Va., on the 9th inst.

It is stated that the Grand Jury of Boston have decided to find no bill in the [illegible] (Dorchester Bay) assault case.

Andrew W. Barner committed suicide in Pocahontas county, Va., on the 15th inst., by cutting his throat. He was afflicted with pulmonary consumption.

A grant of five thousand francs has been made by the French government to Felicien David as a reward for his opera of "Herculaneum."

Governor Wise has granted a pardon to Robert Bristow, the young man who killed a [illegible] named Goggery, in Centreville, King and Queen county, Va., about a year ago.

Daniel Silvernail, well known, for several years at Niagara Falls as a guide, railroad and steamboat agent, died on Tuesday after a protracted illness.

In the vicinity of Boston on Tuesday night, the thermometer was down to 40°. On Wednesday white frost was visible.

The diminution of the State debt of Pennsylvania progresses steadily at the rate of about one million dollars per annum.

Henry Ravenel, President of the Union Bank of Charleston, S. C., died last week at the Virginia Springs.

We understand that the former directors of the Northern Railroad, intend to sue the New York *Times* for libel. The aggregate damages foot up $300,000. Quite an item.

The public debt of the Canadian government, since the union of the two provinces, has risen from six millions of dollars to sixty.

Letters from many parts of Pennsylvania seem to indicate that Cameron will be presented, with great strength, as the Democratic Presidential candidate of that State.

Among the instances of a vigorous old age, that of Miss Catherine Sedgwick stands conspicuous. Although seventy years old, she [illegible]

Mr. Ten Broeck was not the only person upon whom fortune smiled at the Goodwood races. His friends backed Starke freely, and bagged $25,000 for their enterprise.

The Republicans of Washington county on Monday nominated Elisha Trimble, Townsend Goss, and Daniel Van Vorhis, for representatives.

A homeopathic college is to be established at St. Louis. It will be opened on the first day of next October.

Adam [illegible] years of age, son of J. D. Black, was drowned at [illegible], Indiana, on Monday.

Mr. George W. Crocker, President of the Bank of North America, died at Boston on the 14th inst.

Mrs. Harrison, the venerable widow of President Harrison, was very ill at her residence at North Bend, on Saturday.

The State of South Carolina is taking a census, and in seventeen parishes there is a decrease of 2,000 whites since 1855, while the blacks have largely increased.

Gen. Scott writes to Gov. Banks, that bodily infirmity will prevent his being present at the State Encampment of the Massachusetts Militia at Concord.

The annual fair under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, the third of the series, will take place this year at Philadelphia on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of September.

The Supreme Court of New York on Friday granted a divorce to William B. Coan from his wife, Ada L. Coan. The lady is well known in Philadelphia, as a spiritual medium.

The amount realized by the Book Trade Sale in Boston, is about $600,000. The prices last week did not come up to the general expectation of those who made consignments.

Margaret [illegible], a pretty white girl, 18 years of age, attempted to commit suicide by drowning at New London, one night last week, because her father would not permit her to marry a Portuguese negro. She was rescued.

Texas advices to the 6th inst. state that the yellow fever was epidemic at Brownsville, and that troops were organizing in Northern Mexico.

A meeting of the citizens of [illegible] county, Mo., was held a few days since, and resolutions passed, declaring that no Abolition paper should be published in the county.

The orchards in Bucks county, Penna., says the Doylestown *Intelligencer*, are laden this year with a heavier crop of apples than has been seen before for several years.

There is a serious drought in Maine. The Bath *Times* says water is so scarce that some people refuse to dilute their liquor with it.

The Republicans of Erie county held their Convention on the 12th, and nominated Charles B. [illegible], of Milan, for Representative.

The Brookville, (Ind.) Post-office was robbed again on Saturday night last, making the fourth time within eighteen months. The thieves got nothing but a check for $2,000, which will do them no good.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., August 16, says, a terrible gale has prevailed in the Northumberland Straits, causing numerous wrecks. It is said that fifty lives have been lost.

The Dutch General [illegible], who was lately condemned to death for poisoning his mistress, has had his sentence commuted by the King to twenty years' imprisonment. He is, however, upwards of eighty years of age.

It is stated in a medical journal that the Duke of Northumberland has just sent a thousand bottles of old sherry, thirty years in bottle, to the Westminster hospital, for the use of the patients.

A woman named Crawford was murdered on Wednesday, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by her son-in-law, Roberts Toms. The culprit was afterward beaten to death by his indignant neighbors.

A man in Auburn has invented a "new governor valve," said to regulate the momentum with great accuracy. The Syracuse *Journal* suggests that the inventor should send one to Gov. Wise.

At an American political meeting at Baltimore, on Tuesday night, some difficulty occurred, when a lad named Donohoe was shot in the arm and head. His wounds are not considered fatal.

Mons. De Lave, the rival of Blondin, successfully crossed the Genesee Falls, N. Y., on a tight-rope on Tuesday afternoon. A concourse of from eighteen to twenty thousand people witnessed the performance.

Senator Benjamin writes from London, that if the relations between France and England continue friendly, he entertains little doubt of negotiating the Tehuantepec loan of $1,500,000. The project is regarded with favor by foreign capitalists.

A letter from West Point, Lowndes county, Mississippi, of the 1st inst., states, "the corn and cotton crops in this and the adjoining counties are extraordinary; in fact, superior to any crops ever produced before."

Of the heads of departments at Washington only three are present at their posts—namely, Secretaries Cass, Toucey and Holt. The health of the Secretary of War is said to be improving.

The Troy *Daily Times* asserts that another bridge on the Northern Railroad, not far above the point where the recent terrible disaster occurred is so rotten as to render travel over it exceedingly dangerous.

Prince Jerome Napoleon, the French Emperor's uncle, is said to be suffering severely from gout which appears to threaten the stomach. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde were in constant attendance on their father.

Sheriff Jones, of Kansas, and E. Herbert of California, have, with Lieut. Mowry, bought the *Arizonian*, published at Tucson, and will run it under the democratic flag.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, late Minister to Russia, is on his way home, having left Liverpool in the *Canada* on the 13th August. His friends in Hartford are preparing to welcome him home with a public display.

Hon. [illegible], a prominent politician of Michigan, and Speaker of the Assembly of that State in 1847, died at Marquette, Lake Superior, on the [illegible], of hemorrhage of the lungs.

A foreign correspondent of the London *Press* says: "A gentleman who has just arrived from Italy asserts that he saw the people in Nice drag the bust of the Emperor through the kennels of the town."

Mr. Joseph Minor, a constable of Kimball township, St. Clair county, Michigan, in attempting to arrest a counterfeiter on the 15th, was fatally stabbed by the villain, who then made his escape.

W. A. C. Lawrence, Speaker of the last House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and M. D. Whitman, have been nominated as candidates for the Assembly, by the Dauphin County Republican Convention, which met at Harrisburg on Tuesday.

A boy of 14, in Norwalk, Ohio, having been reproved by his father, for misconduct, loaded a pistol and placing it against his body discharged the contents, inflicting a mortal wound. The boy said he did it to spite his father.

An Oregon City correspondent almost confirms the report of the election of the Republican candidate for Congress. The gains on the Republican ticket had been so large as to scarcely leave room to doubt a victory for the Opposition.

The wife of Sherman Booth, of Milwaukee, recently tried for the seduction of a girl of fifteen, has commenced an action for divorce. The parties are on good terms notwithstanding, reside in the same house, and walk out together, arm in arm.

The Rev. H. Brewson, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., has undertaken to prepare a complete list of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates engaged in the regular service in the war of 1812, with a view of petitioning Congress for pensions.

Mrs. Cordelia L. Smalley, a prominent woman, died on Sunday at the Bergen Heights Water Cure at Hoboken, N. Y., of which institution she was resident physician. Mrs. Smalley was a native of Buffalo, but had resided for many years in Ohio.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says that a drachm of Sulphuric acid mixed with a pint of whisky, and taken in gills four times a day, will completely eradicate the disposition to the intemperate use of ardent spirits, by exciting a disgust to all spirituous liquors.

A patent has recently been issued for an improvement in Locomotive Engines. It is the magnetising of the driving wheels, thereby causing seventy-five per cent. additional adhesion to the iron track, thus enabling a light engine of seventeen tons weight to perform the work of a heavy engine of thirty tons.

The scientific world of Paris has recently been delighted at the production of a live hippopotamus by the large female hippopotamus in the Jardin des Plantes. The period of gestation was observed to be fourteen months. The little hip. is dead.

Mr. Luce, one of the family of vocalists, while on his way to Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., to arrange for a concert, was forcibly ejected from a car of the Morris and Essex Railroad company at the Jersey City Station. He has just prosecuted the company.

The Wabash, (Ind.) *Intelligencer* says there will be more wheat to sell in that county this year than ever before, and full as much corn as in any former year. The wheat will average, taking the whole county together, some fifteen bushels to the acre, and there is no "green work" in the statement.

Judge Daly, of New York, in the course of his decision "in the matter of John Snook for a change of name," remarked that the name of Washington was originally "Wessyngton," which signifies "a person dwelling on the meadow land which is washed by the sea."

Lieutenant Stanford, whose death on board the United States revenue cutter Harriet Lane, was mentioned a few days ago, is now believed to have fallen a victim to the culpability of a dentist filling his teeth with an arsenic preparation for the purpose of killing the nerve. A rigid investigation it is said will be had.

An accident occurred at New London, Conn., on Saturday, at the performance of Dan Rice's famous company. The vast tent was crowded, a portion of the seats, occupied by about six thousand persons, gave way and fell with a crash to the ground. Fortunately, no one was injured but a little boy, who had his leg broken. Dan immediately presented the boy's parents with fifty dollars.

Several druggists in Richmond, Ind., have been fined for violating the liquor law, where they had sold small quantities of brandy in vials, only for medical purposes, as they supposed. The law, it is said, makes no provision for such cases, and unless a prescription accompanies each order, the druggist lays himself liable to the "pains and penalties" prescribed for offenders.

It appears that the Reform School at Westboro, Mass., which was destroyed by fire on Saturday, was kindled by some of the boys of the institution. A boy named Daniel Creedan, who has been arrested, has made a confession, which implicates himself and others.

One lady is reported to have given a dinner at Saratoga, to twenty friends, which cost $400, and a New York banker paid $760 for twenty-eight persons. A southerner, however, surpassed that, he having paid $1,400 for one dinner—the largest private dinner ever given at that fashionable resort.

At Boston, on Tuesday, a respectable young woman was brutally outraged on Haverhill street, by J. A. Hamilton, the keeper of a saloon. Her screams brought the police to the spot, the door was broken open, and Hamilton arrested, with two of his associates. The woman was nearly killed.

A letter from Honolulu of June 17th, says the eruption of the volcano is still active. A party who left San Francisco touched the lava streams at several points, roasting their pigs and chickens over its glowing fissures. They speak of one cataract of lava as indescribably beautiful and grand. It was sixty feet high, and about the same in width.

David Nuckolls, of Tuskegee, Ala., died from the effects of a pistol shot received while arguing politics. The affair created intense excitement, involving [illegible] party feelings.

A Paris correspondent says of Napoleon, that he is by race an Italian, by birth a Dutchman, by school education a German, by military education a Swiss, by political studies an Englishman, and by his crown he is a Frenchman.

During a late debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Bright incidentally mentioned the fact that, sometime since he and Mr. Cobden had each a legacy of £1,500 left by a person they had never seen, as some compensation for their efforts to [illegible]

Two Indians were recently arrested at Yreka, California, for attempting an outrage on Miss McEwen. A party of men released them from jail and conducted them to the outskirts of the village, where a volley of bullets was fired upon them. One fell dead on the spot. The other ran off, mortally wounded, and his body was found the next day.

The Illinois Central Committee, charged with the investigation of the frauds upon the State Treasury, reported progress. Their labors have not been completed, owing to the difficulty of attaining definite evidence. The history of the canal fraud remains in the dark, and the theft of papers from Gov. Matteson's box is unexplained.

The annual muster of New England firemen is to take place the present year at Manchester, N. H., on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September. The first two days will be devoted exclusively to companies from abroad for the trial for prizes, which amount to $900. The prizes are five in number, and are as follows: First prize, $400; second, $200; third, $150; fourth, $100; fifth, $50. On the last day horse companies will contend for prizes, and at the close there will be horse trotting and pacing for purses. It is also in contemplation to offer a handsome reward to the best steam fire engine whose merits shall be determined by trial.

The Hudson River Railroad Company has added six more coal burning locomotives to the road during the last four months. The whole number now in use on this road is thirty-one. The burning of coal reduces the current expenses of a locomotive forty-four per cent.—an item that adds largely to the profits.

There died recently at Guanabacoa, Cuba, a wealthy Creole planter named Francisco de la O'Garcia, who is said to have left about $4,000,000. He was the intimate friend of Narciso Lopez, and was arrested during the Pinto troubles. He gave freely of his wealth to aid the cause of Cuban independence, and has bequeathed $100,000 to establish schools at Matanzas, and for other charities.

A dispatch from La Crosse, Wis., of the 10th, says "Yesterday, Postmaster Wm. Dennison, one of our leading citizens, in company with a friend, were out fishing, 20 miles from the city, when they were attacked by a party of Germans, and so badly beaten that Dennison's recovery is doubtful. The trouble arose from the Germans disputing their right to fish in that vicinity. The citizens were much excited and threatened to lynch the Germans."

The city of Columbia, South Carolina, recently passed an ordinance in regard to bread. The bakers did not relish it, and so resolved to nullify it, by stopping the supply of that staff of life. But, as flour is cheap in South Carolina, the people threw themselves on their reserved rights, and brought into fashion the old family ovens. The result is, the bakers are defeated and left without customers.

We reported by telegraph the discovery of attempts at forging quartermaster's checks in Salt Lake City. The intention was to send a Mormon named Brewer to California with half a million dollars in checks, there to put them into circulation. Brewer is in the hands of the United States Marshal.

A letter from [illegible], states that a young lady said to have been enticed into a Toronto nunnery, declares that she entered the Convent of her own free will, intending to take the veil, but having become disgusted with life in a nunnery, left the premises. She is now at Saratoga, whence she writes this letter, addressed to her father.

There was quite an interesting family gathering at Easton, Conn., on the 15th August, to celebrate the one hundredth birth-day of Mr. Nehemiah W. Lyon. The venerable centenarian is a revolutionary pensioner, and notwithstanding his extreme old age, seems to enjoy good health. He was married at the age of seventeen, and has a son living who has reached the age of eighty-one.

A wedding took place at [illegible] Hotel in Washington, on Monday, August 15, where the groom was a wealthy widower, with six children, and the bride a pretty miss of some eighteen, who had just completed a term as governess in the house of the groom, and was on her way to join her relatives in the Green Mountain country in company with him, when on reaching Washington they concluded to get married. Having arrived here on Saturday night late, no license could be obtained until Monday, when the legal forms were gone through with as above stated.

The Pittsburg *Post*, which a short time since denounced "Old Buck" for a second heat for the Presidential stakes in 1860, is now in favor of the Little Giant. The *Post* of Saturday says:

We understand the friends of Stephen A. Douglas intend organizing a club to further the expression of public opinion in behalf of their favorite. This is all commendable and praiseworthy. The "little giant" has hosts of warm friends in this region, who will devote their best energies to secure his nomination. We are not fully posted as to the details of this movement, but if the men whom we know to be friends of Senator Douglas take hold of the movement, there can be no such word as fail.

A MIDNIGHT FUNERAL.—One of the most solemn sights for a person to witness, says the Boston *Herald*, is a funeral at midnight. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Daniel H. Haine, a member of the Chelsea City Council, died at his residence on Central avenue. The disease which caused his death was of such a nature that his body had to be interred at midnight. While the clock was striking the hour of twelve, and the people had retired to their rest from the labors of the day, with everything still and calm beneath the broad canopy of heaven, two persons entered the house of mourning and removed the remains of a brother to its final resting place in the cemetery. It was a sad and mournful sight for the widow and children of the deceased, as no friends, relations or neighbors could be present to condole with them in their hour of affliction.

NEBRASKA.—A correspondent writing from Omaha City, N. T., July 30, says, the sales of public lands are now progressing at the United States Land Office at this place. But little choice lands have as yet been bought by speculators. The claims of settlers are generally respected. Thousands of excellent lands are still in market.

The wheat crop of the territory looks very well, and corn promises a fair yield. Emigration to and from Pike's Peak still continues. A few days since, amongst a crowd of returning miners, one was pointed out to me as the man who carried the "dust" from diggings to diggings, "salting" them for Greeley's inspection.

A DEMOCRATIC JOE.—A Boston correspondent of a Republican paper, himself an intense Republican, speaking of the next Presidential nomination, says: "The very delicate job of constructing a platform for the republican party, which shall accommodate John Bell and Wm. H. Seward, Carl Schurz and Gov. Banks, Tom Corwin and Charles Sumner, Eli Thayer and Joshua R. Giddings, will require great attention."

A [illegible] Down the River [illegible] Would:

Woodman! spare those votes,
[illegible]

DANGEROUS RIDE.—The evening train from Chicago on Tuesday evening last, while stopping at Toledo, discovered a lad about eight years old sitting quietly on the trucks under the cars, where he had rode twenty-five miles, between wheels, without harm. He said his father lived near there, and it was the only chance he had getting home. While everybody was in wonder at the exploit, which [illegible] the boy [illegible]—*Toledo* [illegible] *Republican*.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

It is estimated that about 10,000 persons visited a camp meeting in the neighborhood of Winchester, Preble county, on Sunday last.

Ira P. Gouger, of Bronson, Huron Co., and a Miss Pierce, were thrown from a wagon on the 11th, and badly injured. The horses ran away, and the wagon struck a telegraph pole, and made a perfect wreck.

The Republicans of Huron county have nominated Rev. R. McCune and Alexander McPherson for Representatives.

Joseph [illegible], an old citizen of Wooster, died a few days since. He was one of the first sheriffs of Wayne county.

The Republicans of Knox co. have nominated for Representative Mr. Wm. R. Cox, and in the same district, for Senator, Mr. William Bonar, of Knox.

The barn of Mr. James [illegible], within two miles and a half of Bellefontaine, Logan county, with its contents, a large lot of wheat threshed and ready for market, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday of last week—loss, $1,400.

The Findlay *Jeffersonian* says, that two gentlemen found an infant child dead and partially devoured by hogs, near the line of Hancock and Wyandott counties, on Thursday of last week. When discovered, a hog had the child in its mouth, and had already eaten off one hand.

Deputy Marshal Hackett, of Ravenna, arrested two men on Friday in Steubenville for making bogus coin. Over half a peck of bogus half dollars were found in their possession, as well as a quantity of counterfeiting implements. The coin is described as being very nearly perfect in appearance and weight.—*Cleveland* [illegible]

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 18.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., passed here bound for New York. Her advices are two days later.

The Peace Conference at Zurich is to resume the 8th inst.

The following are the details of the Asia's advices:

The steamer Vigo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th.

In Parliament a bill creating a naval reserve of 20,000 men was progressing.

Count Callaredo, the Austrian, M. De [illegible], the Sardinian, and De Bourgeney, the French representatives to the Peace Conference, had either reached Zurich or were *en route* for the meeting on the eighth.

The English Parliament had passed all navy and army estimates and were expected to adjourn on the 13th.

Volunteers for the 30,000 naval reserve are to enter for five years and will be to the navy what militia are to the army.

The steamer Great Eastern will be delivered up by the contractors in complete condition on the 8th August.

The bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The disarming of the French navy was progressing. The 160,000,000 francs unexpended of the late loan is to be devoted to internal improvements.

The Paris Bourse was firm and rentes had advanced to 69f 95c.

ITALY.—It is reported that an attempt had been made to poison Garibaldi.

It was said that France is intriguing to restore the Grand Dukes.

Naples has decided to admit breadstuffs free of duty.

AUSTRIA.—It was reported that Baron De Bach, the Austrian minister of the Interior, had tendered his resignation, the acceptance of which was refused by the Emperor.

INDIA.—The Calcutta mail of the 5th of July had been telegraphed. The European troops were accepting their discharges in large numbers.

The mutineers at Berhampore had returned to duty except 40 of the leaders who will be court martialed.

The papers received by the steamer furnish the following details of news:

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, on the 5th inst., the Marquis of Normanby gave notice of his intention to put a question as to the terms of peace which were under discussion prior to the treaty of Villa Franca.

The Earl of Granville announced that the Government intended to adhere to the principles on which the national system of education in Ireland had hitherto been conducted.

The threatening strike in the building trade in London daily becomes more serious, and it was feared that on the day the Asia sailed there would be 40,000 operatives in the trade unemployed. A great number of meetings had been held in Hyde Park, and a determination evinced to abide by the nine hour movement. The employers had likewise held a meeting, and resolved to resist the demands.

FRANCE.—It is stated that the French Government had definitely resolved to employ in works of public utility, the one hundred and fifty millions francs which remains unexpended of the late loan.

The Paris Bourse had been generally firm and animated. On the 5th there was considerable buoyancy and the market closed at an advance of ⅛.

AUSTRIA.—A ministerial crisis is said to have been impending owing to conflicting opinions on the question of reform.

A denial is given to the statement in *Le Nord* of the pretended interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia at Villa Franca.

The Vienna *Gazette* contains the ordinance revoking the restrictions which were imposed on commerce on account of the war, the introduction to the export of horses and mules is however maintained.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester advices are favorable, the market for goods closing quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—Richardson & Spence quote weather favorable for the crops and the market closes with a declining tendency. Flour dull but steady. Wheat very dull.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 6th—Noon.—Breadstuffs close dull. Provisions are also dull. Wheat has declined 2@3d. Corn is easier, but quotations unchanged for European; mixed and yellow at 5s 6d@6s 1d. White 7s @7s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Aug. 5.—The market is dull. Beef heavy, but there is an improved feeling, and holders are pressing on the market; quotations are 2s 6d lower. Pork dull and quotations nominal; bacon dull but steady. Lard steady and [illegible]; sales at 54s@55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Potashes steady at 27@27s 6d pearls steady at 29s 6d. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet.

LONDON MARKET.—Messrs. Baring quote breadstuffs very dull and quotations barely maintained. Welsh iron rails steady at £6 5s. Sugar heavy. Rice quiet. American securities are unchanged. State stocks in good demand.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, August 5.—The money market is decidedly stringent but closes active. Consols closed 95½. The bullion in the bank of England has decreased £132,000.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Friday morning.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following: A deputation of Venetians presented an address to the French Minister at Turin, intended for the Emperor, and in which was contained a protestation on the part of the provinces of Venetia, against the direct and indirect domination of Austria in that part of Italy. The Minister, we are informed, accepted the document, but said not a word in reply.

The *Patrie* says, according to a letter from Florence, it is supposed that Garibaldi would take command of the Tuscan army. The same journal further states the Emperor Napoleon will visit the camp at Chalons.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says it is expected that the *Moniteur* will, in a day or two, publish a note in reference to the French conference which will confirm [illegible] pacific disposition of the Government.

SARDINIA.—M. De [illegible], of Piedmont, has arrived at Zurich. The official journal of Lombardy denies the report published by certain papers as to the object of the mission of Count Reiset, and states that the French diplomatic agent has received such instructions from his government as are favorable to the wishes of Italy.

The [illegible] have not been of a political character. In the Duchy of Modena the great concourse of electors have inscribed their votes.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.—The *Daily News* publishes, for the first time, a translation of the convention concluded between the Papal Government and Austrian General commanding the army of occupation at Bologna, in 1850. The army maintenance of the Pope's authority was not only committed to the Austrian Generals, but the highest judicial powers were attributed to him. To the tender mercies of the Haynaus were left the trial and sentence of men charged with political offences of every degree.

Farini, the dictator of Modena, in a second proclamation, says, "Let the conjured followers of the foreigners menace us, and I shall resolutely employ all the means at my disposal to defend the national defense."

The presidency of the proposed conference is a fruitful topic of discussion in the continental journals. The *Siecle* declares itself opposed to the assumption of that office by the Pope. Nothing, it thinks, can be gained by according any advantage of elevation or dignity to the papal power.

A correspondent to the *Chronicle* gives the following as the substance of the answer of his Holiness to the Emperor Napoleon's proposition:

"Pius IX. thanks the Emperor of the French for the interest which he unceasingly displays for the Holy See, and the person of the Pope. He regards it as an instance of the Emperor's filial devotion to the proposition relative to the honorable presidency of a confederation or Italian league, and he would not refuse that post without having the most ample information respecting the engagements which would result from it, and the relations which would exist between the various Italian Sovereigns. When he has procured such information he will be able to see whether Catholic interests permit him to accept it, and in that case the pacification of Italy and the return of its rebellious provinces will naturally have to precede the establishment of that confederation and of the honorary presidency."

The Austrian *Gazette* states that Cardinal Antonelli has presented a scheme of an Italian confederation, consisting of a sort of Mutual Assurance Association of the Italian Governments, destined to replace the Austrian protectorate. The object of the confederation is declared to be to control revolution, wherever it may show itself, and to fortify the Governments in such a way that they may annihilate all revolutionary proceedings.

It is proposed that each State taking part in the confederation shall have a representative at Rome deputed to the Holy Father, and all the envoys united shall form the Federal Diet, which shall be charged to watch over the security of the territory of the Confederation, by fixing the military contingent and the forces of the garrisons of the federal fortresses, and which shall also discuss the territorial changes and treaties which may be concluded between the members of the confederation in so far as these treaties shall concern the general interest.

The Pope has condemned to death seven of the inhabitants of Perugia, for participation in the disorders which took place in that city on the 14th of June. The accused, however, have been judged by default, and it is most unlikely they will be found when wanting.

There is, it appears, to be a French occupation of Italy, temporary according to present declarations, but the fortunes of war may transform it to permanency.

The Belgian *Independent* says that besides the troops of the division Trochel, charged with the occupation of Parma and Modena, the division [illegible] is to proceed to Rome, and division Ulrich to Milan. France is thus to keep 50,000 men in the Peninsula. Austria on its side appears disposed to maintain its army on a respectable footing in Venetia.

The *Journal De Frankfort* affirms that in consequence of the complications which prevail in Italy the Emperor has resolved only to withdraw from Venetia the fourth battalion of 33 regiments of infantry, so that the forces assembled in that country will be diminished by only 25,000 men.

The *Liverpool Times* says: A very remarkable circumstance is now exciting some attention in Germany, and it will shortly excite a still greater amount of interest in the United States. Every one knows the immense number of German emigrants who find their way to the Union. Most of them, it is needless to state, in a condition far removed from affluence; but however poor they may be when they leave home, they generally return to their native country in after years in very comfortable circumstances.

As their lot is cast amongst Republicans, and as they wish to have a voice in the making of the laws which govern them, these German emigrants become in the majority of cases naturalized Americans. It seems that a native of Hanover, who stands in this position, has recently returned to the country of his birth, was draughted into the militia and compelled to do military service. He refused, pleaded the laws of his adopted country, and applied for protection to the American consul. The American Government has taken up the subject warmly, and has peremptorily demanded his release. It has done more than this. It has caused similar requisitions to be made upon the other German Governments, who are made to understand that American citizens cannot be called upon to submit to the dictates of arbitrary rule.

The German powers, however distasteful as it may be to them, will give way, and they will respect the rights of those German-Americans who return from the far west with a handsome amount of dollars, with which to pass the evening of their days in their native country. It is a remarkable fact that there is no great power in the world with so small an army and navy as the United States, and yet which makes itself more feared and respected abroad.

There is no prospect of a settlement of the differences between the builders and their men. Above 300 of the largest builders have joined the Defence Association, and probably the 40,000 men they employ will be discharged on Saturday, unless they agree to the conditions now laid down. Both parties are confident of victory. The masters anticipate abundant labor from the provinces, which the men say they cannot get.

The operatives, on the other hand, expect general support from all the trades throughout the Kingdom, and boast that they can remain on strikes for six weeks upon their own resources, without calling for assistance from their own or from other societies. The Gas companies' strike has ceased.

INDIA.—The French Consul at Aden has been murdered, while transacting business on the opposite coast.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, on the 3d inst., and Queenstown on the 4th, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this evening, too late to dispatch her mails and newspaper packages to the South.

A brief summary of her advices has been already published, having been obtained off Cape Race.

The following dispatch, which was received at Queenstown on the moment of her departure, furnishes advices one day later than those brought by the Vanderbilt.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Telegrams from Paris say the French Adriatic squadron had returned to Toulon. Troops from Italy were arriving at Marseilles. The funeral rites over the French and Sardinian soldiers who fell in the cause of Italy were performed at Turin on the 3d.

A dispatch from Bologna says, the Sardinian Commissioner, the Marquis D. Azeglio, had issued a proclamation announcing his recall, and recommending the people to remain tranquil, and promising, in the name of Victor Emanuel, to endeavor to obtain the concurrence of the European governments for accomplishing their just and reasonable wishes.

The minister had convoked the National Assembly. Perfect order prevails.

The threatened strike in the building trade at London was becoming serious. A meeting of several thousand workmen was held at Hyde Park, and speeches were made of an uncompromising character.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A. Titus, wholesale grocer, has absconded. His liabilities amount to $100,000.

The steamers Arizona and Indianola, from Brazos have arrived, with $900,000 in specie, and advices from Brownsville to the 4th inst. An epidemic fever was prevailing. Troops were organizing in northern Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—Leavenworth City voted to-day to loan its credit for $100,000 for a railroad to Fort Riley, if sufficient subscriptions are guaranteed to justify the immediate prosecution of the work.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The extensive machine, blacksmiths and sawing shops of the Capital Extension Works were destroyed by a fire which commenced about half past three o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to have been accidental. The buildings were comparatively of little value, but the machinery contained in them were very expensive, including the lathe for turning the immense stone columns for the public building, powerful engines and tools. A large quantity of costly marble, finished and unfinished, has also been destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from [illegible] to $60,000. There was no insurance upon any portion of it.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Leavenworth dates by the Denver City Express to the 8th inst. arrived this morning. A nugget weighing fifty six pennyweights was taken from the Nevada gulch. Rich diggings were discovered at the head waters of the Bayou Salado. Extravagant reports continued from Colorado. A newspaper issued in Mountain city, states that the convention sitting at Auraria had adjourned, having formed a state constitution; the features are not given. The boundaries are in the latitude of 37° to 43° longitude. The vote on the division stood one hundred and two to ten. As to the propriety of the State organization the convention voted to submit the question of territorial or state organization at the same time.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The agents of the four trunk lines have agreed upon an advanced freight schedule to take effect to-day. The advance is on 1st and 2nd class western bound freight, on a basis of $1 26 to Cincinnati and $1 80 to St. Louis, for first class. We hear that a convention is to be held at Niagara some time this week or next, for the purpose of establishing a permanent arrangement, when the present preliminary schedule will be continued, if not further advanced.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The *Herald* to-day published a list in detail of all messages sent over the Atlantic Cable during the few weeks it was in working order. The list fills seven columns. That journal foots up as follows, four hundred messages, containing forty-three hundred and fifty-nine words, or 23,220 letters.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Letters from Juarez, for the Constitutional government, just received here, allude with great satisfaction to the favor with which the decree for the nationalization of Church property was everywhere received, even in the city of Mexico.

The visit of Capt. Oldham, commander of her Majesty's naval forces, to the President, is mentioned with gratification, as on that occasion he took pleasure in announcing that by order of the British Government he would not enforce the measures heretofore contemplated for the redress of complaints, nor do anything to embarrass the administration.

Gen. De Vollado, at San Luis Potosi, has, it is supposed, about 5,000 troops under his command, preparing to march on the city of Mexico. Arms and ammunition are constantly being received by the Liberals.

Senor Mata, who had just returned from New York, has concluded a contract for munitions of war, which will, without unnecessary delay, be forwarded to Mexico.

Mr. Whitehead, who was banished from Mexico, where he resided for many years, will soon return to England in behalf of the British bondholders, and will exert himself to satisfy all their claims, the Church property being the basis for the transaction, and by which it is thought millions of dollars will be [illegible] the benefit of the Constitutional Government.

It is not expected that Lerdo will make any pecuniary engagements in New York, but will merely take preliminary steps to [illegible] be submitted to his government for consideration.

His contemplated visit to [illegible] and Secretary Cass, with a view to have a full and free talk on Mexican affairs, will doubtless have the effect of facilitating the negotiations of a treaty satisfactory to both governments. Otway, the British Minister, was at the last accounts in Mexico, the dispatches for his recall, not having been received. There is [illegible] information in this city as justifies the assertion that the vacancy thus occasioned will be filled by a successor friendly to the Juarez government.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The statement of Mr. Seward as published in to-day's *Herald* contains an interesting fact connected with the working of the Atlantic Cable. It appears that the sum of $250,000 was saved by the British Government by being able to inform the Canadian authorities that two regiments of Canadian troops which had been ordered to England, were not needed. The expenses attending their shipment were thus saved. This fact [illegible] be sufficient to [illegible] the doubts of skeptics.

[illegible], Aug. 16.—The grand military encampment at [illegible], excites unusual interest. Fourteen volunteer companies from this and adjoining counties are in camp. [illegible] The encampment is under the command of Brigadier Gen. Wegley. It will continue till Friday.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—The Memphis overland mail of the 13th has arrived. A [illegible] occurred at [illegible] City. Loss [illegible].

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Ontario grain elevator owned by Fred'k D. [illegible], was entirely destroyed by fire this morning, with the exception of the engine building. The warehouse contained 36,000 bushels of Chicago spring wheat and corn. The loss is estimated at $130,000, which is insured mostly in New York Insurance Companies. A Canadian schooner, the Mary, which was lying at the warehouse wharf, was also badly damaged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A one-mile race in harness between Flora Temple and Princess for a purse of $1,000, which came off yesterday over the Empire course, the former won two straight heats. Time, [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Secretary [illegible] on appeal to him has decided that under the tariff of 1857, [illegible] are liable to a duty of 15 per cent. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The barque Tho. Dallett, which sailed from Porto Cabello on the 1st inst., brings letters and papers of that date, from which we learn that Gen. Falcon, heading the revolutionary party, was a few miles below Porto Cabello with [illegible] men and having joined with the forces of General [illegible], was preparing to make an assault upon the place, which is well barricaded and supported by 900 government troops and the national [illegible]. The two main streets of the city are protected by six pieces of artillery, and [illegible] the revolutionary party should succeed [illegible] be after some hard fighting. The government vessels never started out to prevent his landing until after he was safe ashore. One of Falcon's vessels was taken, and the other was beaten to pieces. Since landing, General Falcon has had free communication with his friends in Porto Bello. A plan for his entrance had been fixed, but the arrest of some of his accomplices prevented the treachery from being carried out.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Advices from Leavenworth state that the Democratic territorial convention at Topeka, yesterday, nominated G. W. Johnson for Congress.

The sales of the Government mules at Utah was completed. They brought very high prices.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the *Republican* says that the Salt Lake mail reached Atchison yesterday.

Captain Hooper, formerly Secretary of the territory, was nominated for Congress, also Bernhisel.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 16.—Hon. Daniel E. Sickles and lady are at present stopping at Saving Rock watering place near New Haven.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 16.—Mons. Blondin crossed the river on his rope yesterday with a man on his back. During the performance a row occurred and a man 60 years of age was thrown over the river bank and killed. The deceased's name was Caldwell.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—Since the published declaration of Mr. Buchanan that he is not in the field for the next Presidency, the editor of the Buffalo *Republic* says: "The denial is true in one sense. Mr. Buchanan is not a candidate, but expects to get the nomination," and within ten days he is said, adding: "The Democratic party is lost, unless it nominates me at Charleston, for no other man can be elected but me." The editor says that if any office holder wishes to test the fact, let him make himself very busy, for about three days, in favor of any other man. This is a simple experiment, will not some of our own federal officials, for the sake of settling a great public question just try it?

A DISTINGUISHED EDITOR AT WASHINGTON.—A special Washington dispatch, August 17, to the *New York Herald*, says:

Banks, of Virginia, formerly of the South Side Democrat, but now editing the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, is here, rapidly electioneering for Douglas, and for printing jobbery in general, under the next administration. He is an accomplished button-hole bargainer for government pickings, a veteran lobbyer, though but a boy in appearance, and derives some consideration from his association with [illegible] to oust Wendell during the last session of Congress.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, author of "Home, Sweet Home," is buried at Tunis. The following lines are inscribed on his tomb:

Sure when thy gentle spirit fled
To realms beyond the azure dome,
With arms outstretched, God's angels said,
"Welcome to Heaven's Home, Sweet Home."

The deaf-mutes of Boston and vicinity are moving for an application to the Massachusetts Legislature for the establishment of a Deaf and Dumb Asylum in that state. The only institution of the kind now available for the deaf mutes of New England is the Asylum at Hartford.

Wesley E. Fisher, who was to be executed at Ottawa, Illinois, on the 17th inst., has been granted a respite of four weeks by the Governor, at the request of Judge Caton. The case was before the Judge on appeal and he desired longer time to investigate it.

"Joe, why were you out so late last night?"

"It wasn't so very late—only a quarter of twelve."

"How dare you sit there and tell me that lie? I was awake when you came, and looked at my watch—it was three o'clock."

"Well, isn't three a quarter of 12?"

State Library

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL, Editor.

TERMS — $1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

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We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion ... $1.00
Each additional insertion ... [illegible]
One square 3 months ... [illegible]
" 6 " ... [illegible]
" 12 " ... [illegible]
One fourth of a column per year ... 15.00
" half " ... [illegible]
" column ... 100.00

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... $10.00.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850; "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion: The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain [illegible] nent protection the great outlet through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1858.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 6th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and one union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those scenes which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant source of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretensions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, [illegible] of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the faithful execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; declaring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the permanent interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in State Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well tried principles, nevertheless appeal to the people of this State at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union, according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of [illegible].

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, in speaking of the popularity of Mr. Douglas, says:

"In Maine and Vermont, although the doctrines of his letter were partially recognized, the Convention failed to elect Douglas men to the Charleston Convention. He has no party in New York, is weak in Ohio, and doubtless could not carry his own State of Illinois in a Presidential campaign."

The Commercial (of Ill.) Statesman, a paper utterly opposed to Douglas and in favor of a Slave code, says the delegates from Vermont and Maine are favorable to Douglas. Such is undoubtedly the fact. The Pennsylvanian admits that the "doctrines of his letter were partially recognized." This is not half the truth. They were entirely recognized. It will be news in Ohio that Mr. Douglas is "weak in this State." He is overwhelmingly strong with the Democratic masses. But little is said of any other Presidential candidate in Ohio. His nomination is looked upon as a fixed fact.

As to Illinois, after his re-election to the Senate last year, it is useless to talk about his being unpopular there, for nobody will believe it. He will carry Illinois for President by twenty thousand majority.—Cin. Enq.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND THE MARRIAGE OF HIS NEPHEW.—James Buchanan Henry, Esq., whose marriage with the daughter of Col. N[illegible], of Annapolis, Md., we announced last week, is a native of Pennsylvania, and the only surviving descendant of a sister of Mr. Buchanan. "Occasional," of Forney's Press, in [illegible]

This is a point of the heart. The lady is beautiful and accomplished, though not reputed to be wealthy; which latter fact, it is whispered, has excited the opposition of the uncle (J. B.) who, it is reported, will not therefore be present at the nuptial ceremony. If the whole truth were fully known, it would show that it was the independence of character displayed by Mr. Henry, in reference to this and other matters, that prompted him to abandon the post of private secretary of the President, and commence the practice of his profession in New York. It is notorious that the tyranny and hauteur of Mr. Buchanan to members of his Cabinet, have become well nigh insupportable.

The London Illustrated Times says that on Monday, July 25, Judge Haliburton made his maiden speech in Parliament. When he arose, the house was hushed to silence in a moment; but his speech was not a success, and it is clear now that Mr. Haliburton, racy writer as he is, is no orator.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Ex-President Pierce, who is now in England, proposes to return home in the Fall.

Tattersall, known to all sporting men in and out of England, died at Dover lately in the 78th year of his age.

The New York Tribune says that John Mitchell is not going to Europe, but that he is bound for Africa for a cargo of negroes.

A correspondent of the Charleston News says that Capt. De Riviere is keeping a hotel in New York.

Mr. Hamilton, for twenty years U. S. Consul at Montevideo, died at Warrenton, Va., on the 9th inst.

It is stated that the Grand Jury of Boston have decided to find no bill in the Heenan (Benicia Boy) assault case.

Andrew W. Barnes committed suicide in Pocahontas county, Va., on the 15th inst., by cutting his throat. He was afflicted with pulmonary consumption.

A grant of five thousand francs has been made by the French government to Felicien David as a reward for his opera of "Herculaneum."

Governor Wise has granted a pardon to Robert Bristow, the young man who killed a schoolmaster named Gogerty, in Centreville, King and Queen county, Va., about a year ago.

Daniel Silvernail, well known for several years at Niagara Falls as a guide, railroad and steamboat agent, died on Tuesday after a protracted illness.

In the vicinity of Boston on Tuesday night, the thermometer was down to 46°. On Wednesday white frost was visible.

The diminution of the State debt of Pennsylvania progresses steadily at the rate of about one million dollars per annum.

Henry Ravenel, President of the Union Bank of Charleston, S. C., died last week at the Virginia Springs.

We understand that the former directors of the Northern Railroad intend to sue the New York Times for libel. The aggregate damages foot up $200,000. Quite an item.

The public debt of the Canadian government, since the union of the two provinces, has risen from six millions of dollars to sixty.

Letters from many parts of Pennsylvania seem to indicate that Cameron will be presented, with great strength, as the Democratic Presidential candidate of that State.

Among the instances of a vigorous old age, that of Miss Catherine Sedgwick stands conspicuous. Although seventy years old, she has produced [illegible] novels.

Mr. Ten Broeck was not the only person upon whom fortune smiled at the Goodwood races. His friends backed Starke freely, and bagged $50,000 for their enterprise.

The Republicans of Washington county on Monday nominated Elisha Trimble, Townsend Gore, and Daniel Van Voorhis, for representatives.

A homeopathic college is to be established at St. Louis. It will be opened on the first day of next October.

A lad, thirteen years of age, son of J. D. Bisch, was drowned at Vernon, Indiana, on Monday.

Mr. George W. Crockett, President of the Bank of North America, died at Boston on the 14th inst.

Mrs. Harrison, the venerable widow of President Harrison, was very ill at her residence at North Bend, on Saturday.

The State of South Carolina is taking a census, and in seventeen parishes there is a decrease of 6,000 whites since 1855, while the blacks have largely increased.

Gov. Scott writes to Gov. Banks, that bodily infirmity will prevent his being present at the State Encampment of the Massachusetts Militia at Concord.

The annual fair under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, the 7th of the series, will take place this year at Philadelphia on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of September.

The Supreme Court of New York on Friday granted a divorce to William B. Coan from his wife, Ada L. Coan. The lady is well known in Philadelphia as a spiritual medium.

The amount realized by the Book Trade Sale in Boston, is about $40,000. The prices last week did not come up to the general expectation of those who made consignments.

Margaret Kenion, a pretty white girl, 16 years of age, attempted to commit suicide by drowning at New London, one night last week, because her father would not permit her to marry a Portugese negro. She was rescued.

Texas advices to the 4th inst. state that the yellow fever was epidemic at Brownsville, and that troops were organizing in Northern Mexico.

A meeting of the citizens of Rockingham county, Me., was held a few days since, and resolutions passed, declaring that no Abolition paper should be published in the county.

The orchards in Bucks county, Penna., says the Doylestown Intelligencer, are laden this year with a heavier crop of apples than has been seen before for several years.

There is a serious drought in Maine. The Bath Times says water is so scarce that some people refuse to dilute their liquor with it.

The Republicans of Erie county held their Convention on the 13th, and nominated Charles B. Choate, of Milan, for Representative.

The Brookville, (Ind.) Post-office was robbed again on Saturday night last, making the fourth time within eighteen months. The thieves got nothing but a check for $3,000, which will do them no good.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., August 16, says, a terrible gale has prevailed in the Northumberland Straits, causing numerous wrecks. It is said that fifty lives have been lost.

The Dutch General Gunckel, who was lately condemned to death for poisoning his mistress, has had his sentence commuted by the King to twenty years' imprisonment. He is, however, upwards of eighty years of age.

It is stated in a medical journal that the Duke of Northumberland has just sent a thousand bottles of old sherry, thirty years in bottle, to the Westminster hospital, for the use of the patients.

A woman named Crawford was murdered on Wednesday, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by her son-in-law, Roberts Tufts. The culprit was afterward beaten to death by his indignant neighbors.

A man in Auburn has invented a "new governor valve," said to regulate the momentum with great accuracy. The Syracuse Journal suggests that the inventor should send one to Gov. Wise.

At an American political meeting at Baltimore, on Tuesday night, some difficulty occurred, when a lad named Donohoe was shot in the arm and head. His wounds are not considered fatal.

Mons. De Lave, the rival of Blondin, successfully crossed the Genesee Falls, N. Y., on a tight rope on Tuesday afternoon. A concourse of from eighteen to twenty thousand people witnessed the performance.

Senator Benjamin writes from London, that if the relations between France and England continue friendly, he entertains little doubt of negotiating the Tehuantepec loan of $1,500,000. The project is regarded with favor by foreign capitalists.

A letter from West Point, Lowndes county, Mississippi, of the 1st inst., states, "the corn and cotton crops in this and the adjoining counties are extraordinary; in fact, superior to any crops ever produced before."

Of the heads of Departments at Washington only three are present at their posts—namely, Secretaries Cass, Toucey and Holt. The health of the Secretary of War is said to be improving.

The Troy Daily Times asserts that another bridge on the Northern Railroad, not far above the point where the recent terrible disaster occurred is so rotten as to render travel over it exceedingly dangerous.

Prince Jerome Napoleon, the French Emperor's uncle, is said to be suffering severely from gout, which appears to threaten the stomach. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde were in constant attendance on their father.

Sheriff Jones, of Kansas, and F. Herbert of California, have, with Lieut. Mowry, bought the Arizonian, published at Tucson, and will run it under the democratic flag.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut, late Minister to Russia, is on his way home, having left Liverpool in the Canada on the 13th August. His friends in Hartford are preparing to welcome him home with a public display.

Hon. A. S. Bascom(?), a prominent politician of Michigan, and Speaker of the Assembly of that State in 1857, died at Marquette, Lake Superior, on the 4th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs.

A foreign correspondent of the London Times says: "A gentleman who has just arrived from Nice assures that he saw the people in Nice drag the bust of the Emperor through the kennels of the town."

Mr. Joseph Miner, a constable of Kimball township, St. Clair county, Michigan, in attempting to arrest a counterfeiter on the 15th, was fatally stabbed by the villain, who then made his escape.

W. A. C. Lawrence, Speaker of the last House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and M. D. Whitman, have been nominated as candidates for the Assembly, by the Dauphin County Republican Convention, which met at Harrisburg on Tuesday.

A boy of 16, in Norwalk, Conn., having been reproved by his father, for misconduct, loaded a pistol and placing it against his body discharged the contents, inflicting a mortal wound. The boy said he did it to spite his father.

An Oregon City correspondent [illegible] confirms the report of the election of the Republican candidate for Congress. The gains on the Republican ticket had been so large as to scarcely leave room to doubt a victory for the Opposition.

The wife of Sherman Booth, of Milwaukee, recently tried for the seduction of a girl of fifteen, has commenced an action for divorce. The parties are on good terms, notwithstanding, reside in the same house, and walk out together, arm in arm.

The Rev. B. Brewson(?), of Rhinebeck, N. Y., has undertaken to prepare a complete list of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates engaged in the regular service in the war of 1812, with a view of petitioning Congress for pensions.

Mrs. Cordelia L. Smalley, a prominent woman, died on Sunday at the Bergen Heights Water Cure at Hoboken, N. Y., of which institution she was resident physician. Mrs. Smalley was a native of Buffalo, but had resided for many years in Ohio.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that a drachm of Sulphuric acid mixed with a pint of whisky, and taken in gills four times a day, will completely eradicate the disposition to the intemperate use of ardent spirits, by exciting a disgust to all spirituous liquors.

A patent has recently been issued for an improvement in Locomotive Engines. It is the magnetising of the driving wheels, thereby causing seventy-five per cent. additional adhesion to the iron track; thus enabling a light engine of seventeen tons weight to perform the work of a heavy engine of thirty tons.

The scientific world of Paris has recently been delighted at the production of a little hippopotamus by the large female hippopotamus in the Jardin des Plantes. The period of gestation was observed to be [illegible] months. The little hip. is dead.

Mr. Luce, one of the family of vocalists, while on his way to Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., to arrange for a concert, was forcibly ejected from a car of the Morris and Essex Railroad company at the Jersey City Station. He has just prosecuted the company.

The Wabash, (Ind.) Intelligencer, says there will be more wheat to sell in that county this year than ever before, and full as much corn as in any former year. The wheat will average, taking the whole county together, near fifteen bushels to the acre, and there is no "guess work" in the statement.

Judge Daly, of New York, in the course of his decision in the matter of John Snook for a change of name, remarked that the name of Washington was originally "Wassyngton," which signifies "a person dwelling on the meadow land where a creek runs from the sea."

Lieutenant Stanford, whose death on board the United States revenue cutter Harriet Lane, was mentioned a few days ago, is now believed to have fallen a victim to the culpability of a dentist filling his teeth with an arsenic preparation for the purpose of killing the nerve. A rigid investigation, it is said, will be had.

An accident occurred at New London, Conn., on Saturday, at the performance of Dan Rice's famous company. The vast tent was crowded, a portion of the seats, occupied by about six thousand persons, gave way and fell with a crash to the ground. Fortunately, no one was injured but a little boy, who had his leg broken. Dan immediately presented the boy's parents with fifty dollars.

Several druggists in Richmond, Ind., have been fined for violating the liquor law, where they had sold small quantities of brandy in vials, only for medical purposes, as they supposed. The law, it is said, makes no provision for such cases, and unless a prescription accompanies each order, the druggist lays himself liable to the "pains and penalties" prescribed for offenders.

It appears that the Reform School at Westboro, Mass., which was destroyed by fire on Saturday, was kindled by some of the boys of the institution. A boy named Daniel Creedan, who has been arrested, has made a confession, which implicates himself and others.

One lady is reported to have given a dinner at Saratoga, to twenty friends, which cost $400, and a New York banker paid $750 for twenty-eight persons. A southerner, however, surpassed that, he having paid $1,400 for one dinner—the largest private dinner ever given at that fashionable resort.

At Boston, on Tuesday, a respectable young woman was shamefully outraged on Haverhill street, by J. A. Hamilton, the keeper of a saloon. Her screams brought the police to the spot, the door was broken open, and Hamilton arrested, with two of his associates. The woman was nearly killed.

A letter from Honolulu of June 17th, says the eruption of the volcano is still active. A party who left San Francisco touched there, have streams at several points, roasting their pigs and chickens over its glowing fissures. They speak of one cataract of lava as indescribably beautiful and grand. It was sixty feet high, [illegible].

David Hamilton, of [illegible], Ind., died from the effects of a pistol shot received while arguing politics. The affair created intense excitement, involving bitter party feelings.

A Paris correspondent says of Napoleon, that he is by race an Italian, by birth a Dutchman, by school education a German, by military education a Swiss, by political studies an Englishman, and by his crown he is a Frenchman.

During a late debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Bright incidentally mentioned the fact that sometime since he and Mr. Cobden had each a legacy of £1,500 left by a person they had never seen, as some compensation for their efforts in [illegible] war.

Two Indians were recently arrested at Yreka, California, for attempting an outrage on Miss McEwen. A party of men released them from jail and conducted them to the outskirts of the village, where a volley of bullets was fired upon them; one fell dead on the spot. The other ran off, mortally wounded, and his body was found the next day.

The Illinois Central Committee, charged with the investigation of the frauds upon the State Treasury, reported progress. Their labors have not been completed, owing to the difficulty of attaining definite evidence. The history of the canal fraud remains in the dark, and the theft of papers from Gov. [illegible] box is unexplained.

The annual muster of New England Firemen is to take place the present year at Manchester, N. H., on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of September. The first two days will be devoted exclusively to companies from abroad for trial for prizes, which amount to $900. The prizes are five in number, and are as follows: First prize, $400; second, $200; third, $150; fourth, $100; fifth, $50. On the last day home companies will contend for prizes, and to close there will be horse trotting and pacing for purses. It is also in contemplation to offer a handsome reward to the best steam fire engine whose merits shall be determined by trial.

The Hudson River Railroad Company has added six more coal burning locomotives to the road during the last four months. The whole number now in use on this road is thirty-one. The burning of coal reduces the current expenses of a locomotive fully five per cent.—an item that adds largely to the profits.

There died recently at Guanabacoa, Cuba, a wealthy Creole planter named Francisco de la O'Garcia, who is said to have left about $6,000,000. He was the intimate friend of Narciso Lopez, and was arrested during the Pinto troubles. He gave freely of his wealth to aid the cause of Cuban independence, and had bequeathed $100,000 to establish schools at Matanzas, and for other charities.

A dispatch from La Crosse, Wis., of the 10th, says: "Yesterday, Postmaster Wm. Dennison, one of our leading citizens, in company with a friend, were trout fishing, 12 miles from the city, when they were attacked by a party of Germans, and so badly beaten that Dennison's recovery is doubtful. The trouble arose from the Germans disputing their right to fish in that vicinity. The citizens were much excited and threatened to lynch the Germans."

The city of Columbia, South Carolina, recently passed an ordinance in regard to bread. The bakers did not relish it, and so resolved on nullifying it, by stopping the supply of that staff of life. But, as flour is cheap in South Carolina, the people threw themselves on their reserved rights, and brought into fashion the old family ovens. The result is, the bakers are defeated and left without customers.

We reported by telegraph the discovery of attempts at forging quartermaster's checks in Salt Lake City. The intention was to send a Mormon named Brewer to California with half a million dollars in checks, there to put them into circulation. Brewer is in the hands of the United States Marshal.

A letter from Miss Elizabeth Starr, the young lady said to have been enticed into a Toronto nunnery, declares that she entered the Convent of her own free will, intending to take the veil, but having become disgusted with life in a nunnery, left the premises. She is now at Saratoga, whence she writes this letter, addressed to her father.

There was quite an interesting family gathering at Easton, Conn., on the 15th August, to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of Mr. Nehemiah W. Lyon. The venerable centenarian is a revolutionary pensioner, and notwithstanding his extreme old age, seems to enjoy good health. He was married at the age of seventeen, and has a son living who has reached the age of eighty-one.

A wedding took place at Brown's Hotel in Washington, on Monday, August 16, where the groom was a wealthy widower, with six children, and the bride a pretty miss of sweet eighteen, who had just completed a term as governess in the house of the groom, and was on her way to join her relatives in the Green Mountain country in company with him, when on reaching Washington they concluded to get married. As they arrived here on Saturday night late, no license could be obtained until Monday, when the legal forms were gone through with as above stated.

The Pittsburg Post, which a short time since nominated "Old Buck" for a second heat for the Presidential stakes in 1860, is now in favor of the Little Giant. The Post is [illegible].

We understand the friends of Stephen A. Douglas intend organizing a club to further the expression of public opinion in behalf of their favorite. This is all commendable and praiseworthy. The "little giant" has hosts of warm friends in this region, who will devote their best energies to secure his nomination. We are not fully posted as to the details of this movement, but if the men whom we know to be friends of Senator Douglas take hold of the movement, there can be no such word as fail.

A MIDNIGHT FUNERAL.—One of the most solemn sights for a person to witness, says the Boston Herald, is a funeral at midnight. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Daniel H. Maine, a member of the Chelsea City Council, died at his residence on Central avenue. The disease which caused his death was of such a nature that his body had to be interred at midnight. While the clock was striking the hour of twelve, and the people had retired to their rest from the labors of the day, with everything still and calm beneath the starry canopy of heaven, two persons entered the house of mourning and removed the remains of a brother to its final resting place in the cemetery. It was a sad and mournful sight for the widow and children of the deceased, as no friends, relations or neighbors could be present to condole with them in their hour of affliction.

NEBRASKA.—A correspondent writing from Omaha City, N. T., July 30, says, the sales of public lands are now progressing at the United States Land Office at this place. But little choice lands have as yet been bought by speculators. The claims of settlers are generally respected. Thousands of excellent lands are still in market.

The wheat crop of the territory looks very well, and corn promises a fair yield. Emigration to and from Pike's Peak still continues. A few days since, amongst a crowd of returning miners, one was pointed out to me as the man who carried the dust from diggings to diggings, "salting" them for Greeley's inspection.

A DESPERATE JOB.—A Boston correspondent of a Republican paper, himself an intense Republican, speaking of the next Presidential nomination, says: "The very delicate job of constructing a platform for the republican party, which shall accommodate John Bell and Wm. H. Seward, Carl Schurz and Gov. Banks, Tom Corwin and Charles Sumner, Eli Thayer and Joshua R. Giddings, will require great attention."

A Pleasant [illegible] Would:

[illegible]

[illegible] BOY.—The evening train east from Chicago on Tuesday evening last, while stopping at [illegible], discovered a lad about eight years old sitting quietly on the brakes, under the cars, where he had rode twenty-five miles, between wheels, without harm. He said his father lived near there, and it was the only chance he had getting home. While everybody was in wonder at the exploit, which equalled Blondin, the boy came up smiling.—Valparaiso, Ind., Republican.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

—It is estimated that about 10,000 persons visited a camp meeting in the neighborhood of Winchester, Preble county, on Sunday last.

—Mr. F. Cooper, of Bronson, Huron Co., and a Miss Place, were thrown from a wagon on the 11th, and badly injured. The horses ran away, and the wagon struck a telegraph pole, and made a perfect wreck.

—The Republicans of Huron county have nominated Rev. B. McCune and Alexander McPherson for Representatives.

—Joseph Reikdell, an old citizen of Wooster, died a few days since. He was one of the first sheriffs of Wayne county.

—The Republicans of Knox co. have nominated for Representative Mr. Wm. B. Cox; and in the same district, for Senator, Mr. William [illegible], of Knox.

—The barn of Mr. [illegible], within two miles and a half of Bellefontaine, Logan county, with its contents, a large lot of wheat threshed and ready for market, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday of last week—loss, $1,600.

—The Findlay Jeffersonian says, that two gentlemen found an infant child dead and partially devoured by hogs, near the line of Hancock and Wyandot counties, on Thursday of last week. When discovered, a hog had the hand in his mouth, and had already eaten off one hand.

—Deputy Marshal Hackett, of Ravenna, arrested two men on Friday in Steubenville for making bogus coin. Over half a peck of bogus half dollars were found in their possession, as well as a quantity of counterfeiting implements. The coin is described as being very nearly perfect in appearance and weight.—Cleveland Herald.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FATHER POINT, Aug. 18.—The steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., passed here bound for New York. Her advices are two days later.

The Peace Conference at Zurich is to meet on the 8th inst.

The following are the details of the Asia's advices:

The steamer Vigo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 6th.

In Parliament a bill creating a naval reserve of 30,000 men was progressing.

Count Collaredo, the Austrian, M. De Lambura(?), the Sardinian, and De Bourqueney, the French representatives to the Peace Conference, had either reached Zurich or were en route for the meeting on the eighth.

The English Parliament had passed all navy and army estimates and was expected to adjourn on the 13th.

Volunteers for the 30,000 naval reserve are to enter for five years and will be to the navy what militia are to the army.

The steamer Great Eastern will be delivered up by the contractors in complete condition on the 8th August.

The bank of France has reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

The disarming of the French navy was progressing. The 160,000,000 francs unexpended of the late loan is to be devoted to internal improvements.

The Paris Bourse was firm and rentes had advanced to 69f90c.

ITALY.—It is reported that an attempt had been made to poison Garibaldi.

It was said that France is intriguing to restore the Grand Dukes.

Naples has decided to abide [illegible].

AUSTRIA.—It was reported that Baron De Bach, the Austrian minister of the Interior, had tendered his resignation, the acceptance of which was refused by the Emperor.

INDIA.—The Calcutta mail of the 5th of July had been telegraphed. The European troops were accepting their discharges in large numbers.

The mutineers at [illegible] had returned to duty except 40 of the leaders who will be court martialed.

The papers received by the Asia contain the following details of news:

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords, on the 5th inst., the Marquis of Normanby gave notice of his intention to put a question as to the terms of peace which were under discussion prior to the treaty of Villa Franca.

The Earl of Granville announced that the Government intended to adhere to the principle on which the national system of education in Ireland had hitherto been conducted.

The threatening strike in the building trade in London daily becomes more serious, and it was found that on the day the Asia sailed there would be 40,000 operatives in the trade unemployed. A great number of meetings had been held in Hyde Park, and a determination evinced to abide by the nine hour movement. The employers had likewise held a meeting, and resolved to resist the demands.

FRANCE.—It is stated that the French Government had definitely resolved to employ in works of public utility, the one hundred and fifty millions francs which remains unexpended of the late loan.

The Paris Bourse had been generally firm and animated. On the 5th there was considerable buoyancy and the market closed at an advance of ½.

AUSTRIA.—A ministerial crisis is said to have been impending owing to conflicting opinions on the question of reform.

A denial is given to the statement in Le Nord of the pretended interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia at Villa Franca.

The Vienna Gazette contains the ordinances revoking the restrictions which were imposed on commerce on account of the war, the interdiction to the export of horses and mules is however maintained.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester advices are favorable, the market for goods closing quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.—Richardson & Spence quote weather favorable for the crops and the market closes with a declining tendency. Flour dull but steady. Wheat very dull.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 6th—Noon.—Breadstuffs close dull. Provisions are also dull. Wheat has declined 3@3d. Corn is easier, but quotations unchanged for European; mixed and yellow at 5s 6d@6s 1d. White 7s @7s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Aug. 5.—The market is dull. Beef heavy, but there is an improved feeling, and holders are pressing on the market; quotations are 2s 6d lower. Pork dull and quotations nominal; bacon dull but steady. Lard steady and in more demand; sales at 54s@56s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Potashes steady at 27@27s 6d pearls steady at 28s 6d. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet.

LONDON MARKET.—Messrs. Baring quote breadstuffs very dull and quotations barely maintained. Welsh iron rails steady at £6 5s. Sugar heavy. Rice quiet. American securities are unchanged. State stocks in good demand.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, August 6.—The money market is decidedly stringent but closes active. Consols closed 95½. The bullion in the bank of England has decreased £132,000.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Friday morning.—The Moniteur of this morning contains the following: A deputation of Venetians presented an address to the French Minister at Turin, intended for the Emperor, and in which was contained a protestation on the part of the provinces of Venetia, against the direct and indirect domination of Austria in that part of Italy. The Minister, we are informed, accepted the document, but said not a word in reply.

The Patrie says, according to a letter from Florence, it is supposed that Garibaldi would take command of the Tuscan army. The same journal further states the Emperor Napoleon will visit the camp at Chalons.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says it is expected that the Moniteur will, in a day or two, publish a note in reference to the French conference which will confirm assurance of pacific disposition of the Government.

SARDINIA.—M. De Simbrois, of Piedmont, has arrived at Zurich. The official journal of Lombardy denies the report published by certain papers as to the object of the mission of Count Reiset, and states that the French diplomatic agent has received such instructions from his government as are favorable to the wishes of Italy.

The disturbances at Cremona have not been of a political character. In the Duchy of Modena the great concourse of electors have inscribed their votes.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.—The Daily News publishes, for the first time, a translation of the convention concluded between the Papal Government and Austrian General commanding the army of occupation at Bologna, in 1850. The army maintenance of the Pope's authority was not only committed to the Austrian Generals, but the highest judicial powers were attributed to him. To the tender mercies of the Haynaus were left the trial and sentence of men charged with political offenses of every degree.

Farina, the dictator of Modena, in a second proclamation, says, "Let the confused followers of the foreigners menace us, and I shall resolutely employ all the means at my disposal to defend the national defense."

The presidency of the proposed conference is a fruitful topic of discussion in the continental journals. The Suisse declares itself opposed to the assumption of that office by the Pope. Nothing, it thinks, can be gained by accepting any advantage of elevation or dignity to the papal power.

A correspondent to the Univers gives the following as the substance of the answer of his Holiness to the Emperor Napoleon's proposition:

"Pius IX. thanks the Emperor of the French for the interest which he unceasingly displays for the Holy See, and the person of the Pope. He regards it as an instance of the Emperor's filial devotion to the proposition relative to the honorable presidency of a confederation or Italian league, and he would not refuse that post without having the most ample information respecting the engagements which would result from it, and the relations which would exist between the various Italian Sovereigns. When he has procured such information he will be able to see whether Catholic interests permit him to accept it; and in that case the pacification of Italy and the return of its rebellious provinces will naturally have to precede the establishment of that confederation and of the honorary presidency."

The Austrian Gazette states that Cardinal Antonelli has presented a scheme of an Italian confederation, consisting of a sort of Mutual Assurance Association of the Italian Governments, destined to replace the Austrian protectorate. The object of the confederation is declared to be to control revolution wherever it may show itself, and to fortify the Governments in such a way that they may annihilate all revolutionary proceedings.

It is proposed that each State taking part in the confederation shall have a representative at Rome deputed to the Holy Father, and all the envoys united shall form the Federal Diet, which shall be charged to watch over the security of the territory of the Confederation, by fixing the military contingent and the force of the garrisons of the federal fortresses, and which shall also discuss the territorial changes and treaties which may be concluded between the members of the confederation in so far as these treaties shall concern the general interest.

The Pope has condemned to death seven of the inhabitants of Perugia, for participation in the disorders which took place in that city on the 14th of June. The accused, however, have been judged by default, and it is most unlikely they will be found when wanting.

There is, it appears, to be a French occupation of Italy, temporary according to present declarations, but the fortunes of war may transform it to permanency.

The Belgian Independent says that besides the troops of the division Trochel, charged with the occupation of Parma and Modena, the division [illegible] is to proceed to Rome, and division Uhrich to Milan. France is thus to keep 50,000 men in the Peninsula. Austria on its side appears disposed to maintain its army on a respectable footing in Venetia.

The Journal De Frankfort affirms that in consequence of the complications which prevail in Italy the Emperor has resolved only to withdraw from Venetia the fourth battalion of 22 regiments of infantry, so that the forces assembled in that country will be diminished by only 25,000 men.

The Liverpool Times says: A very remarkable circumstance is now exciting some emotion in Germany, and it will shortly excite a still greater amount of interest in the United States. Every one knows the immense number of German emigrants who find their way to the Union. Most of them, it is needless to state, in a condition far removed from affluence; but however poor they may be when they leave home, they generally return to their native country in after years in very comfortable circumstances.

As their lot is cast amongst Republicans, and as they wish to have a voice in the making of the laws which govern them, these German emigrants become in the majority of cases naturalized Americans. It seems that a native of Hanover, who stands in this position, has recently returned to the country of his birth, was draughted into the militia and compelled to do military service. He refused, pleaded the terms of his adopted country, and applied for protection to the American consul. The American Government has taken up the subject warmly, and has peremptorily demanded his release. It has done more than this. It has caused similar requisitions to be made upon the other German Governments, who are made to understand that American citizens cannot be called upon to submit to the dictates of arbitrary rule.

The German powers, however distasteful as it may be to them, will give way, and they will respect the rights of those German-Americans who return from the far west with a handsome amount of dollars, with which to pass the evening of their days in their native country. It is a remarkable that there is no great power in the world with so small an army and navy as the United States, and yet which makes itself more feared and respected abroad.

There is no prospect of a settlement of the differences between the builders and their men. About 200 of the largest builders have joined the Defense Association, and probably the 40,000 men they employ will be discharged on Saturday, unless they agree to the conditions now laid down. Both parties are confident of victory. The masters anticipate abundant labor from the provinces, which the men say they cannot get.

The operatives, on the other hand, expect general support from all the trades throughout the Kingdom, and boast that they can remain on strikes for six weeks upon their own resources, without calling for assistance from their own or from other societies. The Gas companies' strike has ceased.

INDIA.—The French Consul at Aden has been murdered, while transacting business on the opposite coast.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW YORK, August 15.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, on the 3d inst., and Queenstown on the 4th, arrived at this port at 6 o'clock this evening, too late to dispatch her mails and newspaper packages to the South.

A brief summary of her advices has been already published, having been obtained off Cape Race.

The following dispatch, which was received at Queenstown on the moment of her departure, furnishes advices one day later than those brought by the Vanderbilt.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Telegrams from Paris say the French Adriatic squadron had returned to Toulon. Troops from Italy were arriving at Marseilles. The funeral rites over the French and Sardinian soldiers who fell in the cause of Italy were performed at Turin on the 3d.

A dispatch from Bologna says, the Sardinian Commissioner, the Marquis D. Azeglio, had issued a proclamation announcing his recall, and recommending the people to remain tranquil, and promising, in the name of Victor Emanuel, to endeavor to obtain the concurrence of the European governments for accomplishing their just and reasonable wishes.

The minister had convoked the National Assembly. Perfect order prevails.

The threatened strike in the building trade at London was becoming serious. A meeting of several thousand workmen was held at Hyde Park, and speeches were made of an uncompromising character.

NEW YORK, August 15.—A. Titus, wholesale grocer, has absconded. His liabilities amount to $100,000.

The steamers Arizona and Indianola, from Brazos have arrived, with $500,000 in specie, and advices from Brownsville to the 4th inst. An epidemic fever was prevailing. Troops were organizing in northern Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, August 15.—Leavenworth City voted to-day to loan its credit for $100,000 for a railroad to Fort Riley, if sufficient subscriptions are guaranteed to justify the immediate prosecution of the work.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The extensive machine, blacksmiths and sawing shops of the Capitol Extension Works were destroyed by a fire which commenced about half past three o'clock this morning. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to have been accidental. The buildings were comparatively of little value, but the machinery contained in them were very expensive, including the lathe for turning the immense stone columns for the public building, powerful engines and tools. A large quantity of costly marble, finished and unfinished, has also been destroyed. The loss is variously estimated at from 30 to $40,000. There was no insurance upon any portion of it.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Leavenworth dates by the Denver City Express to the 9th inst. arrived this morning. A nugget weighing fifty six pennyweights was taken from the Nevada gulch. Rich diggings were discovered at the head waters of the Bayou Salado. Extravagant reports continued from Colorado. A new paper issued in Mountain city, states that the convention sitting at Auroria had adjourned, having framed a state constitution; the features are not given. The boundaries are in the latitude of 37° to 43° longitude. The vote on the division stood one hundred and two to ten. As to the propriety of the State organization the convention voted to submit the question of territorial or state organization at the same time.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The agents of the four trunk lines have agreed upon an advanced freight schedule to take effect to-day. The advance is on 1st and 2nd class western bound freight, on a basis of $1 35 to Cincinnati and $1 60 to St. Louis, for first class. We hear that a convention is to be held at Niagara some time this week or next, for the purpose of establishing a permanent arrangement, when the present preliminary schedule will be confirmed, if not further advanced.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The Herald to-day published a list in detail of all messages sent over the Atlantic Cable during the few weeks it was in working order. The list fills seven columns. That journal foots up as follows, four hundred messages, containing forty-three hundred and fifty-nine words, or 23,220 letters.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Letters from Juarez, for the Constitutional government, just received here, allude with great satisfaction to the favor with which the decree for the nationalization of Church property was everywhere received, even in the city of Mexico.

The visit of Capt. Oldham, commander of her Majesty's naval forces, to the President, is mentioned with gratification, as on that occasion he took pleasure in announcing that by order of the British Government he would not enforce the measures heretofore contemplated for the redress of complaints, nor do anything to embarrass the administration.

Gen. De Folledo, at San Luis Potosi, has, it is supposed, about 9,000 troops under his command, preparing to march on the city of Mexico. Arms and ammunition are constantly being received by the Liberals.

Senor Mata, who had just returned from New York, has concluded a contract for munitions of war, which will, without unnecessary delay, be forwarded to Mexico.

Mr. Whitehead, who was banished from Mexico, where he resided for many years, will soon return to England in behalf of the British bondholders, and will exert himself to satisfy all their claims, the Church property being the basis for the transaction, and by which it is thought millions of dollars will be secured for the benefit of the Constitutional Government. It is not expected that Lerdo will make any pecuniary engagements in New York, [illegible] merely take preliminary steps to that end to be submitted to his government for consideration.

His contemplated visit to President Buchanan and Secretary Cass, with a view to have a full and free talk on Mexican affairs, will doubtless have the effect of facilitating the negotiations of a treaty satisfactory to both governments. Otway, the British Minister, was at the last accounts in Mexico, the dispatches for his recall not having been received. There is [illegible] information in this city to justify the assertion that the vacancy thus occasioned will be filled by a successor friendly to the Juarez government.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The statement of Mr. Seward as published in to-day's Herald contains an interesting fact connected with the working of the Atlantic Cable. It appears that the sum of $236,000 was saved by the British Government by being able to inform the Canadian authorities that two regiments of Canadian troops which had been ordered to England were not needed. The expenses attending their shipment were thus saved. This fact should be sufficient to set at rest the doubts of skeptics.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—The grand military encampment at East Liberty, near Pittsburgh excites general interest. Fourteen volunteer companies from this and adjoining counties are in camp. Others are expected. The encampment is under the command of Brigadier Gen. Wagley. It will continue till Friday.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—The Memphis overland mail [illegible] has arrived. [illegible]

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The [illegible] grain elevator owned by Fitch & Carrington, was entirely destroyed by fire [illegible] with the exception of the engine building. The warehouse contained 130,000 bushels of Chicago spring wheat and corn. The loss is estimated at $150,000, which is insured mainly in New York insurance Companies. A Canadian schooner, the Mary, which was lying at the warehouse wharf, was also badly damaged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A two-mile race in harness between Flora Temple and Princess for a purse of $1,000, came off yesterday over the Union course, the former won two straight heats. Time, 4 min. 50½ seconds, 5 min 5 seconds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—[illegible] the duty of the Department to adopt such measures as the law may suggest to put an end to this practice.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The barque [illegible], which sailed from Porto Cabello on the 1st inst., brings letters and papers of that date, from which we learn that Gen. Falcon, heading the revolutionary party, was a few miles below Porto Cabello with [illegible] men and having joined with the forces of [illegible], was preparing to make an attack upon the place, which is well barricaded and supported by 200 government troops and the national militia. The two main streets of the city are protected by six pieces of artillery, and it is said if the revolutionary party should succeed it will be after some hard fighting. The government vessels never started out to prevent his landing until after he was safe ashore. One of Falcon's vessels was taken, and the other one broken to pieces. Since landing, General Falcon had had free communication with his friends in Porto Bello. A plan for his assistance had been fixed, but the arrest of some of his accomplices prevented the treachery from being carried out.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—Advices from Leavenworth state that the Democratic territorial convention at Topeka, yesterday, nominated S. W. Johnson for Congress.

The sales of the Government mules at Utah was completed. They brought very high prices.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—A despatch to the Republican says that the Salt Lake mail reached Atchison yesterday.

Captain Hooper, formerly Secretary of the territory, was nominated for Congress, [illegible].

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 18.—Hon. Daniel E. Sickles and lady are at present stopping at Saving Rock watering place near New Haven.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 18.—Mons. Blondin crossed the river on his rope yesterday with a man on his back. During the performance a row occurred and a man 60 years of age was thrown over the river bank and killed. The deceased's name was Caldwell.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—Since the published declaration of Mr. Buchanan that he is not in the field for the next Presidency, the editor of the Buffalo Republic says: "The denial is true in one sense. Mr. Buchanan is not a candidate, but expects to get the nomination," and within ten days he so said, adding: "The Democratic party is lost, unless it nominate me at Charleston, for no other man can be elected but me." The editor says that if any office holder wishes to test the fact, let him make himself very busy, for about three days, in favor of any candidate. This is a simple experiment; will not some of our own federal officials, for the sake of settling a great public question just try it?

A CINCINNATI EDITOR AT WASHINGTON.—A special Washington dispatch, August 17, to the New York Herald, says:

Banks, of Virginia, formerly of the [illegible] Democrat, but now editing the Cincinnati Enquirer, is here, rapidly electioneering for Douglas, and for printing jobbery in general, under the next administration. He is an accomplished button-hole bargainer for government pickings, a veteran lobbyer, though but a boy in appearance, and derives some consideration from his association with [illegible] Wendell during the last session of Congress.

JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, author of "Home, Sweet Home," is buried at Tunis. The following lines are inscribed on his tomb:

Sure when thy gentle spirit fled
To realms beyond the azure dome,
With arms outstretched, God's angels said,
"Welcome to Heaven's Home, Sweet Home."

The deaf-mutes of Boston and vicinity are moving for an application to the Massachusetts Legislature for the establishment of a Deaf and Dumb Asylum in that state. The only institution of the kind now available for the deaf mutes of New England is the Asylum at Hartford.

Wesley B. Fisher, who was to be executed at Ottawa, Illinois, on the 17th inst., has been granted a respite of four weeks by the Governor, at the request of Judge Caton. The case was before the Judge on appeal and he desired longer time to investigate it.

"Joe, why were you out so late last night?"

"It wasn't so very late—only a quarter of twelve."

"How dare you sit there and tell me that lie? I was awake when you came, and looked at my watch—it was three o'clock."

"Well, isn't three a quarter of 12?"

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES W. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

Lease of the Public Works.

The Ohio State "Journal" of the 19th says:

"The State made a water-haul yesterday. The notice was given in the time prescribed, but no bids were made and no securities deposited for bidders. Several canal men were here, anxiously met to consult on the feasibility of taking a lease, but the result shows that they decided that a lease under the law was impracticable. The alternative, proposed by our neighbor, of offering a bid on personal security, and then asking the Court for a mandamus ordering the Board to let on that security, was not adopted, simply, we presume, because no responsible men could afford to take the canals on the terms specified, even without security. Thus endeth all the labors of the extra session."

The "Statesman" claims that the Board of Public Works is responsible for the failure to lease. In hunting for excuses for coming out of the little end of the horn it [illegible] ing expectations, the "Statesman" ridiculously charges that the Canal Board imposed other conditions than those of the law touching bids, and therefore the canal men would not bite.

Because the canals remain the charge of the State authorities, the Ohio "Statesman" hints at a special session of the Legislature, a calamity from which Heaven forefend the people of Ohio. A third dose of the same democratic [illegible] would finish the awfully bored and bled Buckeye State.—[Cleveland Leader.

We reproduce the above as furnishing several suggestions which should claim the attention of the community.

Even at this distant time, the traps are being laid for disposing of the Public Works. We believe they should continue in the hands of the State, and should be kept in thorough repair; for, to be useful, temporary and [illegible] with [illegible]. The idea of deriving a revenue from the canals should be abandoned. We might as well calculate on revenues from our streets and public wells. They were constructed for the benefit of the people, who had no natural avenue to commerce and trade, and [illegible] to [illegible] the most genial soil, or mines of wealth to be digged from the bowels of the earth. They have paid back their original cost more than ten fold—they still add to the revenue incidentally, and to fill them up and dispense with them altogether would be found a serious inconvenience by those who have planted their farms upon the margins and avail themselves of the constant flow of waters for all farm purposes.

They should be managed with strict economy, and in time the hostile feeling, of which demagogues have taken advantage, will wear away. In good seasons they will pay, but revenue is not to be expected, when there is nothing to ship and business of every description languishes. But surely it is not important to the State, what we have [illegible] repeated, that a private company [illegible] them and conduct them profitably. No matter what might be their mode of operation, it should not be so much a secret as to [illegible] concealed from the knowledge of those whose public duty it is to conduct the public works to the best advantage for the interests of the State.

We did not [illegible] much to inquire about the proposed leasing. We were long [illegible] the "Statesman," [illegible] which passed the Legislature, did not suit the canal contractors, who were to become the lessees and again have the public works under their control. Suppose they did not make money out of the canals themselves, is [illegible] controlling the Legislature, they might from other [illegible] make up whatever deficiency might arise from leases sustained in this. Besides, could not a convenient and willing Legislature make good such losses by freely contributing from the public revenue? It would be but fair reciprocity, for would not the Legislature themselves, or a majority of them, be indebted to this private company for their seats? We know how some young and thoughtless Democrats were caught by the glare of the false light held out, that to dispose of the canals as desired, whether by contract or lease, would inure to the lasting benefit of the Democratic party. Large promises were made of immediate benefits to accrue. Hamilton county was to be redeemed, and placed once more in her good old Democratic mother's arms and a great deal more of such nonsense was pledged. The "Statesman" was both urgent and clamorous that it was a Democratic measure to restore the contracts, though clearly shown to be inexpedient, if not unconstitutional. Prominent Democrats were abused and read out of the party, because they would not see with the eyes of interested newspapers and politicians. The contracts were not renewed. We had been opposed to their renewal in the first place, but when they had been decided unconstitutional, we were clearly of opinion that it would be fatal to the Democratic party to restore them, no matter what bargain was to be made or what great benefit was promised. Inventions return sometimes "to plague the inventors," and our Democracy could not bring itself to any such compact. Although we are partisans enough to use every legitimate appliance to secure or carry an election, we were not willing to build up in this State a third power to be [illegible] for good or bad, which might by [illegible] laborers on the canals, control the election in every uncertain county on the lines. We are opposed to secret combinations in any and every shape—they are inimical to the nature and genius of our government, and though they [illegible] the present, who can divine where they may be in the future?

Our Townstreet cotemporary, the "State Journal," which acquitted a good deal at the [illegible], and annoyed the intent and urgent "Statesman" (which did not know exactly how to take its [illegible] agile ally, who kept skipping about like a French dancing master, until the other gave up [illegible] and ill humor [illegible]) concludes its [illegible] paragraph by saying, "thus endeth all the labors of the extra session." Passing by the inelegance of the expression, whose want of grammatical symmetry would have appeared more natural in the "Statesman," we challenge its correctness in other respects. "All the labors of the extra session" were not confined to that single act, although during the session there was a respectable number of lobbyers, who were intent on getting possession of the Public Works. There were two or three other important measures proposed, and, if we mistake not, were put through. One of them deserves to be remembered. It was known as the Nigger Law, and carried out the provision of the Constitution that the elective franchise shall only be exercised by a white male citizen of the United States. We showed, in a former article, that every Republican member of the House, except Williams, of Warren, and every Republican member of the Senate, without exception, voted against the bill, which was sustained and passed by Democratic votes, not one Democrat being found against it. This law has been decided unconstitutional by two Republican Judges—Foote of Cuyahoga, and Carpenter of Lorain, and will probably come before Judges Brinkerhoff and Sutliff for ratification. So this is one of "the labors of the extra session" that is not at an end.

There were several others to which we might call the attention of the "State Journal," and may on some other occasion, but we have extended this article sufficiently already. Besides, there is a remark by the "Leader" which [illegible] the suggestion that an extra session of the Legislature may be necessary. We do not think it at all probable. When the Treasury was depleted by unscrupulous scoundrels, and the private securities placed in the public treasury as the basis of banking, had been not only tampered with, but removed,—when every indication of the Constitution pointed his duty to Gov. Chase to call an extra session of a Republican Legislature, he would not do it. About half of the July instalment on the public debt had to be provided for, and the Legislature is the only authority to make provision therefor by special appropriation. Yet Gov. Chase undertook the labors of the Legislature, and received the approbation of his party. His usurpation of powers not conferred by the Constitution was compared to some of the resolute performances of General Jackson, and he was lauded for taking the responsibility.

Since that time, however, a new lesson has been instituted, and the law known as the Sub Treasury law, upon which a good deal of labor was performed during the extra session, now withholds the power from either Governor or any other officer of State of applying any moneys to any purpose to which they shall not have been specifically appropriated. A great deal of effort was made by the Republican members to procure a quietus for some $16,000 so applied without law, and some Democrats were clearly of opinion that it ought to have been granted; but the stand was made for the purpose of putting a stop to the application of moneys without appropriation which led to the Treasury disaster from which Ohio will not with all her recuperative energy, entirely recover in many years.

Well, the only demand for an extra session, is the fact that an error was made in copying the appropriation bill for the Public Works, by which but $1,000 was allowed for one of the sub-divisions, when it should have been $41,000. Now whether the Governor thinks that the Board and the Treasurer of State can get over this clerical error, without the intervention of the Legislature, or not, he has not vouchsafed to inform us. Perhaps he will let that go with the $16,000 expended in a similar way, to be quieted by a Republican Legislature, if the State should be so unfortunate as to have one. This will be an incentive too to the Republicans to be up and doing "all along the line" for otherwise by the construction of the sub treasury law, if any of this $40,000 should be paid out, even for necessary expenditures on the public Works, it is rendered obligatory upon Democrats to hold that such payment is without law or authority and that the Treasurer of State and his sureties are personally liable. We believe from all the facts, that there will be no extra session; but if we had a Governor more scrupulously exact in going in conformity to law, we should doubtless have one.

Explanation.

The name of Stephen A. Douglas has been printed in the "Watchman" for some months as the choice of its editor for President in 1860.—Mr. Douglas was our first choice for President in 1856, and the course since that time has serv'd to enlist our sympathies still more warmly in his favor, but we cannot conceive that we should contribute anything to his nomination by the mere act of keeping his name at the head of our paper as a candidate. Besides, we expect to turn our attention more particularly, for some time, to the canvass now going on in Ohio, at the close of which we hope to celebrate a glorious victory over the common enemy. We shall then be prepared to labor with our own friends for the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, and that secured; we shall certainly celebrate the still more glorious event of wiping from the face of the earth the last vestige of Black Republicanism!—[Circleville Watchman.

We congratulate friend Kees on the decided improvement he has made in the "Watchman," which displays both tact and talent, except in hauling down the colors in the very battle-tide, which this certainly is. It is vain to talk about putting off the "labor with our own friends for the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS" until after the present canvass is over. To be sure we know Kees to be unequivocally and irrevocably "a Douglas man" until the "Little Giant" shall be President, but what time so propitious as the present to speak in unmistakable language the voice of Ohio for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS! His name is one to kindle enthusiasm. It awakens the responsive chord. It is associated with too many Democratic memories ever to fail as a watchword. When all the elements of opposition are combining here as elsewhere, against him, as the most formidable candidate for the Presidency,—in fact as the only Democratic candidate who can be elected; is it not a time to declare in his favor? Say that "his name is never heard," while this canvass progresses, except connected with obloquy and reproach; have you no word to spare in his behalf? What if every Democratic press in Ohio were to follow your example, would that improve the chances of Douglas after this canvass is over—would it improve the chances of the State ticket in this canvass itself? Let it be imagined that any combination could prevent Douglas from getting the vote of Ohio in Convention, and what would become of the State ticket? Come, be frank, and open and manly like Douglas himself. Do not fall into the miserable policy of the "Statesman" which did manage to publish Douglas's letter to Peyton, but without a word of approbation, or indeed any indication one way or another. Call you that backing your friends? You know it has been claimed, by some of the "editors" that the "Statesman" men are the best friends Douglas has in the State, and this they do not deny. Silence is said to give consent. Now, we hold that it is impossible to support Buchanan in his hostility to Douglas, or even to wink at it, and be a warm friend of Douglas. We may yield our assent to all the good we find in his administration, and touch as lightly as possible on mistakes, but for one, we cannot and will not fold our arms and see the energies of an administration which for its very existence, owes more to Mr. Douglas than to any other man living or dead, employed ruthlessly and unsparingly for his destruction.

We say that it is important to the Democracy of Ohio to sustain Mr. Douglas—to sustain him now. The fuss made by Wise shows the elements at work to defeat him. It is not so all-important that Mr. Douglas should be elected as it is that he should be the candidate of the Democratic party, because he is the only Democrat who can be elected, and if nominated he will be elected. But he stands by Democratic principles. He is not carried away after false gods. He stands in one place so that he may be counted. This it is which renders it important he should be the nominee. He stands by the platform which we all endorsed. Tear that up, and what becomes of our party? Broken and discomfited and scattered, without a head. It would sink like other factions, to be gathered no more under the same old, time-worn glorious banner which witnessed Democratic triumphs under Jefferson and Jackson. This is no time to be misled by a subtile and wily policy to hold still our voices for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—that it would be dangerous now. No, rather let us say to Douglas:

[illegible]

KENTUCKY ONCE MORE.—It is said that in the Fourth District, Chrisman's majority is 13 which, gives the Democrats 5, and the opposition 5 members of Congress.

Magoffin's majority is 9,169, all official but two counties, reliably reported.

In the Senate, Democrats 24; opposition 14; Democratic majority, 10. In the House, Democrats 59; opposition 41; Democratic majority, 18; being 28 majority on joint ballot.

The Statesman and County Commissioner.

The Statesman has with the most determined [illegible] and hostility, pursued Mr. SPARROW, (indulging in every species of vituperation and abuse,) since his appointment as Commissioner of Franklin County. It has resorted to all the artifice of which it is capable, to misrepresent him, and to place him in a false position. With one breath, it calls upon the Democracy of other counties to be harmonious, to be cordial to each other, to permit no personal differences to interfere with the "great cause," and attempts to produce division, dissatisfaction and dissention in the party in this county. Not confining itself to the truth, it resorts to every species of low and malignant cunning to subserve its purpose. The hostility to Mr. SPARROW is deep seated. It springs from hate—black, malignant hate, such as a man like MILLER can entertain. Mr. SPARROW was Postmaster, and MILLER wanted the Post-office. Through COX's aid and art he obtained it. COX was pretending all the time to be Mr. SPARROW's friend, and giving him assurances that no change would be made in the Post-office, here, when at the same time he was imploring the President to make it. Here commenced the hate entertained for Mr. SPARROW. They hate him as the vicious and depraved always hate the virtuous and elevated. They hate him because he is respected in the community for his integrity and honor. And this is the reason the *Statesman* pursues him with so much rancor, and is brought to confess that "under no circumstances could we (the *Statesman*,) have defended the appointment of Mr. SPARROW." Strong language that, after admitting his qualifications!

After using its skill in efforts to disparage Mr. SPARROW, the *Statesman* charged that he was canvassing for Commissioner on the grounds that he would use his place to increase the tax on the country property in order to diminish the tax on city property—a more paltry fabrication could not have been devised. But the *Statesman* says the idea originated in the *People's Press*, in which was given as a reason for Mr. SPARROW's appointment as Commissioner, that it was desirable to have a Commissioner from the city, that the city interests might be more carefully attended to, and the equalization of taxation be adjusted with scrupulous fairness. This paper certainly held out no such idea as that Mr. SPARROW would impose an unequal burden on country property that the city property might be comparatively exempt; it merely approved of the appointment of Mr. SPARROW, and expressed the confidence entertained that he would do exact justice in discharging the duties of his office. The county could not ask for more—the city could not with propriety yield any more. The ears of the editor of the *Statesman* must have tingled, and his face crimsoned, if there be the remnant of a blush left, when, the following note was handed him:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OHIO STATESMAN:—In your paper of this morning a person signing himself "A Democratic Farmer," says:

"That Mr. Sparrow was specially selected to take care of the interest of the City, and to equalize the assessment of real estate, by increasing the value on the farms, and reducing it on the city property, and that he is also a candidate for nomination urging his claims on that ground."

I am authorized by Judge Albery, Auditor Phillips and Recorder Cole to say that they appointed me, to the vacancy in the office of County Commissioner, for no such purpose as is alleged by your correspondent. That no such motive or consideration influenced them in making the appointment. That they would not have appointed me had they supposed me capable of any such act of official injustice.

As a member of a Board of five persons, *three of whom reside in the country*, it will be my duty, on the 6th of next month, to assist in equalizing the valuation of the real estate of the county, made by the different Township and City Assessors.

The law requires each member of the County Board of Equalization to take an oath "fairly and impartially to equalize" the value of the real estate of the county. In the discharge of my duties as a member of that Board I shall indeavor to represent the whole county. The Democratic principle is equal and exact justice to all men.

The assertion that I am "urging my claims" to a nomination on the ground that I will increase the valuation of the country property and reduce it on the city property is a very great mistake. *I have never urged my claims on any such grounds.*

The equalization of the property of the county will be completed some time before the October election. It will be subject to public inspection. I could hardly urge my claims to an election, if I should show any partiality in the discharge of my duties.

Respectfully,
August 20. THOMAS SPARROW.

☞ The Lima (Ohio) "Democrat" has an article expressing its preference for Vice-President Breckinridge as the next Democratic Presidential candidate. It thinks the nomination ought to go to the South, both as a matter of justice and policy.—[Frankfort Yeoman.

We laid aside the liberal Democratic article of friend M'Kenzie of the Lima, "National," (not Democrat,) with the intention of expressing our own views. It was entitled to a respectful consideration, as a contingency might render the nomination of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE desirable, but in the present aspect of political affairs it is not a probable event. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE is a prudent, accomplished, eloquent statesman, and most amiable gentleman,—he is a friend of Mr. DOUGLAS, and maintains the same national policy, and would be no more acceptable to the extreme Southern, than Mr. DOUGLAS himself. But would he be as acceptable to the North? If the political parties were governed by justice alone, and there were an understanding that the North and South should alternately be entitled to the chief executive officer, we know no man in the South whom we should prefer to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. But our convictions are that no man, North or South, has at this present time the hold on the affections of the people of all sections, possessed by Mr. DOUGLAS. He is identified with the great political issues subscribed to and sustained by the Democratic party. His nomination would be tantamount to an election; and his election would secure a vigorous, intelligent and patriotic administration, and peace, quiet and security to the country.

☞ Edward Foster, Esq., of Williams county, has been nominated for Senator in the 32d Senatorial District, consisting of Allen, Auglaize, Defiance, Mercer, Paulding, Van Wert and Williams.

[illegible] Distinct Races.

The Cincinnati "Gazette," in an article upon "Mexico—[illegible] social state alien to slavery without intervention," has the following striking passage:

"The revolutions or political disturbances in Mexico are—whether avowedly so or not—wars of caste. They grow out of conflicting social and civil ideas, which are the effect of the intermixture and partial amalgamation of people of different races upon the same soil—aggravated by the state of nominal political equality which obtains in that country. The most important practical question to be solved, is when they are to cease—and the most difficult also; for, numerous as they have been, it is not easy to discover that any advance has been made toward a state of permanent quietude through their assistance. During the last thirty years the Republic has enjoyed the service of presidents at the rate of something more than one per annum; without having any who was able to keep his place, much less distinguish himself by a vigorous and capable administration.

To those who have been accustomed only to witness the phenomena of societies composed of homogeneous materials, and working under the constraining influence of a stable government and a regular administration, it is difficult to conceive a state of anarchy such as exists in a country whose people are drawn from races differing widely in character, temperament and appearance, and still more widely, if possible, in their respective degrees of civilization. The representatives of cultivation and barbarism not only placed in juxtaposition, but in a condition of constrained political, and, in some sense, social equality, present contrasts of feeling, and opinion and conduct, so palpably inimical to established order upon the basis of principle, that any hope of the creation of permanent institutions, would seem to be totally out of the question."

This brings home to the Republican party the great object of their organization—the equality of the races—their natural enjoyment of political rights, and as a natural consequence their occupying the same social level.

Look at the christian(?) Anti-slavery Convention that assembled here last week, and examine the tenets it sought to inculcate. The slave-holder was denounced as worse than a murderer. The equality of human rights was distinctly asserted. The negro was held to be entitled to an equal participation in the government. It was not set forth there that the negro and white race were not homogeneous; and being incongruous, the distinction between the races should be observed. The argument of the Cincinnati "Gazette" goes to show most conclusively that Mexico is involved in inextricable difficulty, because, the proper regard was not had for caste, and the imbecility and inferior population was produced by a similar amalgamation to that which is inculcated by Republicanism. That which has given us stability as a government, and won the admiration of "the rest of mankind," has been the reluctance of the Anglo-Saxon to mingle with an inferior race, and the distinction of caste which has been so resolutely preserved.

Who would reduce this country, prospering and progressing under the blessings of its philosophical government, to the status of Mexico, divided and distracted by the conglomeration of castes, admitted by the "Gazette" to be the cause of all the commotions and dissentions which have rendered what might be one of the fairest lands on earth, a scene of anarchy and discord, of cowardly ruffianism and murder—its fields scantly cultivated—its homes without their angels—its cities the constant scenes of military despotism, of riot, of vice and debauchery?

We ask the sensible and unimpassioned, the contemplative and serious of the *Gazette's* party, to ponder well what it says of the difficulties of reducing to social equality of position, and to a political level, those who are not homogeneous, but differ as widely "in temperament, in character and appearance" as the white man and negro. It is time the inculcation of equality in the races had ceased; and we call upon the *Gazette* to put its shoulder to the wheel and turn back its own party from attempting to precipitate such a catastrophe. Just as sure as there can be no hope of 'permanent institutions' in Mexico, there can be no hope of permanent institutions, of progress and prosperity in this country, if the Republican party should prevail and their undenied effort to secure negro equality is carried out.

SCANDAL-OUS.—A depraved woman, or "one more unfortunate," who was supposed to be reputable, and whose husband is in easy circumstances in this county, was last week ascertained to have been guilty of numerous amours; and the fact was announced to the public for the gratification of that morbid appetite for scandal so prevalent here as elsewhere. One who should have more closely observed the precepts of his divine Master, employed his knowledge of the circumstances, to contribute to the newspaper readers sundry hints and insinuations calculated to throw suspicion on certain individuals, as having had some connection with the scandal. Not content with a single communication, he multiplied his hypocritical cant about public morals, while he was contributing his utmost to their injury. Did he covet to create difficulties in families, and bring misery and sorrow upon the innocent? Like many another vain fool, he flies to the newspaper to propagate scandal, and express his holy horror at the proclivity of man to sin. As a clergyman, it was his duty, if he became aware of a vicious course being carried on by acquaintances, to give information in the proper quarter, and not fly to the newspaper, which too often lends itself to those "sensation" articles, which must disgust the sensible and refined, however they may stimulate the grosser taste of the vicious and vulgar.

Since the foregoing was written and in type, we have conversed with Dr. ——, who was an attending physician of the unfortunate female, and he assured us that there was no question of her periodical, if not confirmed insanity, which explains much that would otherwise appear very mysterious in her conduct. This of itself should stay the assassin-hands that would strike dagger after dagger into reputation, and keep society on the rack.

☞ Our agreeable and observant St. Louis correspondent again jots down current events in the Mound City. How can one forego the gratification of being a guest at that magnificent "Fair," which will surpass in splendor everything of the kind that has been yet invented!

Who are Democrats?

The people of Franklin county have more than once asked themselves, "Have we a Democratic organ among us?" The impossibility of the reconcilement of its [illegible], in crookeding or straightening to the line of the *Statesman*, has been, time after time, made apparent. The antecedents of the proprietors and editors are well known,—their selfishness and easy political virtue properly appreciated; but it was supposed that, placed in a high and responsible station, such as conductors of the central organ of a great party, they would sink a part of that narrow, grasping consideration of self, in the endeavor to advance especially the interest of the party. But it was a slender thread to lean on. Experience has proved the folly of any such reliance. The *Statesman*, [illegible] ed with a thousand Democratic memories, and that has crowed over almost countless Democratic victories, is found, like Saturn, gorging its own children. While it is urging concert, conciliation, unity of purpose and action in the rest of the State, and saying a great many soft and sweet things of those engaged in the same cause, it has, here at home, under the supercilious noses of its dignified editor, and his unscrupulous proprietor, done all it was possible in a newspaper to do, to stir up strife and contention and disaffection in, if not for the defeat and disgrace of the Democratic party.

A few weeks since, the law having constituted it their duty, the Auditor, Mr. Phillips, the Probate Judge, Judge Albery, and the Recorder, Mr. Cole, appointed Thomas Sparrow, Esq., County Commissioner, to fill the unexpired term of D. L. Holton, Esq., who had resigned. Since that time, Mr. Sparrow has been wantonly and most unjustifiably assailed by the *Statesman* and its *clique*, (Tom Miller, Manypenny & Co.,) not that it was not admitted that he was *qualified*, but that he was not the beloved of Sam Cox and Tom Miller, who owed him a deadly, lasting and eternal hatred—perhaps because the community knew Mr. Sparrow to be a man of integrity, and could not say, and did not believe as much of either of the others.

Since the appointment of Mr. Sparrow as County Commissioner, a position which it is universally accorded he is qualified to occupy with advantage to the community, not only has he been made the subject of attack and vituperation, but the Auditor of the county, one of the Board appointed by law to select some suitable person to fill the vacancy, has also been made the object of the most determined and malignant hatred.

One might well pause here and ask, should the people, (which they are likely to do) nominate Thomas Sparrow for Commissioner, and John Phillips for Auditor, how would the *Statesman* find itself as a Democratic organ?

The Democracy of Mr. Sparrow is represented by the *Statesman*, as tainted, because, when appointed to a place of trust he discharged his duty, and did not, as Sam Cox or Tom Miller would have done, use the position he occupied to advance himself or his party at the expense of truth and history. He was governed, as all gentlemen are, and should be, by his obligation to truth, and honesty, and that he did not sacrifice these, he has won the unmitigated, inmitigable hatred of the precious duumvirate, Miller and Cox.

☞ Mr. John King, a highly respectable farmer of Newark Township, tells us that one of the hens in his barn yard took forcible possession of a litter of young kittens and nursed them under her wings with as much tenderness as she could have exhibited for her own offspring.—She continued thus to foster them until the kittens were removed from the premises.—[Advocate.

We are astonished that the late Auditor of State should see anything marvellous in that, after the pretty sentiment of Kotzebue or Sheridan, we know not which, (not being familiar with the original German.)

"On [illegible] horse, the blood-stained vulture cleaves the storm, yet in the plumage closest to her breast, soft as the cygnet's down, nor does the murmuring ring-dove o'er her unshelled brood, sit more gently."

We presume it was not long before "the kittens were removed from the premises," else step-dame Partlet would have found it a difficult matter to appease their ravenous hunger with a simple cluck or scratching in the straw. The mystery disappears when it is related that a hen hard-pushed for a nest, "squatted" upon territory that had been previously appropriated by a cat, and in the discharge of her ovarian duty, hovered over the unconscious progeny of the cat, herself unaware of her vicarious performance.

☞ One of the Cincinnati delegation, who procured the nomination of Judge Gholson, writes to the *Commercial* that, in urging his nomination and effecting it, assurances were given that the votes of the Hamilton county delegation of thirty-one, would be given to Judge Gholson *or* to Judge Swan! And the writer denies that it was pledged that Gholson is an Abolitionist, at the same time declaring that "it makes but little difference to the Republicans of Ohio what Joshua R. Giddings thinks was the prevailing motive in the nomination for Judgeship." What does Joshua think now? And what do the Western Reserves think of the Judge who did not manumit his negroes that he might become a citizen of a free State with a clear conscience?

KANSAS.—This unfortunate Territory is still before the people, but fortunately for its own population, it is not so wild as in former days. The late constitution of Kansas does not even suit Republicans. Mr. Thomas Ewing, jr., in a speech made at Lawrence, came out strongly against the new constitution. He said he favored the annexation of Southern Nebraska, and opposed the scheme of curtailing the western boundary. He also expressed his dissatisfaction with the apportionment; he thought the grouping together of counties was unfair and unjust. There is a pretty little fight in Kansas as it stands.

☞ Peter Finefrock, residing a mile and a half from Williamsport, Morrow Co., Ohio, shot himself deliberately on the 11th inst., after having written a letter in which he speaks in the most affectionate terms of his wife, and commending her to the care of his friends. The letter was found in his hat.

Christian Anti-Slavery Convention.

We do not know that the motley assembly that convened at the Congregational Church in this city during the week before last will have any very powerful influence in shaping the politics of the nation. They seem to have been brought together for a common object, which was very apparent in their proceedings,—an earnest and determined effort to render themselves supremely ridiculous. Their appeals to Heaven to soften and subdue the hearts of those who hold their fellow men in iron fetters, partook largely of the blasphemous, and appeared very much like dictating to God Almighty, who generally takes His own time to carry out His plans, nor is hastened nor delayed by the dictation or appeals of the straight-haired and saintly, no matter with what solemnity and hollow mockery the voice may be lifted in prayer and exhortation.

We remember the description "Old Bob Collins," a very eccentric Kentuckian, once gave of faith. There was a split in the Baptist Church of which his wife and daughter were members, and a good quarrel arose, when Bob entered the house of worship and led out his wife and daughter, for which he was presented by the Grand Jury for interrupting the church. He defended his own cause, and explained that "when he got down thar, they were pitching about faith like a town-ball. There was that fellow, (pointing to a very indolent and *pious* character,) talking about faith moving mountains.—Why didn't he get faith to move his log-gum, which he has wanted to move to the other part of the yard for five years, but was too lazy to do it, and there it is yet right in the way." Bob thought it was no place for his wife and daughter, where they were quarreling and fighting over their peculiar tenets, and moved them home. The Court thought he was right, and absolved him from intentional disrespect to the house of worship. The efficacy of prayer among the anti-slavery fanatics reminds us of 'that feller's' faith that couldn't move a log-gum, much less mountains. Why not tell God to change the seasons and the temperature of the zones? Why not tell Him to dry up as with a whirl-wind, and convert into an arid desert those luxuriant and fertile fields where the sugar and cotton and coffee form the staple productions? Why do they wear cotton on their backs, produced by the labor of slave hands? Why partake of coffee and sugar, both produced by slave labor? Why not "go the whole hog" at once, and not be content with empty declarations and sounding resolutions. We will take it for granted that in their proceedings these people were sincere, but it shows into what folly madness may precipitate men. What could be more untrue and unnatural than the second resolution:

2. *Resolved*, That to enslave innocent men and women, paralyzing their moral faculties, shutting out the light of truth from their understanding and compelling them to drag out an earthly existence amidst the gloom and darkness of moral death, constitutes the most aggravated violation of God's will, the most momentous crime presented to human consideration.

We say, what can be more untrue than this resolution as applied to domestic slavery in the Southern States?

It is not necessary to deprecate such demonstrations as that at the Congregational Church. They fall by their own weight, and do not disturb the equilibrium of the body politic. The intention, however, is wicked, under the show of sanctity and the observance of Christian duty.

☞ The deceptive and unscrupulous efforts of the *Statesman* were never more manifest than in this morning's issue, in which it attempts to produce the impression that the appointment of Mr. SPARROW was made for the purpose of decreasing the taxes of city property at the expense of the country. No such idea was contemplated; none such inculcated. It is a fabrication of the *Statesman*, and its correspondent "a Democratic Farmer," who is believed to be no more or less than a fat Post Office clerk. The motives which actuated him are transparent. He executed an office for his master, which the other could not do himself—at least while he could use a cat's paw. The appointment of Mr. SPARROW could not effect the rates of taxation, but as an honest, independent man, he could see that the assessments had been properly made, and that the property of one farmer or one citizen was not taxed beyond the value of that of his neighbor. What the *Statesman* and its correspondent suggest, belongs to the State Board of Equalization, and not to the County Board, who have no power in the premises. The latter is constituted to examine the assessment of taxes and correct errors in which the assessors may have fallen through ignorance, or preference or prejudice. Mr. SPARROW, as an eminently just and fair man, and of indefatigable industry, was regarded by all outside a certain upstart influence, as a most excellent and satisfactory appointment. The effort to array the country against the city is a lame and malicious attempt of the *Statesman*. We have too much respect for the people to suppose they can be misled by any such miserable subterfuge. It is an insult to their good sense.—[Post.

KANSAS AT THE SOUTH.—The *Southern Guardian*, published at the capital of South Carolina, informs its readers that Kansas "has omitted to take a census, that she has ignored the Fugitive-slave bill, and that, if admitted, she will carry out her doctrine of not recognizing property in slaves. The *Guardian* "hopes the South will be firm and united in opposition to her admission." The *Guardian* should remember that Oregon was admitted without a census, and Congress can dispense with a count in the case of Kansas. There is no likelihood that the South will make any serious opposition to her admission next winter, if she should ask for it, as she doubtless will.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN W. DAVIS.—The telegraph reports the death of the Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana. Mr. DAVIS was Speaker of the House of Representatives which convened at Washington in 1845.

☞ Speculations are yet rife as to the mode by which the letter of Mr. Wise got to the public, but as yet amount to nothing. Cassidy, Donnelly, Cagger and Comstock have it among them.

☞ O. Jennings Wise and Mr. Ould had a bloodless duel, which was adjusted after 36 hours negotiation.

☞ A man named William O. Bassett committed suicide at Boston, on Friday, by mixing poison with his liquor in a drinking saloon.

Douglas and the Presidency.

Amid the reckless assertions of the ultra-extremist of the Southern press, there comes the staid and manly voice of the Louisville *Democrat*, which with a long-established Democratic reputation, maintains its consistency, and upholds the opinions which has given strength and vigor to the party in its past career. We copy from the last number received, the following article which may be read with profit by some of our politicians:

The Douglas phobia will be the death of a long list of politicians, we apprehend. It has become chronic, and is, perhaps, incurable. The public are beginning to understand the malady. Douglas is prominent for the office of President in 1860; that is his misfortune. If he were not the choice of such masses of his party, and were it not for his overshadowing position and talents, he would be an excellent Democrat. He is just what he has been for the last fifteen years. He preaches no new doctrine. We have showed, and no one has dared to deny it, that his doctrine on our territorial policy has been practically proclaimed by Democrats of both sections of the Union. It was the doctrine preached during the whole canvass of 1856, and everywhere approved. No one pretends that it is not the doctrine held and published by Douglas at that time and ever since. It is now held and proclaimed by the whole Democratic party of the North. The opposition to Douglas, then, is not owing to the doctrine held by him. It is not because he opposed Lecompton. In that he was consistent and correct. He could not support it without misrepresenting his State and his party, and stultifying himself. But Southern men, even the supporters of the Lecompton movement, have said worse of Lecompton than ever Douglas said. It is not, then, on account of Lecompton that Douglas is abused. Unsuspicious people may imagine that there is some real sincerity in all this outcry against Douglas. They don't know politicians well enough yet. Jackson was once a worse man than Douglas; so reputed by factions of Democrats. They thought they had disposed of Jackson frequently, but some of them lived to see their mistake. It is a misfortune that Douglas is not one of the obscure politicians the country generally has only heard of, and that might be used to advantage by spoils-hunters. It is a misfortune that the millions look to Douglas as the bold, fearless, independent statesman whom it is safe to trust and wise to make President. If he could step out of their way, he would be let alone. His enemies even complain that his friends defend him; every defence is set down to an effort to make him President; and that is the trouble. If he is ever President, he will have but little use for these trading politicians. The tribe of wire-pulling gentry can make but little out of him.—Supported by the people, he will have little need of what these politicians have to give. It is well known that he can't be coaxed, scared or bought; and what do mercenary politicians want with such a President as that? To put him out of the way, then, is the chief end of man. It has employed all the skill and all the energy of an entire school of politicians since the commencement of this Administration. It matters little with them what may be accomplished, if they fail in this. Policy, foreign and domestic, counts nothing, if Douglas can't be killed. The whole Democratic party, it seems, elected a President in 1856, merely to prevent Douglas from being President in 1860. The South can't forgive Douglas because he supported the annexation of Texas; because he aided, with all his talents, the defeat of the Wilmot proviso; because he repealed the Missouri Compromise; because he was burned in effigy by the Abolitionists; because he always has been, and is now, the man most dreaded by the negro-worshipers of the North.

As to who shall be the nominee for President in 1860, that is quite another question. The convention at Charleston can best judge as to who is available; and it is likely they will judge wisely. If they take the counsel of this faction howling after the heels of Douglas, they will elect nobody; that is plain enough now. If they shift positions on this question of slavery in the Territories, they must have a patent invention for getting votes—If they succeed—that we know nothing about. These, however, are contingencies that we do not take into the account.—They are like other contingencies and emergencies talked about lately—they are not coming. These factions may prepare for disappointment at Charleston; for disappointment awaits them.

For the People's Press.

One of Miller's Men—The Sheriff.

When S. W. PARK, through the contrivance of TOM MILLER, was nominated for Sheriff two years ago, to the disgust of every honorable Democrat, he became very anxious to display his liberality and estimable social qualities. He was a frequent visitor at the "St. Nicholas" where, VOLNEY SHAW had the creature comforts in profuse abundance; and while entertaining and regaling his friends upon the "fat of the vine," took occasion to run up a snug little bill, which having escaped his memory after his election, was a short time since brought to his recollection by a constabulary visit. "The law's delay" having run out, and the Sheriff not appearing to answer, judgment was given. And again "time" was called, when an appeal was taken—where the case now stands. PARK could eat and drink and take credit for liberality in a public house, but the idea of "footing the bill" found his head impenetrably thick. Is it at all singular that one who would refuse to discharge honest liabilities, who had obtained his nomination by a miserable MILLER fraud, should have been found during his term, trying to cheat the county? We ask the Democratic voters of Franklin if they will aid TOM MILLER again to cheat the tax-payers and litigants of Franklin, by placing in nomination such a small specimen of humanity, as the "One-Eyed Man of Destiny?"

HAVERSACK.

HANDSOME CLUBS.—We must return thanks to our friends of Logan, Hocking county, and Hamilton, Butler county, for the large clubs respectively forwarded for the PRESS during the campaign. In the former were forty-one names, and the latter had nearly as many. We should like to receive similar favors from other sections where a little exertion among our friends would secure as large lists. The PEOPLE'S PRESS will be always found reliable; and no effort will be spared to render it acceptable. Remember it is only Twenty-Five Cents for the Campaign!—Send in your names without delay.

☞ Flora Temple and Princess are to run a race at Saratoga next Saturday.

A MALTESE CARMEN.—We have not read Michelet's "*France*," but are glad to know we have friends who have got that far along. We have hearkened to their "neigh" most affirmatively. Perhaps we might thrid the labyrinthine entanglement of their puzzle, but who wants an interpreter, where all is so plain? The [illegible] would have dwindled into common place, the thread of Ariadne would have been more slender than the gossamer's. Jupiter's thunder would have created no more dread than a child's torpedo, if like some wonderful panorama, there was always somebody in front of the curtain to explain. With the free translation and this prolegomena we leave this interesting passage of history to the reader:

For the People's Press.

The Feast of Asses.

MR. EDITOR:—We copy an account of the above Feast from a note to Michelet's History of France—first volume. As it may be interesting to some of your readers we send it to you.

At Beauvais, Autun and other places, they celebrated the Feast of the Ass, which was done in this manner—"at the end of the Mass the Priest, turning to the people with the words, "Ite, missa est" (you may depart, church is over) shall neigh thrice, and thus the people, with the formula Deo Gratias, (thanks to God,) shall thrice answer Hi Haw, Hi Haw, Hi Haw." Then the following Anthem was sung in Latin and French:

[illegible]

The following is the translation in English prose:

[illegible]

For the People's Press.

The Rights of Naturalized Citizens, No. 2.

The Washington City "States," says: On one question connected with the naturalization of foreigners, and their rights in the United States, Governor Wise raises a point which will attract some attention. It is, whether, since Congress alone has the power to naturalize foreigners and to make them citizens; and individual States can abridge those rights, as has been done by Massachusetts, by denying them the same rights of suffrage with native citizens—In other words, whether since under the Constitution of the United States, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," a naturalized citizen of Virginia or New York "who is also a citizen of the United States," is not by virtue of the clause we have quoted, entitled to all the rights of a native born citizen of either of those States, should he migrate to Massachusetts? The Constitution of Massachusetts gives native born citizens of New York emigrating to that State, may vote after one year's residence, but a naturalized citizen of New York, migrating to Massachusetts can only gain a voting residence by remaining two years. But the Constitution of the United States says "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." A [illegible] may be a citizen of a State, endowed with all the privileges and immunities of the State, without being a citizen of the United States—therefore a citizen of a State migrating to another State might acquire greater privileges than he was entitled to in his own State. The intention of the clause was to confer a general citizenship—connected with the exclusive power of naturalization in the general government. American citizenship is a generic and comprehensive term and much more so than the term "subject under a monarchial form of government." The term of "a citizen of the United States" therefore includes "men, women and children"—every one in short, who can demand the official protection of the federal government. But the voting privilege is an attribute of sovereignty, which the Constitution of the United States has left to be enjoyed by the individual members of the Union, therefore a citizen of a State is one having the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers, and to purchase and hold real estate, and a citizen of the United States is a native and naturalized person and may never acquire the qualifications of a citizen of a State. But furthermore, if a literal construction were to be given to the clause ["the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,"] it would destroy State sovereignty and break down all distinction between the citizens of the several States. The citizens of Virginia and the other States would have the same privileges in Ohio, that her own citizens now enjoy. This certainly is not the meaning to be given to the clause, and no reasonable construction can be had which will take away from the States the authority to fix the qualification of voters—this is a right which belongs to them.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

☞ On Friday, the 18th, in Winnebago co., Wis., while the Deputy Sheriff and Albert Tucker were securing some grain upon which an attachment had been issued, Tucker was stabbed in the breast by the owner, Mr. Rogers, who came up behind him, with a butcher knife concealed in his sleeve, struck him from behind, the blade penetrating his lungs. The Deputy Sheriff escaped with a slight cut on the arm. Mr. Tucker was not expected to live. Considerable excitement prevailed among the citizens, a party of whom went in pursuit of Rogers, who had not been taken up to Saturday evening.

WOOL.—The returns show that in the whole country some 60,000,000 pounds of wool are produced annually, while the annual consumption in the United States is rather above than below 100,000,000 pounds, and is steadily increasing. More than 50,000,000 pounds of wool are imported every year into this country, which the country is abundantly able to produce within its own borders.

☞ There is a popular movement in Nebraska for a State government, proposing a convention in October, an election in November, and application for admission simultaneously with Kansas.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL - - Editor

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Please announce BENJ. L. REES, of Hamilton township, a candidate for the next General Assembly, subject to the decision of the people at the Democratic Primary Election.

WM. R. RANKIN, the able and efficient representative in the last Legislature, will be supported for re-election, by the "unterrified DEMOCRATS" OF FRANKLIN.

FOR AUDITOR.

JOHN PHILLIPS, the present Auditor, are commended for re-election by Democratic voters of every ward of Columbus and every township in the County of Franklin, as a faithful and efficient officer, and entitled to the suffrages of the people.

FOR SHERIFF.

GEORGE W. HUFFMAN will be supported for Sheriff of Franklin County, by MANY VOTERS.

Board of Equalization.

Without respect to party, or [illegible] any other motive or consideration, except the general benefit, we respectfully request that [illegible] KELLY will allow us to present his name for member of the Board of Equalization. We regard the office as of the greatest importance, and wish to have his experience, judgment, clear discrimination and knowledge of values, in the place. If his health and time and other engagements will permit; and we, therefore, respectfully nominate him through the columns of the PEOPLE'S PRESS. WE THE PEOPLE.

Aug 11.

CIGARS.—Messrs. NEIL and PIKE, on the corner of Broad and Gay streets, have some of the choicest brands to be found in the city.

☞ Last week Mr. John Wilkins, of Falls township, Muskingum county, was drowned by falling in his well, which he was descending to adjust the bucket.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday of last week, a little son of G. W. Meirs, of Findlay, Hancock county, fell into the cellar-way in front of the Schwab House, and was so injured as to cause his death.

☞ If a superb sewing instrument is wanted, look in at the elegant room of Mr. GRAHAM, Agent, on State street. He has Singer's instruments of every style and variety. The superiority of this patent is attested by its popularity, which is unequaled by any other. Mr. GRAHAM will take pleasure in exhibiting the various instruments, and pointing out their peculiar merits.

FRANK LESLIE FOR SEPTEMBER.—Through the politeness of Mr. KENNEDY, State street, we have this interesting periodical in advance of all others. The fashion plate is very elegant, and its illustrations generally excellent. The Magazine of Fashion is incorporated with this meritorious literary periodical, and, blended, the combined work furnishes pastime, entertainment and useful information for all persons, but is particularly interesting to ladies.

☞ Our attentive and earnest correspondent, "Hamilton County," has another number in the PRESS of this week. He urges the doctrine with serious and striking energy that it is the true Democratic principle, and one which Ohio should conform to, to remove the disqualification of foreign-born citizens in the exercise of the elective franchise. It is beyond question that Ohio in its State Sovereignty can establish the basis of suffrage, with which the Federal Government has nothing to do; but it requires a change in its own organic rule, or Constitution, which "Hamilton County" urgently argues. His articles will be found to embody some serviceable information, as well as promoting the subject in hand in a strong and favorable light.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.—Mr. BROWN, [illegible] Ohio, corroborates the statement that GREELEY was fooled at the Pike's Peak Gold Diggings. Gregory told Greeley to dig up a shovel full of dirt, and he would wash it out in his presence, and show him his diggings were no humbug. Greeley did as directed. Gregory then washed it out, having in the meantime gold dust deposited in his sleeve, which he let drop into the pan. Greeley was of course astonished at the richness of the diggings—published a statement—the people having confidence in him, flocked to Gregory's diggings, and Gregory sold his claims at a big figure.

We have continued our readers from the first against the deceptive stories about the richness of the mines, and more than suspected that Mr. GREELEY had, himself, been deceived. Such turns out to be the fact.

THE LAST RACE BETWEEN FLORA TEMPLE AND PRINCESS.—The race on Tuesday last, over Eclipse Course, between Flora Temple and Princess, is the subject of much debate among sporting men east. *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, referring to it, says:

"The manner in which Princess was originally brought into the field against Flora Temple, the false way in which she was driven at her debut, and the scandalous spectacle of those two great amateurs being but up so too ostensibly for a purse, when no purse, in fact, existed, is a scandal upon trotting and trotting operations, which will recoil heavily into the successful glow with which the season opened. We feel it to be our duty also to say, however, that those experienced trotting men, who grumble loudest at the fact that Mr. Hoff was not ruled off the course for his false driving in the [illegible] heats, were themselves [illegible] to blame as he was in not appearing, at the invitation of the Jockey Club, to testify against him. It is not too late yet, however, to mend the matter; and we hope, if the transaction on the Union track, on Tuesday, can be made a subject of adjudication, that our track will be free from Mr. Hoff in future, and that there will not be found, on Long Island at least, another course that will follow the example of the managers of the Eclipse, by misleading the public to bet its money under the pretence that they are beating theirs."

GRAIN STATISTICS.—From statistics, in possession of Secretary KLIPPART, the following result of the grain crop in Ohio for 1858 is produced:

Wheat, acres sown	[illegible]	Product	[illegible] bush.
Corn, acres planted	[illegible]	"	[illegible] "
Rye " "	[illegible]	"	[illegible] "
Barley " "	[illegible]	"	[illegible] "
Buckwheat "	[illegible]	"	[illegible] "
Oats " "	[illegible]	"	[illegible] "
Acres in Grass	[illegible]	"	[illegible] "
Tons Hay produced			[illegible]

SWIMMING FEAT EXTRAORDINARY.—An exchange tells us of a most extraordinary race which took place in a fashionable ladies' seminary school in the Thiergarten, Berlin, where thirty-three young ladies contested for the championship in swimming. The winner, who is nineteen years of age and very handsome, is said to have proved that she might as well challenge the other sex as her own. The race was followed by an elegant luncheon, only ladies being present, and the promenaders in the neighborhood listened with astonishment to the lusty cheers that followed the toasts. We hardly know how to regard it, as a thing to praise or blame.

St. Louis Correspondence—No. 17.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18th, 1859.

DEAR MARSHALL:—Owing to a country excursion after election, I find that upwards of three weeks have elapsed since the date of my last communication. Meantime, there has been little to notice, except what is public, of the election, &c. The Democracy kept well together on the 1st, and five of our nominees were elected. The Free-Soilers made every exertion to secure the American vote, without much effect, except in alienating the Germans from the Know Nothing nominees on the mongrel Black Republican ticket. The Americans selected a ticket from both the others, and most of those so chosen are successful. Indeed the conservative Americans hold the balance of power here, as elsewhere, and, in a national contest such as next year must bring, cannot but naturally incline to [illegible] with us rather than with the radical Black Republican faction. I think these last may find themselves mistaken in calculating on St. Louis as one of their fortresses of the "quadrilateral." "Mantua," we miscere nimium vicina Cremonae!" [illegible] Avail events the electoral vote of Missouri is sure for the Charleston nominee, but we are anxious to see our city also in harmony with our State.

It is recorded in the Ballad of Chevy Chase (a good [illegible] Presidential election) that when word was brought to his king

"That brave Earl Douglas suddenly
Was with an arrow slain."

thereupon, King James pathetically lamented that

"He had not any captain more
Of such account as he!"

The circumstances of the ancient chronicle are somewhat reversed in the present instance. The dart that was to have killed Douglas, viz: his letter about platforms, has fallen harmless, while King Henry himself is slain, like the eagle, by an arrow feathered from his own breast. Well,

"I trust we have within our realm,
Five hundred good as he."

To return to local politics, we appear to have lost nothing during the last year. The aggregate vote of this county is smaller, but that of the party duly distinguished, is larger than that of last August; both absolutely and relatively. I present some figures, taking no account of the April election which was confined to the city, and when the Americans, though they had nominated a good man for Mayor, bolted in large numbers to the Blacks. No one ever claimed that as a party triumph. In August, 1858, voting stood as follows, in the county at large, for Representative in Congress: Barret, Dem., 7057; Blair, Rep., 6631; Breckinridge, Am., 5668; total, 19,356. In the recent election the vote for Dr. J. Addison Barret, Dem., for Representative in General Assembly, affords a fair test of Democratic strength, as his name was placed upon none of the side tickets; he received 7397 votes, being an increase of 340 over "Missouri Dick;" yet Dr. Barret was unsuccessful, the Americans having placed upon their ticket Messrs. Drake, Dem., who received 8505, and Moore, Rep., who took 9488 votes. Mitchell, the renegade K. N. Editor of the "Evening News," who was nominated by the Blacks with Moore, was left far behind, obtaining but 6763. This election did not bring out the full strength of the people, the vote being little over 18,000. An immensity of scratching was done, and, moreover, there were half a dozen "independent" tickets out. We placed Breckinridge Circuit Judge without opposition. He is well qualified for the Bench; also Ewing, now Attorney General, in the Supreme Bench, a sound Democrat, not that he is elected on any party grounds. God forbid!

Nobody supposes Frank Blair is going to maintain his pretence of contesting Barret's election to Congress. It is a legend of the past, and I learn that some Republican members of the House have so expressed themselves. The city census, taken surreptitiously, after election at the behest of Blair, and under the control of his satellites, showed upwards of 24,000 votes. The talk about corruption or fraud has been quite abandoned by his party, and the true causes of his defeat are well known here; first, personal unpopularity, in comparison with Barret; secondly, the established position of the latter as always a consistent representative of the principles maintained by Thos. H. Benton, throughout a life-time, at the close of which the old champion, so dear to our citizens, denounced Blair and his associates as having "betrayed him and thwarted the policy of his whole life," by their pernicious agitation on slavery.

One result of our election is a quiet Sunday, or, as the Puritans miscall it, the "Sabbath." There is some agitation against the prohibition of sale of "refreshments." There was plenty of law already on the subject; but the Sabbatarians wished to "spite the Dutch." I prefer neither, and can always get as much as is good for me, even on election day.

Our next great event will be the Fair, September 26th. Spacious as are the beautifully ornamental grounds and accommodations, late applicants may be hard put to it to obtain room for exhibition, especially for articles of manufacture. Entry books are filling up with great rapidity, keeping officers very busy. A number of owners in most distant States have secured stalls for stock, attracted by the splendid premiums open to universal competition, without entry fee. But you are already posted. We shall have at least one railroad to the Fair grounds, and our streets are being intersected by a net work of these convenient tracks in every direction. The Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad regularly delivers New York papers here within forty-eight hours from publication. This places that line so far ahead of all competition. Faithfully, W. O.

Fashions for August.

[From Godey's Magazine, August.]

Our principal modistes seem determined to make every style fashionable, so that the casaque and basque are worn as well as the pointed or round bodice.

The round waisted [illegible] (basque) seem to threaten us as leading on to the short waists worn by our ancestors. At present they reach quite to the hips, and only appear short by the suppression of the basque; but the eye, which has so much difficulty in accommodating itself to this change, will become accustomed to it, and, little by little, the waists will be shortened in the same proportion as they have been lengthened. We cannot help expressing the hope that good taste will preserve us from the ridiculous short waists of the first empire. As to the full skirts, the war that has been waged and the anathemas that have been pronounced against them, all seem to have been in vain; they brave all, nay, they even increase; and if they are to be suppressed, it will require a coup d'etat to accomplish it.

The Zouave jacket is so greatly in favor that it is made of almost every material. That most in favor just now is muslin, either plain or figured, made without a seam at the back, split up under the arms, and rounded at the opening. The front is fastened at the throat with a button or bow of ribbon, rounded at the waist, and left quite open. Under this is worn a muslin chemisette, like those worn by little boys. The sleeve is cut square, opening to the top of the arm, with an undersleeve made with one large puff, or the Medicis, formed with five small puffs, and a narrow wristband of embroidered muslin. The whole of the jacket is trimmed round with a double bouillonne of muslin, under which is placed a ribbon. Over a muslin skirt, with the ribbon to match, they form a very graceful negligee. They are also pretty when made of white quilting or braided silk. We have seen two elegant dresses ready to be forwarded to a chateau de la Touraine. They were of Chambery gauze. The first white, with very narrow stripes of mauve satin, forming three skirts or wide flounces, edged with a fold of silk the color of the stripe. Low body, with a guipure cape, square behind and pointed in front, falling a little below the top of the body, fastened with two rosettes of ribbon. The pelerine to be worn with the second dress of black guipure; the dress of pink gauze, made with a single skirt, covered with eighteen flounces, edged with very narrow black velvet. The head dress for the first toilet [illegible] of pinked mauve silk, formed into rosettes at the side, and fastened behind with a bow and long ends; and for the other a barbe of black lace into a fine bow at the summit of the head, the ends falling, at the sides over bunches of roses without leaves, mixed with ends of black velvet.

DEMOCRATIC SONG.

Tune—"Auld Lang Syne."

For Douglas rise, lift up your heads—
Your glorious course pursue;
For liberty and equal rights
Let ev'ry heart be true.

CHORUS—From East to West, from North to South,
From river, lake and shore,
Let ev'ry man go heart and hand
For Douglas and [illegible].

Let all the interests of our land
Be thoroughly sustained;
Let capital and industry
Divide the profits gained.

CHORUS—From East to West, &c.

The action of our Convention
Will surely be correct;
For Douglas is the very man
Whom we can now elect.

CHORUS—From East to West, &c.

Of our candidates we ask no pledge—
It is no guarantee:
An honest man is always safe—
A rogue can never be.

CHORUS—From East to West, &c.

And when the great election comes
Be sure it proves no farce—
Let Douglas have his pattern full,—
The remnants give to grass.

CHORUS—From East to West, &c.

C. K. S.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Dr. F. B. Bower, the owner of the field on which the surrender of Cornwallis took place, has granted its use for a military encampment.

☞ It is beyond doubt that Gov. Banks will again be the Republican nominee for Governor, and it appears very probable Gen. Benj. B. F. Butler will be his competitor.

☞ Mr. Richard O'Gorman, who played a very conspicuous part in the Irish rebellion of 1848, and who was compelled to make his way to the United States, is now on a visit to Dublin.

☞ The "milk sickness" is raging fearfully in the western part of Indiana; and many persons who have eaten the flesh of cattle who were under the influence of the disease, have died.

☞ A State Convention of colored men will meet at Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, 13th of September, for a session of two days or more, at which the suffrage question is to be canvassed.

☞ Caleb Wilder, of Hingham, and a Mr. Gideon, of Boston, were drowned in Hingham harbor this afternoon, by the upsetting of a sail-boat. J. A. Fletcher, also in the boat, swam ashore.

☞ At a Democratic Convention held at Piqua, Miami county, on Friday, Eben Baker, of Darke county, was nominated for Senator, and James Sims, of Miami county, for Member of the State Board of Equalization.

☞ The Democracy of Lowell, Mass., have elected popular sovereignty delegates to the Worcester Convention, and have instructed them to insist upon the nomination of Gen. B. F. Butler for Governor. If nominated, Gen. Butler intends to stump the State himself.

☞ The Buffalo *Courier* says that the Niagara Suspension Bridge Co. have perpetually enjoined Blondin from crossing the Niagara on the rope. The *Republic* says, the injunction simply restrains him from *carrying passengers*, and thus interfering with their business.

☞ Mr. Charles F. Perry, a locomotive engineer, recently, at Jackson, Miss., lifted one thousand pounds with apparent ease. He offers a wager that he can, with the aid of a strap across his shoulders, carry and walk twenty or thirty paces with twelve hundred pounds. His own weight is two hundred and two pounds.

☞ The Fort Smith California *Times* of the 11th inst. states that John Ross, who is now over sixty years of age, has been re-elected as Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. He was the first chief elected, under their first Constitution, in the Fall of 1828, in Georgia, and has been regularly re-elected every four years since.

☞ The most elegant suite of rooms in the world is at the Hotel de Ville in Paris. They form a circuit of about half a mile, and require for their complete illumination nine thousand seven hundred and fourteen taper and two thousand three hundred and eighty-seven gas burners. Seven thousand visitors can be accommodated at once.

☞ An heir is wanted for the Sherburne estate, the seat of which family was Stoneyhurst, England. It is valued at from ten to twenty millions sterling. It is an entailed property, descending to an oldest son. The family left England in 1800. It was left without heir by the death of the eighth Duchess of Norfolk without issue.

☞ The Waterford *Mail*, an Irish paper, makes the following remarks: "A rather curious idea has taken possession of many of the Irish people, who think the Emperor made peace in order that Louis Napoleon might take possession of Ireland—many of them express themselves favorable to such an acquisition, while others prefer the English sway to that of France."

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE QUAKERS.—The *Friends' Review*, of Philadelphia, gives a melancholy view of the ecclesiastical disturbances in that order, among the friends of George Fox and William Penn. It says:

"It is probably known to most of our readers that a few years since some of the members of the New York Yearly Meeting, feeling dissatisfied with the continuance of religious fellowship between that meeting and the Yearly Meeting of New England, and desiring to connect themselves with the seceding body at Newport, withdrew from the several meetings to which they belonged principally within the Quarterly Meetings of Scipio, Ferrisburg and Farmington, and opened a small meeting with the title of New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at Poplar Ridge, Cayuga county, N. Y. They have been in unity and correspondence with the separate Yearly Meetings at Newport, (Rhode Island,) and Nottingham, (Maryland,) and also with a small number of persons in Iowa, who have seceded from the Society there, but, we believe, have not attempted to organise a Yearly Meeting.

"The Poplar Ridge Meeting has also repeatedly addressed epistles to Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, and to the 'Movie Meeting' in Ohio; but they have not been received, although portions of the members of these meetings have earnestly desired to enter into a correspondence, ad strenuously advocated it, particularly in Ohio, where there has been great danger of a division on this question.

"For several months past there have been rumors of dissension among the members of the Monthly Meeting at Scipio, and it now appears that divisions have occurred in the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings at that place, and that the Yearly Meeting at Poplar Ridge separated in the fifth month last, in two bodies, each claiming to be New York Yearly Meeting. One of these bodies issued an address to its own members, and to friends wherever situated; and the meeting for sufferings representing the other body, has published an 'answer;' each party professing to give an account of the origin and progress of [illegible] resulted in separation.

"Both parties freely indulge in crimination and recrimination; charges are made of manifesting 'a spirit of usurpation and misrule,' 'a disorganizing spirit,' 'making the discipline, which is designed for the purification and preservation of the Church, an instrument of oppression,' encouraging 'a forward and unsanctified ministry,' assuming the whole 'control in the Church disregarding the expressions of others, and refusing their names on appointments.' Many of those occupying high stations in the Society as members of the Select Meetings, say our party 'did not bow to the Lord, and suffer Him to rule and reign; but for the most part, introduced into that meeting those who were not qualified for such stations, keeping out those whom the Lord had appointed and appointed for them, and this state of things has been cause of sorrow to the truly exercised ones.'

"It is not strange that such elders, as above alluded to, not being able to recognise the life in messages delivered by a living Gospel minister, should judge of the words according to their own apprehension, and call them unsound; this was actually done, and the exceptions sent up in the answers to the queries of the select meeting, on account of the alleged unsoundness.

"Painful as it is thus to expose the workings of a 'disorganizing spirit' amongst those in any way connected with our religious society, and from the exercise of true Christian charity in humility and love. Earnestly do we desire the restoration of those who have been drawn away, and also of such amongst us as are standing opposed to the unity and harmony of the several branches of our society."

☞ A self-constituted committee of gentlemen in Baltimore has just collected a purse of $710 for the relief of the family of Mr. Geo. H. Hall and his son, who, a few days since, were killed by lightning, leaving their family in destitute circumstances.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FARTHER POINT, BELOW QUEBEC, August 20.—The steamer Hungarian has passed this point, bound to Quebec, where she will be due to-night. Her dates are to Wednesday, the 10th inst., four days later than previous advices. The Liverpool cotton market is without change. Breadstuffs and provisions are dull. Consols were quoted on the 9th at 95¼.

The subscription to the new stock of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is progressing very favorably. Among the long list of the takers of this stock appear the names of Barring Bros. & Co., George Peabody, of the firm of George Peabody & Co., R. Hath & Co. Samuel Gurney, of the firm of Overine Gurney & Co., N. Rothschild & Co., Hanky & Co., Barclay, Beaver & Co., J. H. Schroder of the firm of John Henry Schroder & Co., O. N. Lampon, Thos. Brassey and Wm. Brown.

The steamer Hungarian passed here this morning and will be due at Quebec in the course of to-night. The mails and passengers will reach Montreal to-morrow some time before noon.

The general news brought is interesting but possesses nothing of striking importance.

Sardinia was represented in the Conference.

The Emperor Napoleon was on a visit to Camp Chalons, witnessing the manoeuvres of the troops.

The Peace Conference met at Zurich, on Monday, the 8th inst, according to previous announcement. Nothing had transpired regarding the proceedings thus far.

FARTHER POINT, August 22.—The conference was constituted as follows:

Austria.—Count Colorado and Barons Meisenberg and Bourqainey and the Marquis Boorsevilie.

Sardinia.—Chevalier D'Ambrosy and Jocosan.

The government of Zurich had welcomed the Ambassador and were to give them a public reception on the 11th.

The first formal sitting of the Congress took place on the 8th, at which the Sardinian Representatives assisted. The second sitting was held on the 9th, but nothing transpired as to the proceedings.

GREAT BRITAIN.—On the 8th the affairs of Italy were delegated in both Houses of Parliament.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Normandy inquired if there was any objection to produce the papers relative to the projects of peace transmitted to Austria before the treaty of Villa Franca. He denounced the conduct of the government as one sided and evincing no desire to maintain neutrality.

Lord Woodhouse, in reply, reiterated the statement that England sent terms of peace to Austria at the request of France, but without giving any advice or expressing an opinion on the subject. He said it would be most inconvenient to produce the documents in the present state of the negotiations.

The Earl of Granville acknowledged the act of Lord John Russell as the united act of the Cabinet.

In the House of Commons Lord Elcho moved an address to the Queen declaring that it would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England, after having preserved a strict neutrality, to take part in any Conference for settling the details of the peace preliminaries which have already been arranged between the Emperors of France and Austria.

Lord Elcho praised the neutral cause of the late government and censured the Anti-Austrian feeling evinced by the present Cabinet.

Mr. Kinglake moved the previous question, feeling it would be unwise to bind the government to any line of policy regardless of changes which might take place at any hour.

Mr. Gladstone said the electors' [illegible] not relevant to the present position of affairs. The government had no intention of taking part in settling the details of peace on the basis of the Villa Franca treaty. The belligerents themselves would settle those details, and what would remain to be settled would be the great question of European policy, in which he thought England should play her troublesome part. He defended the government and called for a decisive vote against the resolution.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald said the object of the resolution was to restrain the government from carrying out its personal sympathies, which were inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the country. Parliament ought not to sanction the government joining in the Congress without being informed of what the great powers had agreed upon in regard to the subject.

Mr. Sidney Herbert argued that the neutrality expired with the war, and that he saw no reason why England could not consistently join in the Congress.

Mr. Horsman and Mr. Whiteside spoke in favor of the resolution and denounced the foreign policy of the government.

Lord John Russell again proclaimed that the government had not the slightest intention to go into a European Congress to settle the details of the peace of Villa Franca; nobody ever invited them to do so. He admitted that there were difficulties in the way of the government entering into the Congress, and matters were in that state that no determination had been come to. He appealed to the House to leave the question in the hands of the ministers, who would decide when the whole facts of the case were before them.

Mr. D'Israeli warned the government of the dangers to be incurred by entering the Congress, but stated his objection to the House coming to a decision after a hasty deliberation, and hoped Lord Elcho would not press his motion to a division. After some remarks from Lord Palmerston in defense of his course and in denunciation of the resolution, Lord Elcho said he was satisfied with the admissions made by the government and the result of the debate, and would not press his motion.

In the House of Lords on the 9th, the subject of the national defenses were referred to. Lord Kingsdown, contended that the army and navy would never be on a satisfactory footing till the government had the power of compulsory service.

The Earl of Ripon thought it would be most injudicious to resort to compulsory power, and pledged every effort of the government to make the defenses secure.

In the House of Commons the East India loan bill was passed.

The completion of the steamship Great Eastern was formally celebrated on the 8th, by a banquet given on board, which was attended by many members of both Houses of Parliament and a number of scientific men. The engines, both screw and paddle, were set in motion for the first time. The result was satisfactory in the very highest degree and far beyond expectation.

Lord Stanley proposed the toast of success to the Great Eastern, and painted in glowing terms the marvellous success she will accomplish.

Mr. Brunell, the engineer, and Mr. Scott, the builder, were toasted, but the owner was absent from ill health. The ship presented a beautiful and finished aspect, being almost ready for sea.

The city article in the London *Times* says, in regard to the stipulations of the treaty alleged to have been arranged between Minister M'Lane and Juarez at Vera Cruz, that Mexico from the moment the treaty is ratified, will virtually pass under American sway. It then adds that the result will be advantageous to Mexico and the world, but thinks the extent to which private rights will be respected or jeopardized are anxious questions.

The American Government is urged at every step to protect the interests of foreign bondholders.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, travelling under the private title of Admiral Romanoff, had arrived at Spithead in the frigate Swetland, and took up his residence at Ride, Isle of Wight.

The strike among the building trade had assumed formidable dimensions. Estimates of the men unemployed range from 20 to 40,000. The master builders had sought the intervention of the government, but the Home Secretary said he did not see how he could interfere.

LONDON.—In the money market, the demand for money at the commencement of the week sensibly abated, but the market was again active at the close. The funds had been firm and consols closed at a slight advance. Railway and other securities had participated in the upward tendency.

Messrs. De Matrino & Sons, Greek merchants, mostly in the grain trade, have suspended with liabilities.

An impression prevailed that the Bank of England would advance its rates of discount on the 11th inst.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday 10.—Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, Liberal, was yesterday elected Member of Parliament for Davenport.

The *Daily News'* city article, dated Tuesday evening, says: The funds to-day were slightly prejudiced by the news of a partial re-action in the Paris Bourse, combined with the dullness of business. Consols finally closed about ⅛ per cent. lower. Before operating with confidence, speculators apparently wish to see the result of the pending Conferences on the Italian question. In most of the other departments of the stock exchange prices were quoted rather lower. There was a renewed demand for money to-day, the idea being entertained in some quarters that an advance in the minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent will be made by the bank on Thursday. There were no bullion operations at the bank to-day. Continental exchanges this afternoon experienced a fresh improvement. An East India merchant suspended to-day, but it is thought his liabilities are not over £10,000.

The *Daily News* gives the provisions of Sidney Herbert's new bill providing for a military reserve force. It authorises the enrollment and maintenance of a reserve force of 20,000 men, consisting of soldiers who have previously served. This force is to be called out twelve days each year and permanently in case of invasion.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs the result of the Tuscan elections, they took place with great order and give a majority to men of moderate liberalism, but quite opposed to the restoration of the old dynasty. The advices from Odessa report great activity and improved prices in the grain trade.

The *Times'* city article of Tuesday, says the English funds experienced fluctuations to-day to the extent of a half per cent, but were chiefly consequently upon the supply or scarcity of seekers and not upon foreign news.

Prince Albert visited the grand Duke Constantine at Ryde yesterday.

The government had decided on disbanding the medical corps which was raised during the Crimean war, and constituting an entirely new branch of service to be called the Army Hospital Corps.

FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon went on the 7th to Chalons to remain there several days. It was asserted that Prince Munich would remain at Paris as Austrian Minister.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* gives a report that the Emperor had declared for free trade, but it lacks confirmation.

The *Moniteur* publishes a long official report by Vice Admiral Romain regarding the operations in the Adriatic. The *Moniteur* also publishes a document clearing General Canrobert from any relations which General Neil's report of the battle of Solferino had cast upon him.

The number of troops from Italy, to march through Paris on the 14th is 70,000. The procession will last seven hours.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says that the report was still current that measures would shortly be officially announced confirmatory to the hopes entertained of the maintenance of peace, and calculated at the same time to give a great impetus to commercial affairs. One of them it is said will be a reduction of the present expensive duties on articles of necessity. The completion of the railroad is to be accelerated and industrious works in general are to be encouraged.

A sham fight is to be executed by forty thousand men at the camp of Chalons under the Emperor's orders, illustrative of the episodes at Solferino. The Emperor returns to the camp in September, to take command of the manoeuvres.

It was reported that Gen. Fleury was to be raised to a General of division.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* ascribes the proposed fortification of Antwerp to the influence of England was foreseeing war with France, wishes to provide herself with an entrenched camp in Belgium.

ITALY.—Early on Monday morning, the 7th, the King of Sardinia entered Milan, accompanied by his ministers, members of parliament, and the municipal bodies of Turin and Genoa. His Majesty passed through Corso on horseback, amidst enthusiastic acclamations. A *Te Deum* was performed, at which the King was present; he afterwards received the authorities of the city. In the evening a general illumination took place. The aspect of Milan during the fete was imposing.

The Sardinian government have recalled the Sardinian Commissioners at Parma and Palacenza.

PRUSSIA.—The news of the dissolution of the French army of observation on the Rhine had produced a very favorable effect in Berlin, and Prussia would at once countermand the concentrating troops on the Rhine. Russia is about to send two vessels of war to Japan to open commercial communication.

The Emperor of Russia will visit Berlin in Sept.

The elections for national assembly of Tuscany passed off harmoniously. All ministers who were elected are friends of independent Tuscany.

The opinion of Turin says that 50,000 French troops will remain in Italy provisionally.

Owing to the dangerous state of some provinces the Sardinian Commissioner at Parma in notifying the municipality of his departure, said he left his Secretary charged with the sovereign powers of the government in the name of the people. This produced a very bad [illegible].

GERMANY.—The relations between Austria and Prussia almost assume the dimensions of regular rupture and were regarded as dangerous to the small German States which were already looking towards France for protection.

The King of Bavaria apologized for the passage of troops through his territory.

RUSSIA.—The construction of a Railway of the length of seven hundred versts between Moscow and Saratow has been authorised. The capital of the company will be 45 millions roubles with a government guarantee for eighty years at four and a half per cent.

TURKEY.—The Sultan arrived at Salowith on the 26th July.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Calcutta mails of July 24, Hong Kong, June 23th, reached Trieste and will arrive in London on the 11th inst.

A considerable reduction of native troops had been ordered in India. The imports at Calcutta were dull and exports flat. Freights were firmer. Exchange one shilling 11¾d@[illegible] 1d.

The representatives of England, France, and American Governments go from Shanghai to Pekin. The tea market was quiet. Silk in moderate demand. There were large tea settlements at [illegible].

AFRICA.—African dates are from Coast Castle to July 14th and from Sierra Leon to July 15. Cotton was being collected in the eastern districts of the Gold Coast, and a considerable quantity was expected to be shipped to England. The natives were being taught its value, and the exports were expected to increase. Palm oil had largely advanced at Accra.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of cotton in market for three days add up 20,000 bales, of which 1,400 bales were to speculators and 2,000 bales to exporters. Market closed dull, some authorities say easier, but not quotably lower prices; holders offered freely but showed no disposition to press sales; the quotation for middling Orleans was 1 3-16 and for middling uplands 6½d.

The advices from Manchester were favorable. The market for export goods was buoyant but rather dull, though firm for home and India trade.

LIVERPOOL.—Richardson, Spence & Co quote the market generally very dull; flour steady at 10s@12s 3d. Wheat very dull and the quotations were barely maintained; Western red 7s 6d@9s, white 9s@9s 6d. A small parcel of new Southern white brought 11s@11s 6d. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 6s 6d@6s, white 7s@7s 3d. Provisions—Beef dull, but steady; pork dull; bacon dull, but steady. Lard dull, sales unimportant. Tallow inactive and unchanged in price. Produce—Ashes quiet; linseed oil 29s; rosin steady at 3s 8d@3s 9d for common; turpentine steady.

LONDON.—Breadstuffs dull; wheat declined slightly on new. Sugar steady. Tea firm. Tallow firm at 55s. Linseed oil firm at 28s 9d @29s 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Tuesday at 95¼ for money, and 95⅜@95½ for account.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the City Hospital building on Deer Island, which led to a general fire alarm in the city, and several engine companies were dispatched to the Island, but the fire fortunately was confined to the east wing and the main building escaped damage. The upper part of the east wing, used as a house of reformation for juvenile offenders, was destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $19,000 to $20,000. Three boys—Wm. Coughlin, Thos. Gordon and J. Riley—confessed to setting it on fire by placing combustibles in the ventilator. It was intended to set it on fire at midnight, but Coughlin, who applied the match, overslept that time. Riley was formerly an inmate of the Refuge School, and has twice attempted its burning.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The Los Angelos *Star* says, an outbreak occurred among the Mojave Indians on the 31st of July. Two hundred Indians attacked a party of whites at Beale's Crossing, and carried off a number of mules and a large quantity of provisions belonging to the Stockton Kansas City Mail Company. Major Armistead, with a company of troops, left Mojave for Mojave Valley, intending to chastise the Indians—in their absence to burn their huts and destroy their crops.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Messrs. Dawson and Holmes, stockbrokers, on Third street, have suspended. Their liabilities are not stated.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The steamship Bremen, from Southampton, on the 9th inst., arrived here this morning. Her advices are not so late as those furnished by the steamer Hungarian.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—A fire broke out this evening at the corner of Fifth and Albany Sts., destroying the upper portion of six buildings, three fronting on Albany and three on Fifth St. Loss estimated at $15,000. The Union House was in great danger, but escaped damage.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Major Edmund French, pay clerk of the Bureau of Construction of the Treasury Department, was arrested yesterday for falsely making and forging certificates and receipts for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States. His arrest was not made until after consultation between the Secretary and the Solicitor of the Treasury, District Attorney Ould and Maj. Bowman, and giving the accused an opportunity to explain. The affair creates much gossip here. The extent of the alleged defalcation has not been ascertained.

FRANKLIN, N. H., August 19.—Mrs. Betsey Danforth, who mysteriously disappeared on the 24th of July, was found to-day reduced almost to a skeleton, in a slough hole, a mile from the house where she lived. She says that the only sustenance she has had for the last 26 days was water. Mrs. Danforth is seventy-four years of age, and is partially insane. She was unsuccessfully searched for by parties of our citizens for two weeks after her disappearance, when all hopes of finding her was abandoned.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—The steamship Baltimore, from Havana on the 12th, arrived here this morning. The Havana money market was stringent, and owing to the excessive tightness bonds signed by several of the leading houses, to the extent of ten millions of dollars, and bearing 8 per cent. interest, are to be issued by the Spanish Bank at Havana.

Sugars were heavy, except for Muscovados, which were firm, owing to small stock. The quotations were however unchanged. In molasses there was nothing doing. Exchanges had advanced on New York to 4 and 5 per cent. premium on 60 day bills, and on London to 14 and 16 per cent. premium.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Mr. O. Jennings Wise, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and Mr. Ould, of the Richmond *Examiner*, eluded the vigilance of the police, and early this morning left Washington for Maryland to settle a newspaper quarrel by a duel. The parties returned between 12 and 1 o'clock this afternoon having exchanged two shots, neither were hurt, and the matter here rests for the present.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—The celebrated sewing machine manufactory of Geo. B. Sloat & Co. was burned to the ground this morning. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The business of the house, which extended over the whole country, will not be disturbed by the occurrence. There is an insurance of $30,000 on the property destroyed.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—Certified copies of the approved lists of the land granted to Michigan for Railroad purposes under the act of June, 1856, embracing nearly 614,000 acres, have been transmitted to the Governor of that State.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—About 500 illegal squatters are on the lands belonging to the New Indians in Kansas. The subject of prevailing intrusions of this character, which extensively prevails, occupies the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who contemplates the initiation of such measures as will at least lessen if not altogether remove these abuses, so dangerous to peaceful relations with the Indians, and from which the United States are bound to protect them under existing treaties.

Senor Serdo, accompanied by Senor Mata, has had a full and free conversation with the President on the subject of Mexican Affairs. It is represented that the interview was mutually gratifying and instructive. Serdo will remain in this country for several weeks.

TOLEDO, O., August 19.—The first train over the Dayton and Michigan Railroad arrived here at seven, this P. M., bringing a number of passengers from Cincinnati and Dayton.

LANCASTER, PA., August 19.—Lewis Seiter who has been twice tried and acquitted by the District Court of Philadelphia, for passing counterfeit coin, was convicted this evening by our Court of Quarter Sessions for passing counterfeit bank notes. He has not yet been sentenced.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The President has recognized Franz August Hirsch as Consul at Boston, and Frederic Wilhelm Keutzer as Consul at New York, both for the free city of Bremen.

Ex-Minister Forsyth is among the recent arrivals at the National Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says—Serious charges against Collector Shoemaker, of Detroit, are under consideration at the Treasury, and it is said he must follow in the footsteps of Mr. O'Fline.

Mr. Shallcross, Special Agent of the Post-office department, has returned from Chicago, having again investigated the affairs of Postmaster Cook.

The Postmaster General has not yet considered his report. Mr. Hall will not leave for Kentucky at present.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The burning of G. B. Sloat & Co.'s extensive sewing machine manufactory and planing mills has thrown nearly seven hundred hands out of employment, but we learn that through the interprise of Messrs. S. & Co., their operatives will at once re-commence in commodious quarters, to be occupied until their new factory is finished.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & SON.

COLUMBUS, August 24, 1859.

Wheat, red, ℔ bush.	[illegible]	Hams	[illegible]
do white, do	1 00	Dried Beef	[illegible]
Flour, ℔ barrel	[illegible]	Pork, Mess	[illegible]
Corn, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Hogs	[illegible]
Rye, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Potatoes, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Turnips, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Clover Seed, ℔ bush.	[illegible]	Onions, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Timothy " ℔ do	[illegible]	Apples, ℔ bush.	[illegible]
Beans, ℔ bush.	[illegible]	Apples, dried, ℔ bush.	[illegible]
Sugar ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Peaches, pared, ℔ bu.	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]	Beeswax, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ ℔	14	Wool, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	10	Feathers, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Cheese, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Chickens, alive, ℔ [illegible]	[illegible]
Lard ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Chickens, dressed, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Tallow, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Turkeys, alive, each	[illegible]
Salt, ℔ bbl	1 75	Turkeys, dressed, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Rock Salt	[illegible]	Whiskey, ℔ gallon	[illegible]
Hams, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Hay, ℔ ton	[illegible]
White Fish per bbl	[illegible]	Wood, ℔ cord	[illegible]
Mackerel No 1	19 00	Potash, ℔ bbl	[illegible]
" No 2	17 00	Rio Coffee	[illegible]
" No 3	[illegible]	Java "	[illegible]
Tea	[illegible]		

Markets.

NEW YORK, August 23.—Flour continues to have an advancing tendency State and Ohio brands are 10c higher, sales at $4 35@4 50 for State and $5@5 38 for Ohio, Southern unchanged. Wheat is also 3c higher, Kentucky white selling at $1 40c, red at $1 30. Corn held higher; 10,000 bushels sold at 85c for mixed. Provisions quiet. Pork buoyant at $14 75@14 80 for mess and $10 25 for prime. Whisky steady at [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—Receipts of flour continue very small, but the market is dull, and prices drooping; sales of old stock at $4 75 and fresh ground superfine at $5@5 25 extras range from $5 50@6. Rye flour steady at $3 75. Cornmeal at $3 62½. There is a fair amount of wheat arriving from the South, but from the interior and the West there is none coming, the demand is moderate and 6,000 bu sold at $1 18@1 20 for red and $1 25@1 30 for white. Rye scarce and wanted. Corn is in good demand at 81c for yellow. Oats in good request at 31c for old and 35@36c for new. No movements in groceries worthy of notice 100 casks rice sold at 4@4½c. Whisky advancing, sales of Ohio at 27½c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—Flour heavy; sales 7,000 bbls of choice Howard street at $5 12½. Wheat active; sales 17,000 bush at $1 15@1 35 for white, and $1 08@1 12 for red. Corn—Yellow has advanced 3c; sales at 80@81c, white 76@78c. Provisions dull. Whisky firm; Ohio 28½c.

☞ Buy AYER'S AGUE CURE for Intermittents, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PILLS AND PURIFIER.—CINCINNATI, July 1, 1858.—Dr. C. W. ROBACK.—Dear Sir:—In reply to inquiries made of me, it gives me pleasure to say, that Mrs. N. AYLER, of the Society of Friends, and widow of the late Dr. AYLER of Cincinnati, previous to her going East, expressed her confidence in the efficacy of your Scandinavian Remedies, and the benefit she derived from using them. She had been suffering from general prostration at times, being over seventy-six years of age, and opthalmia and inflammation of the face. Various remedies were resorted to without relief, when some friends recommended a course of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. They had the desired effect, and she was considered as restored to health.

I know many who have used your medicines, and speak decidedly of the benefits derived, thus testifying of their renovating influence in purifying the blood and giving vigor and energy to the system. They have my cordial approbation. Very respectfully your obedient servant, S. J. BROWNE.

Rev. Samuel J. BROWNE has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity, in Cincinnati, for more than thirty years, as almost every old Cincinnatian knows. Such testimony, from such a source, is not to be passed over lightly. No other Proprietary Remedies ever presented to the public, ever received a tithe of the commendation from MEN OF STANDING, in every walk of life, that mine have done.—[See advertisement.

Democratic Meetings.

At the recent meeting of the State Central Committee in this city, the following appointments were made, commencing the canvass in the North West and the Southern counties at the same time.

Madison county, at London, Saturday, August 27, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and J. O. Ramsey, Esq.

Shelby county, Sidney, Wednesday, August 31, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and Dr. G. Volney Dorsey.

Logan county, Bellefontaine, Thursday, September 1, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and Dr. G. Volney Dorsey.

Marion county, Marion, Friday, September 2, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and Dr. G. Volney Dorsey.

Morrow county, Mt. Gilead, Saturday, September 3, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and Dr. G. Volney Dorsey.

Crawford county, Bucyrus, Monday, September 5, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, and H. B. Wilson, Esq.

Wyandott county, Upper Sandusky, Wednesday, September 7, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, and H. B. Wilson, Esq.

Auglaize county, Wappokonnetta, Friday, September 9, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, H. B. Wilson, Esq., and A. S. Ramsey, Esq.

Van Wert county, Van Wert, Saturday, September 10, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, H. B. Wilson, Esq., and A. S. Ramsey, Esq.

Tuscarawas county, New Philadelphia, Friday, September 2, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and Wm. C. Gaston, Esq.

Coshocton county, Coshocton, Saturday, September 3, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and W. C. Gaston, Esq.

Fairfield county, Lancaster, Tuesday, September 6, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, Hon. C. D. Martin, and Hon. E. B. Olds.

Hocking county, Logan, Wednesday, September 7, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, Hon. C. D. Martin, and Hon. E. B. Olds.

Delaware county, Delaware, Friday, September 9, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook and Hon. S. S. Cox.

Knox county, Mt. Vernon, Saturday, September 10, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and Hon. S. S. Cox.

Erie county, Sandusky City, Tuesday, August 30, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Huron county, Norwalk, Wednesday, August 31, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Richland county, Mansfield, Thursday, September 1, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Ashland county, Ashland, Friday, September 2, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Holmes county, Millersburgh, Saturday, September 3, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

By Order of the State Central Committee.

A Campaign Paper.

We call attention to the subjoined Prospectus which our friends can cut from the paper and use. It is the cheapest campaign paper in the State, and will be found particularly advantageous for general circulation. Four copies will be furnished for one dollar; and numbers supplied from the present time to the election—each subscriber being furnished with the full returns.

We hope that orders may reach us as fast as possible; as we intend to make the Campaign Press do yeoman service in the canvass. Let it go to every domicil, where its sound, unswerving, reliable Democracy will bring cheer to the household. Its motto is "Equal rights to all—Exclusive privileges to none."

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.

THE

CAMPAIGN PRESS,

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Will be sent to subscribers at the Low Rate of

25 Cents Each!!

until after the October Election, being the CHEAPEST CAMPAIGN PAPER in the State. This will enable the

CAMPAIGN PRESS

to reach all classes, and entitle it to A Most Extensive Circulation.

20 Copies for $5!

☞ Our friends of the press in this State will please give this a few insertions or call attention to the fact.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL.

July 21st, 1859.

CITY NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH WONDER.

Of the wonders, world famous,
We, throughout our land, have seen
[illegible]
Best than SINGER'S Famed Machine,
Great success and universal,
Those who've tried them years have shown;
[illegible]
One should be in every home.

Thousands who, sad vigils keeping,
Oft in sorrows' night repine.
Hail with joy the dawn that's peeping—
[illegible]
'Tis they gladly hail and welcome
This great marvel of our day;
Wives and sisters, mothers, children—
All, their joyful tribute pay.

Thirty thousand now are using
These Machines throughout our land;
Stitching, felling, hemming, gathering,
[illegible] the aid of hand.
Tens of thousands have intention—
And are using every means—
Soon to buy this great invention.
SINGER'S world-renowned MACHINES!

Stitching linen, cloth or leather,
On each side the work's the same;
More employed than any other.
Wonderful, indeed, their fame.
Lower [illegible], with guides and hemmers,
[illegible]
Also, made in handsome cases.
SINGER'S NOW IS THE MACHINE! [illegible]

MCCOY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated; and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of popularity is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

[illegible] COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, June 23, 1859.

PROF. SAMUEL I. MCCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that your's surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think [illegible] in the State. As to the penmanship department, you have no rival at home, and but few equals in the country.

E. SHAFFER.

Formerly teacher of chirography in Duff's College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's building, town street, near Fourth.

"If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever penned a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

☞ R. F. ARMSTRONG, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the cues fly.—MCGRAW observes the liberal custom he has.

☞ Hats are of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at BUDDELL'S if you want a superior article.

SODA.—That marble fountain of our portland friend J. M. DENIG on Town street, is [illegible] this sparkling beverage in [illegible], and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the Gwynne Block!

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. G. Osterman on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city, and the prices such as will suit the times.

☞ SHATTUCK & WASSON are the agents of Knabe & Co's. celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world as unsurpassed, unequaled.

☞ Dr. J. STEWART has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

☞ CHARLEY BRETTOPLE is sending out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. There is want of the Spring style for summer wear should [illegible].

☞ FRANK HERITAGE, at Winchester's Conversation Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

WORREL & ROBINSON,
BILL POSTERS
AND CIRCULATORS.
Office Nos. 4 & 5, Buckeye Block, Up Stairs,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Persons by engaging W & R. will [illegible]
50 Licensed Bulletin Boards.
☞ All orders and [illegible] [illegible]

SINGER'S
Sewing Machines.
PRICES, [illegible]
[illegible]
ALL KINDS OF WORK,
From a harness to a [illegible]; an easy of management; [illegible]
Solidity of Construction
[illegible]
Hem, Run, Gather, Tuck & Fell,
And are [illegible]
FAMILY OR MANUFACTURERS USE.
They have received the
Highest Testimonials
Of excellence from all parts of the United States.
C. W. GRAHAM, Agent.
[illegible] No. [illegible] State Street Columbus, O.

E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Attorney at Law,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
☞ OFFICE [illegible]

SPENCER HOUSE,
By Pratt and Metcalf,
COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,
CINCINNATI, O.

BUCKEYE HOUSE,
By A. W. DOLSON,
[illegible] Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.
[illegible]

COOKE & TAYLOR.
[illegible]

DESHLER ICE.
[illegible]

GIBSON HOUSE,
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut street [illegible]
CINCINNATI OHIO.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
Notary Public
AND
COLLECTOR,
Office 31 High Street, Savage's Block.
[illegible]

J. A. LESTER.] [DAVID C. [illegible]
CLARENDON HOTEL,
CORNER OF SEVENTH & POPLAR STS.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Opposite the Pacific Railroad Depot.
J. A. LESTER & CO. PROPRIETORS
TERMS, - - $1 50 PER DAY.
☞ All Baggage taken to and from the Depot Free of Charge. All persons stopping at the Clarendon Hotel will be conveyed to all Railroad Lines in the city on the Railroad Lines of Omnibuses FREE OF CHARGE.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.
CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF [illegible]
[illegible]

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital [illegible]
Offices 257 Broadway, [illegible] Wall Street N. Y.
[illegible]

WM. DENNISON
AND
H. B. CARRINGTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
[illegible]

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,
In the Basement of "The Goodale House"
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Every luxury brought to this market, constantly provided, and prepared in the most acceptable manner.
He has a French Cook,
Who has had long experience, and the best [illegible]
The Capitol Saloon,
Connected with the Restaurant, [illegible] where every variety of [illegible] very best quality.
The cigars [illegible]
June 23.

C. A. WAGNER,
DEALER IN
FRUITS,
Preserves,
WINES,
Liquors
AND
CIGARS.
Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which, although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of GAME [illegible]. The Saloon is in "good condition." No. 21 East State Street.

CAPITOL
SALOON AND RESTAURANT
(Under the Goodale House.)
HAVING completely renovated the establishment, and recently received new supplies of
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
The proprietor [illegible]
[illegible]
Turtle Soup Served up every Sunday.
JOHN O'HARA, Proprietor.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859.

From Chambers' Journal.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The drums are all muffled; the bugles are still;
There's a pause in the valley—a halt on the hill;
And bearers of standards swerve back with a thrill;
Where sheaves of the dead bar the way;
For a great field is reaped Heaven's garners to fill,
And stern Death holds his harvest to-day.

There's a voice on the winds like a spirit's low cry—
'Tis the muster-roll sounding—and who shall reply?
Not those whose wan faces glare white to the sky,
With eyes fixed so steadfast and dimly,
As they wait that last trump which they may not defy,
Whose hands clutch the sword hilt so grimly.

The brave heads, late lifted, are solemnly bowed,
And the riderless chargers stand quivering and cowed,
As the burial requiem is chanted aloud,
The groans of the death-stricken drowning;
While Victory looks on like a queen, pale and proud,
Who waits till to-morrow her crowning.

There is no mocking blazon, as clay sinks to clay;
The vain pomps of peace-time are all swept away
In the terrible face of the dread battle-day;
Nor coffins nor shroudings are here;
Only that which lay where was thickest the fray—
A rent casque and a headless spear.

Far away, tramp on tramp, peals the march of the foe,
Like a storm-wave's retreating—spent, fitful and slow,
With sounds like their spirits that faint as they go,
By yon red-glowing river, whose waters
Shall darken with sorrow the land where they flow
To the eyes of her desolate daughters.

They are fled—they are gone; but oh! not as they came,
In the pride of those numbers they staked on the game,
Never more shall they stand in the vanguard of fame,
Never lift the stained sword which they drew;
Never more shall they boast of a glorious name,
Never march with the leal and the true.

Where the wreck of our legions lay stranded and torn,
They stole on our ranks in the mists of the morn;
Like the giant of those their strength it was shorn
Ere those mists had rolled up to the sky;
From the flash of our steel a new day-break seemed born
As we sprang up—to conquer or die.

The tumult is silenced; the death lots are cast;
And the heroes of battle are slumbering their last;
Do you dream of yon pale form that rode on the blast?
Would ye free it once more, O ye brave?
Yes! the broad road to Honor is red where ye passed,
And of glory ye asked but—a grave!

What a Blind Man Can Do.

The Springfield *Republican* gives the annexed interesting account of the remarkable achievements of a blind genius now living in Ludlow:

He is a young man, twenty-four years of age, who has been blind since he was two years old, and who does not remember that he ever saw. The circumstances which attended the loss of his vision are almost too horrible for belief, yet we have no reason to doubt them as they have been related to us. His widowed mother married a drunkard, and this stepfather, conceiving a spite against the child, undertook, when intoxicated, to put his eyes out. Going further in his diabolical purpose, he was about to thrust a red hot poker down his throat, when the frightened but desperate mother interfered and prevented it. The child was then thrown down a cellar, where he lay all night, taking a cold which so far aggravated the preceding inflammation of the eyes, that the sclerotic coat of each was burst. Of all this he has no memory, and a blessed thing it is for him. At nine years of age he lost his mother, and in that loss became perfectly friendless. From that day to this, he has mainly taken care of himself, and now, although cheated by rascally agents and laboring under every possible disadvantage, has money at interest.

Now let us see what this man has done. He is a mechanic, and knows every part of a steam engine, as well as if he could see. He is an engineer, and has not only had charge of a stationary engine, but has run as an engineer on the Mad River Railroad in Ohio. Of course he ran with a look-out, and between this look-out and himself he had arranged a series of abbreviations of language, so that he could learn from him the position of any object on the track instantaneously. He was engineer, let it be remembered, of a passenger train! What is more remarkable than all, is that he has made a beautiful little steam engine with his own hands, so small that he can carry the whole of it in his pocket, and get up steam at pleasure. This might well be considered accomplishment enough for one blind man, but this is but a beginning.

He has a great genius for music, and possesses a voice which, in many characteristics, is without doubt the most wonderful voice in the world. On Tuesday evening of the present week he was invited to a private house in this city to give an exhibition of his musical abilities, and a few musical men and women were invited to hear him, all of whom will bear testimony to their astonishment and delight. We suppose that all musical people will shrug their shoulders with incredulity when we tell them that his voice has the compass of five octaves, yet such is the fact that he demonstrated to this company. Of course, the lowest notes are guttural, and the highest are falsetto; but the falsetto notes are pleasant and good, and the gutturals true tones, and as musical as such tones can be. We are not sufficiently versed in musical terms to tell what his lowest note is, but it is the lowest note in the piano, arranged upon the usual scale—or triple C, as he calls it. His chest tones are excellent, and although Carl Formes may have more power, his quality is no better, while in his lower notes he goes down "out of sight" of Carl Formes altogether. We can give no idea of this voice by any comparison, for we have never heard a voice with which to compare it.

Of course, with such a voice as this, the owner is tempted to try tricks. The most interesting of these was the application of it to seven purposes. He began by singing, in a delicate soprano the first lines of "Oft in the stilly night;" then, as he proceeded, he slid into the alto, then into the tenor, then into the bass, and then into the 'double bass,' and octave below. This finished the tune, when he rose, and turning his back to the audience, executed some most excellent feats of ventriloquism, and wound up by imitating an old fashioned spinning wheel so perfectly that the assembly was thrown into roars of laughter. He usually accompanies himself with a melodeon, to which he has added a swell of his own invention that produces all the effect of the swell in the organ.

One of the most delightful of his performances was a solo on the cornet, he playing it with one hand, and accompanying himself on the piano with the other. Upon this instrument, and in this way, he played a few airs with great sweetness and taste, and executed some very difficult variations. The instrument itself has been the subject of his improving hand, but in what respect we do not know.—Added to all this, he plays the guitar and other instruments, and is a leader and teacher of bands. He seemed to take a great deal of interest in explaining his steam engine to the company, and to be thoroughly versed in mechanical matters.

This man's name is W. A. Carns. He was born, we think, in one of the Western States, and has lived where he could get a chance. He's of medium height, thickset, modest in demeanor, interesting in conversation, and has received an education in some asylum for the blind, for which he appears unboundedly grateful. He is now engaged in the invention of some means by which the blind may be enabled to have their regular newspapers, and if anybody can accomplish so benevolent a result he will do it.

The Tuscarawas Valley.

[From the Iron Valley Times.]

Reader, have you ever ascended to the top of one of the gigantic hills which form the western bank of the Tuscarawas? If you have not, do so, and deny your eye no longer one of the richest treats scenery can give. In regard to the picturesque beauty there presented there can be but one opinion—it is unrivalled.

You may read, with wonder and admiration, the picture which the poetic and philosophical traveler has drawn of Italy's classic plains and of the wild mountain scenery of Switzerland, or your eye may contemplate with rapture the artist's pictured semblance of history's most famous landscape, yet you can discover, if you will but look, beauty in the scenery which surrounds your own home almost equal to the most celebrated which other lands afford. It cannot, at least, but command the admiration of any person possessing a capacity for the appreciation of the beautiful.

It would indeed be difficult to conceive a prospect more supremely lovely than is unwrapt to the eye of him who scales our towering hills. As a map, before him is stretched the valley—beautiful as Bulwer's Ideal Como! The wild and magnificent grandeur of uncultivated nature—her tall trees waving their long branches to the passing breeze, her rude cliffs and dense underbrush around him, combining as lovely mountain scenery as the imagination would desire to conceive.—Before, in beautiful contrast, extends the valley. Two towns, with their busy multitudes engaged in the various avocations of civilized life—huge factories, smoking foundries, quiet churches, magnificent school houses, all enter into and make up a complete picture of refined and civilized life. The iron-nerved engine, racing with lighting speed over the quiet plain, and the antiquated canal, like some relic of an olden day, wiring through the grassy fields, exhibit the more gigantic works of man, and show the onward march of improvement.

The rich grain-fields, in harvest time, tossing their golden heads in compliment to the cooling breeze, the groves of fruit and ornamental trees, melodious with the sweet notes of nature's own untutored songsters, tell the fertility of the soil.

The murmuring river, dragging, "like a wounded serpent, its slow length along," mingles with much of the beautiful a bit of the truly sublime. The whole presenting in one grand panoramic view, the magnificence and grandeur of nature where it is

"Blossoms in her virgin pride,"

unharmed by the woodman's ax and untouched by civilization's transforming hand, together with the refinement, advancement and beauty of art and cultivated taste.

But our valley is not alone rich in poetic scenery and agricultural productions. Its mineral resources are just beginning to attract attention. Its coal and iron ore are perhaps unsurpassed by any section in the State. Scarcely a hill which contains not a wealth of one or the other. Yearly these interests are increasing in importance, and it is fair to presume that ere long they will constitute our chief element of wealth. It is indeed to be wondered that men have not before been awakened to a consciousness of the fact, but content with the agricultural product of the earth's surface, were willing to permit the world of wealth in its bowels to slumber undisturbed. It is now, however, arresting the attention of eastern capitalists, as well as arousing the energies of our own citizens. It is to be hoped, and it is but a reasonable presumption, that soon furnaces and various iron works will be erected in every portion of our valley.

All we need is enterprise. Enterprise is the touchstone of every success, and let but a sufficient interest be once aroused, and the Tuscarawas Valley will stand without a rival in the West.

The Ill Treatment and Beasts of Burden.

A merciful man is merciful to animals. To such, therefore, no admonition is necessary. There are others, however, to whom this benevolent quality seems greatly wanting, whilst manifestations of its opposite, whether intentional, or through thoughtlessness, frequently are displayed towards dumb beasts, especially in hot weather. "We have," says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "a word to whisper in the ears of our drivers of horses and mules.—We would not speak it in any spirit of fault-finding or dictation, but in a simple, honest, earnest pity for the poor dumb brutes, which do our work for us in all seasons, patiently and faithfully, but which have no tongue to tell us when they are sick, or weak, or overworked, nor to appeal to us against our abuse or cruelty.—There is something in this defenceless and forced silence of the poor animal that is toiling in our service, which touches our better sensibilities keenly whenever we see him overtasked, or otherwise maltreated. None of us know, because the silent submissive sufferer cannot tell us, how often we drive him beyond his powers when he is out of health, or beat him inhumanly about the head or flanks for some little awkwardness which he cannot avoid, or some occasional baulking or sluggishness, which may arise from weariness or distress. We have seen rough, coarse, heartless men jerk, and swear at, and batter with the butt end of their whips, or with any club they could, in their passion, snatch up, a poor mule or horse, which had failed in some effort too great for its strength, or exhibited some trifling and natural sulkiness into which it had been vexed and irritated by the atrocious brutality of a stupid and bad-tempered driver. Scenes of this kind, which may be almost daily witnessed in our streets, are enough to make one's very heart bleed. We beg those who are entrusted with the care and use of our draft animals, in this oppressive summer heat, to be forbearing and patient and kind towards them—to remember that they have feelings to be hurt; strength to be exhausted by overwork in the hot sun; but no freedom to rest when they are tired, and no speech to implore consideration for their weakness or their wants."

We cordially agree with our contemporary in its just and timely remarks upon the subject, proper attention to which may not only save much pain—perhaps the lives—of many faithful animals. An unfeeling driver, or one who wantonly inflicts cruelty upon defenseless brutes, must be destitute of proper human feeling and the nobler elements of our better nature.

NO DANGER.—"There must be no Douglas issues in the next State convention," exclaim three or four Democratic editors in this State, and if we really supposed that they were sincere in expressing any such fears we would endeavor to console them by proving beyond all question that there is not the least probability of any division of the party upon the propriety of sustaining Senator Douglas. We must find some *Democrats* who are opposed to Senator Douglas, before we can get up an issue on him.—*Milwaukee News.*

☞ The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* says that a showman pitched his tent in that town, Thursday, and absorbed some ten cent pieces in showing a zebra, which proved to be a mule painted. Under threats of lynch law, the zebra man left, protesting, however, that he had been deceived in the purchase.

Living Organisms in the Atmosphere.

That the air we breathe teems with myriads of living creatures may be easily shown.

If a stream of air is carried through distilled water (which is of course absolutely pure,) and the vessel containing the water is immediately corked and allowed to remain for a few months at a moderate summer temperature and is then opened, the water will emit the disagreeable odor of animal putrefaction. The same phenomenon will be noticed if snow be gathered, melted, and placed in a bottle. That the odor is not due to the presence of ammonia washed from the atmosphere, is proved by the fact that this odor cannot be detected emanating from the water within the first few days, whatever the temperature may be; but when some time has elapsed—sufficient for the development and death of the animated beings in it—the odor of putrefaction is perceived.

Then again, according to Dr. Riddell, if a drop of distilled water, treated as above mentioned, is evaporated on a clean watch glass, a light colored stain will be seen. If the glass be now heated short of redness, the stain is blackened. If heated to redness in contact with the air, the stain entirely disappears, except a mere trace of ash; thus showing that the material observed is some form of organised being. If a glass vessel containing ice is suspended over moist alluvial land, and the dew that gathers upon its exterior is collected, it will appear at first like pure clean water; but soon, according to Moscati, an Italian savan, little flakes appear possessed of properties peculiar to animalized matter, and finally, at the end of some days, the liquid will putrify completely.

It is impossible to determine the forms or habits of these invisible creatures; but their existence is demonstrated by the foregoing observations. Microscopists have suspected the existence of such beings from observing the movements of the smallest of the visible tribes of the animalcules. These may be seen darting here and there in a drop of water, when no other variety is visible, evidently in pursuit of some sort of prey. A single one will be seen still for a moment; then it darts forward rapidly, and stops, its body writhing, as if in a struggle with its prey.

If the observer will take a solution of meat, and heat it in a closed vessel to a degree a little above the boiling point, which destroys all animal germs, and close the vessel tight, no animals can be seen on it and no putrefaction will occur, no matter how long it is kept. But if the cork be withdrawn, it is straightway peopled with varied forms of living creatures. If, on the other hand, the vessel is covered with an animal membrane, then all the usual chemical changes take place, but no living things are developed.

These facts are of great importance, as taken in connection with the belief growing in the minds of medical men, that animal, or even vegetable spores, suspended in the air, carried in ships or wafted by winds, are reproduced in countless millions wherever they go, and finding the conditions necessary for their development, may be after all the mysterious causes of desolating epidemics.

A STRANGE FISH.—A new and strange species of fish, for our waters, was captured in the Great Ogeechee river, Georgia, a few days ago, at a place near the mouth of Harvey's Cut, just below Genesis Point. It was taken in a net set for sturgeon, and measured six feet one inch in length.—Its head was put in brine to preserve it, and it takes a large sized butter keg to accommodate it. Its scales measured not less than one and a half inches in diameter, and are of the most beautifully burnished silver color. The head is very massive, supplied with six rows of small dull teeth on either side, projecting at an angle of about forty-five degrees from a very heavy and powerful lower jaw-bone, which has only a muscular connection with the outer walls of the head, and seems to be the posterior portion of the tongue. There are but two rows of teeth on either side of the upper jaw. The gills are massive, and arranged in layers eight on either side. Eyes very large and projecting, and situated near the mouth. The latter is small, with lower lip projecting some inches beyond the upper, and not unlike that of a horse, though sharper. As a whole, the fish is a most beautiful specimen of its tribe.—The gentleman who captured it, tried a steak from its body, and says the meat is of a dark color, but quite delicate, and free from the strong taste of the "drum" or "bass." Quite a school of them were noticed about the spot, where this was taken, skimming the surface of the water, and a party of gentlemen are intending to make an effort to get one with a hook and line.

IMPORTANT TO ENDORSERS.—At the last session of the Court of Appeals, at Utica, N. Y., a case was decided which is of much importance to the business community. The points made on the trial can be gathered from the following notice of the trial: The defendant became the second endorser of a promissory note, made for the purpose of taking up three notes of the same maker, (who was insolvent,) but endorsed by other parties, who had been charged by notice of non-payment—such notes being then held and owned by a bank which has discounted them. The note was delivered for that purpose to the plaintiff, who was an endorser upon the protested notes, and who gave no present consideration for it. Held, that the obligation of the maker to pay the prior note was sufficient consideration as to him, and supported the undertaking of the defendant as an accommodation endorser. The holder, under such circumstances, can recover upon the note without having taken upon the note hold by the bank. The plaintiff, at the maturity of the note, directed a notary public to give notice of the non-payment to the defendants, and to omit giving notice to a prior endorser. Held, that evidence was inadmissible that such prior endorser would have been charged but for that direction. It belongs to each endorser to see for himself that prior endorsers are charged, and the holder owes no duty to them in that respect.

STEEPLE MATCHED BY A BARBER.—The London *Morning Star* publishes a letter describing the feat of a barber on the spire of Salisbury Cathedral, the tallest in England, being 400 feet in height, which may be fairly set off against M. Blondin's dancing over the Falls:

SIR: Having observed in your impression of to-day a paragraph, headed "Daring Feat," recounting the ascent of Salisbury spire recently made by James Matthews, for the purpose of oiling the vane at the top of it, perhaps it may not be uninteresting to your readers to be informed that this is, and has been, a not unfrequent proceeding as long as my memory, extending over more than thirty years, serves me; and further, that some few years ago, I think in 1850, eight persons ascended to the spire, accompanied by a hairdresser of the city, and seating themselves allowed their heads to be there and then partially deprived of nature's covering through his agency.

"My mother," said a dandy, "was renowned for her beauty. She was certainly the handsomest woman I had ever seen." "Ah," said Talleyrand, taking his measure at once, "it was your father, then, who was not good looking?"

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

BUDDING.—The present is the proper season for budding cherries, apples and pears. When the stocks suffer from drought the bark will not part from the wood, and the operation of budding cannot be performed successfully. We worked cherries two weeks ago, and then the bark peeled readily, but was scarcely ripe enough. In former numbers of the *Farmer*, the manner of operating was fully described. All that is necessary, however, is a good sharp budding knife, and little strips of bass matting for tying. Select good ripe buds from a healthy tree, and always work of thrifty stocks. Never use poor, sickly plants for buds or stocks, as the product will be diseased and short lived. Peaches need not be budded until the end of August, or beginning of September.

Cherries on Mazzard stocks should be worked close to the ground; on the Morello, they may be worked high, especially if they grow in a region where the trees are apt to be injured by the cold of winter. The Mahaleb, or perfumed cherry, is used for dwarfs; they are also worked low.

Apples, pears and peaches should all be worked close to the ground. Care should be taken to loosen the tying as the limb swells. If removed too soon, the bud will be likely to die. If too late, the bark may be cut through, and the bud be destroyed from this cause. Care and attention are very necessary in successful budding.—*Ohio Farmer, July 23.*

FRENCH ROLLS.—Two pounds of flour, two ounces of butter, two eggs, one teacupful of yeast, a saltspoonful salt; milk sufficient to make a dough. Rub the butter and flour together; then whisk the eggs, and add with the salt yeast, and as much milk as will make a nice dough. Knead well and replace it in the pan to rise. When light, knead it lightly; make them out into cakes as large round as a very small tea cup, and about a quarter of an inch in thickness. Place them on slightly buttered tins; cover with a clean towel, and set them in a warm, elevated place, to rise. When light, bake in a quick oven. If for breakfast, set them to rise the evening previous; make them out the first thing in the morning; place them in the oven to rise, and by the time the oven is hot, they will be sufficiently light to bake. If wanted for tea, make them immediately after breakfast, as above directed.

GARDEN WORK.—As soon as your roses are done blooming, if you wish to increase them, take the young shoots, and about eight inches from the top, cut, below an eye, half through, and then slit upward an inch or two through the pith; put a bit of chip in to keep the slit open; bend down the branch, and cover the portion thus operated on with an inch or two of earth, and put a brick upon it. It will soon send out roots, and by October may be separated from the parent plant. Quinces, gooseberries, and almost all shrubs which branch near the ground, may be propagated in this way. Still keep down weeds. Sow successive crops of corn, peas and salads, for fall use. Begin to gather such seeds as ripen early. Take up tulips, hyacinths, &c., as soon as the tops ripen.

POTATO ROLLS.—One pound potatoes, two ounces butter, one teaspoonful salt, one teacupful yeast, two pounds flour, milk to make a soft dough. Boil and mash the potatoes while warm with the butter, a little salt, and milk sufficient to make them as soft as a batter. When cool add the flour, and mix into a light dough; if necessary, more milk may be added. Knead well; return it to the pan in which it was mixed, and let it rise; when light, knead it over again; then make it into small cakes, place them on slightly buttered tins, and put them in a warm place to rise. When light, bake in a quick oven. When done, wash the tops lightly with a little water, and cover them with a clean towel, to make them soft.

LADY CAKE.—Three-quarters of a pound of butter, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, one pound of flour, the whites of sixteen eggs, half an ounce of bitter almonds, two table spoonfuls of rose-water. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; pour boiling water over the almonds, let them stand a little time, blanch them, pound them in a mortar, adding but a few at a time, with a little rose-water, to prevent them from getting oily, add to them the remainder of the rose-water, then stir the almonds into the butter and sugar. Whisk the whites very dry, and stir them gradually into the butter and sugar with the flour. Butter your pans, and bake them in a moderate oven. It may be baked in one large cake.

DECLINE OF WHEAT GROWING.—At a late meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, Dr. Alwin called attention to the interesting fact that there was a decline in the yield of wheat, to the acre, in the grain States. In Ohio, a State but little over fifty years old, the crop had fallen off from forty bushels to the acre to about sixteen; while in the best portions of New York, where thirty bushels used to be considered a fair crop only twelve bushels are now raised. The falling off in other States has been equally marked; but while this was the fact with the wheat crops, he was glad to know that the amount of corn produced to the acre, had largely increased, and was still increasing enormously.

A POULTICE FOR FELONS, &C.—Take Castile soap and scrape a large or small quantity, according to the amount wanted, and simmer in new milk till it forms a paste as thick as cream, cool and apply. You will find this one of the best poultices for felons, or any kind of swelling that needs poulticing, and far superior to bread and milk. Try it ye afflicted.

SIMPLE SEED CAKE.—Two pounds flour, half pound butter, one pound sugar, one tablespoonful saleratus, one tablespoonful carawayseed, half a pint of milk. Rub the flour, butter, sugar, and seed together; then add the milk and saleratus. Knead the dough well, roll it out, cut it in cakes, and bake them on slightly buttered tins in a quick oven.

TO CURE RHEUMATISM.—Take a large handful of wild blue flag-root, and as much black cohosh root, [pound fine;] put it into a quart of best brandy; let it stand a day or two, then take a tea-spoonful three times a day till nearly well. Then taper off gradually to one a day until cured. This is also a preventive.

SORGHO SEED CAKE.—Being requested by a friend to try it, I took a small batch to mill and got it ground and manufactured it into bread after the same fashion that you do buckwheat, and it made as good bread as does that grain. It is prepared as buckwheat.

STOCK.—Let stock of all sorts be salted sufficiently, this month. It is a good plan to have the rock salt at hand where they can take it as they will. A cool dark stable is the best place for them during the heat of the day, when the flies are very troublesome.

CURE FOR WARTS AND CORNS.—The bark of a willow tree, burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar and applied to the parts, will remove corns or excrescences on any part of the body.

New Books.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
VIEWS and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher.
ACADIA or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederic S. Cozzens.
SEACLIFF, or the Mystery of the Westervelts. By J. W. De Forest.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.
The empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, A Journal of Five Years in Asia, Africa and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland (2 vols., cloth $10.)
The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novelette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Southwell (a Novel.) By Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.
Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. Headley.
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J. H. RILEY & CO
June 16, 1859 -tf

McCoy's

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THE MOST THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG MEN PREPARING FOR BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.

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Window Shades and Fixtures, Window Cornices, Fine Mirrors, from 3 to $50; French Plate; Oil Paintings and Engravings, Portrait and Picture Frames, always on hand and made to order. [illegible] Work Boxes and Dressing Cases; Card Cases and Porte Monnaies; Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pocket Books, Wallets, &c.

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D. W. HILL,

Columbus Meat Market,

North-East Cor. of Broad and Front Sts.

Has constantly choice fresh and salted Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c., which his ice chests enable him to keep sweet in the warmest weather.

[illegible]

Thankful for the liberal custom he has enjoyed, his endeavors will be to merit its continuance.

COLUMBUS

Machine Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

CASTINGS,

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TUNER AND REPAIRER OF

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Also, particular attention paid to

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Orders left at Seltzer & Webster's Music Store, will receive prompt attention.

Important to the Ladies

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J. C. BAGNALL, on Hickory Alley, near North Fourth street, has invented a most effective and infallible

Hair Tonic,

For cleansing the hair and removing dandruff and dryscurf. It removes every particle of dirt with a gentle rubbing and leaves the surface cool and agreeable, with open pores and slightly but effectually stimulated. As a hair restorative, it possesses more virtues than high sounding compounds: and what is far better leaves the head cool, and the hair thoroughly cleansed and free to grow.

Also a mixture for cleansing silks and satins, and restoring their original lustre.

Also Impression or Transfer Paper of the best quality and of every color and of any size to suit the trade.

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Embracing a Variety,

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[illegible] Lawns, Robes, Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.

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1859.

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The Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County, 18 miles North of Columbus, (the Capital of Ohio) on the Scioto River, 10 miles from Delaware, 5 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.

The medical qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States. For Rooms or other information, address

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The Best Pianos

IN THE UNITED STATES ARE

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Of Baltimore, who have always received

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THAT BASE FALSEHOOD

in J. C. Wood's advertisement is still kept before the public, though

WE HAVE CHALLENGED HIM!

and have the documents to confirm its falsity. If the Chickering agent is unwilling to accept our challenge of

A Trial of the Instruments!

and continues his unfair advertisement, we must continue to brand him as

A PERVERTER OF THE TRUTH!!!

SELTZER & WEBSTER.

New Paint Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO

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☞ Shop in Kirk's New Building, rear of the Neil House.

VAN BUREN & PINKERTON.

PROPOSED

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of the State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."

WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., April 7, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.

A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO,
COLUMBUS, April 23, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.

JOHN PHILLIPS,
Auditor of Franklin County.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

DR. STEWART

WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, also CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success in curing many of the most hopeless cases, in the city and country, is a sufficient warrant of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. S. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio but of the Eastern and Middle States, and Canada, where he has practiced.

[illegible]

Columbus is a central location, in one of the finest countries in the world, and can certainly sustain a physician, who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and whose practice is far in advance of ordinary Practitioners. Dr. S. employs VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian Tribes, when this continent was discovered.

Being naturally inclined to CONSUMPTION, Dr. S. spent many years in the investigation of a malady, which under the old treatment, is always fatal, and at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in his hands, has produced the most surprising results. Conjointly with this the INHALATION of certain vegetable juices, it brings the treatment almost to perfection. Inhalation is an excellent method, which has been greatly injured by chemists too much for it.

Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary Disease should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. How many neglect a cough or throat affection, or what is worse, suffer themselves to be drugged by old school Doctors, till no human aid can save them from the grave!

Dr. Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease. Chronic Catarrh cured in every case by a new plan.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.—Dr. Stewart in this class of diseases can truly say, he has been more successful than any physician in the state. Particular attention given to Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, and Affections of the Eye.

CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable extract.

[illegible]

Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (in persons under 25,) Swelled neck, St. Vitus Dance.

A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.

Office hours 9 a. m., to 4 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished Medicine gratis.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. ROBACK'S

SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, [illegible]

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, at which cured they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence is in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost innumerable

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time, after all other Medicines have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. Sick

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, [illegible] under their invigorating operation. That all sexual disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions.

however they may have been tried with and age [illegible]

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly upon the poison of disease in the blood, they

Cause sores to Heal,

and discharges from the system, every taint of Scrofula whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief and (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They purify the blood [illegible]

We are not doubt that everybody after one single trial—they are not only better in... in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, [illegible] a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth St. 3d Building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY

Roberts & Samuel, Columbus.
Aug. J. Schueller, Columbus.
G. Denig & Son, Columbus.
A. Ahrer, Canal Winchester.
Isaac Tomlinson, Worthington.
J. K. Johnson, Harpersburg.
E. N. Beatty, Clintonville.
D. Gasser, Westerville.
Henry Miller, Harrisburg.
John Maloni, Grove City.
Geo. W. Evans, Dublin.

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.

AYER'S

Ague Cure.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed for the whole Class of Diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such a remedy we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants, and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled Dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Roberts & Samuel, No. 34 North-High street, Columbus, O.; Suire, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, O.; William Fiske, Cleveland, O.; W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O.; and by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs

VIA THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

To Lewis' Centre Station.

PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at 4:50 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis' Centre Station, which is situated sixteen miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R., and six miles east of the Springs. For the accommodation of persons wishing to spend the Sabbath at the Springs, the night freight leaving Columbus at 5½ P. M. on Saturday, will take passengers to Lewis' Centre Station.

RETURNING.

Cincinnati Express will stop for passengers going south, at Lewis' Centre Station, at 6:45 A. M., on MONDAY MORNINGS ONLY, arriving in Columbus at 7:35 A. M. The Mail train will stop daily at 6:25 P. M., arriving in Columbus at 6:57 P. M.

Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers between the Station and Springs. Passengers can rely upon being taken to the Springs promptly on arrival of trains.

The citizens of Columbus will find this the most convenient way to go to the Springs.

Tickets for the round trip to the Station and back during the season, only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For further information and tickets, inquire at the ticket office in the Depot.

JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.
Columbus, June 6th 1859—3m.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.

Great Northern & Eastern Route,

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati

RAILROAD.

Connections at Crestline with the

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad

For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Connections at Cleveland with the

Lake Shore Railroad.

For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (Except Sunday)

from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS—[illegible]

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at [illegible]

THIRD TRAIN.

EXPRESS MAIL—[illegible]

☞ *Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.*

RETURNING.

[illegible]

Fare as low as by any other Route.

For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty, Ticket Agent, in the Passenger Depot of the C. C. & C. and C. & X. Railroads.

Columbus, May 23, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.

To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS—At 2:15 A. M., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at 7:30 A. M. [illegible]

SECOND TRAIN.

[illegible]

THIRD TRAIN.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—[illegible]

FOURTH TRAIN.

MAIL—[illegible]

RETURNING.

[illegible]

For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.

J. DURAND, Superintendent, Cincinnati.
P. W. STRADER, General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY, Agent, Columbus, O.

Columbus, May 23, 1859.

1859. 1859.

NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST

Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.

Two Trains Daily.

(Sundays excepted.)

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL [illegible] Trains will leave Columbus as follows:

[illegible]

SECOND TRAIN

Leaves Columbus at 2:45 p. m., on the arrival of Trains from Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Arrives at Indianapolis at 11:00 p. m.

[illegible]

R. WALKUP, General Ticket Agent.
Columbus, Ohio, May 23, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!

A Democratic Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.

By J. Birney Marshall,

At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS!

[illegible]

Terms and Inducements:

[illegible]

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859. NUMBER 17.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL ... Editor.

TERMS ... $2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion ... $1.00

Each additional insertion ... [illegible]

[illegible rate table]

One fourth of a column, per year ... [illegible]

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... $10.00.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 6th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories" as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending to that direction.

Resolved, That the condition of fugitive slaves upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretensions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect equality of the States of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any honorable acquisition with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro [illegible].

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; declaring that the laws of this State should be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the permanent interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the sectional, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to [illegible], calculated, at all events, to bring the name of [illegible] into contempt abroad.

FUNERAL OF A TARTAR CHIEF.—At a late meeting of the London Royal Historical Society, Mr. Atkinson, whose interesting travels among the Kirghiz, and other nomades of Siberia, have recently been published, delivered to the meeting "A Narrative of some of his Adventures among these rarely visited tribes," giving a graphic picture of their habits and manners. The following is an account of the funeral of a chief named, Darma-Sterin, who died near Semipalatinsk, when Mr. Atkinson was on a visit to the tribe:

"So soon as the chief was dead, messengers were sent off to invite the head men residing within a hundred miles, who all immediately repaired to the place. The body of the chief was laid out in his best attire, his chair of state was placed at his head, his saddle, arms and clothing were hung around, and silk curtains were suspended from the roof of his yourt. His wives and daughters, with the females of the tribe, knelt around, chanting the funeral dirge, in which the voices of men occasionally joined. While this was going on the funeral feast was preparing. Ten horses and a hundred sheep were slaughtered, and the flesh was thrown into numerous caldrons boiling over fires kindled in the ground, which were constantly kept stirred by men stripped to the waist. When sufficient quantity of food was dressed the feast began. The guests sat in a circle around the meat, the chiefs nearest the center, those of next degree next him, and the women outside.

The feast lasted seven days, during which 2,000 persons partook heartily in the consumption of mutton and horse flesh. On the eighth day the body was conveyed to the tomb on a camel; the camel also carried the chair of State. The two favorite horses of the chief followed, after which went the whole tribe singing the funeral hymn. On reaching the place of burial, the body was deposited in the grave, and the horses were forthwith slain, and placed beside the body of their master. When the grave was filled up, all returned to the encampment to continue the funeral feast, which was furnished by one hundred horses and 1,000 sheep, slaughtered for the occasion. The festival continued for several days after the burial, the chiefs and the family of the deceased chanting his praises every day, until all the guests had gradually departed for their homes. The dirge was kept up by the tribe for a considerable time afterwards; and the chanting was repeated every day, at sunrise and sunset, for a whole year. Mr. Atkinson dwelt on the very impressive nature of the ceremony—the wailing music of the funeral chants—the sorrow, apparently at least, exhibited by an immense concourse of mourners, mingled with the almost savage accompaniments of the feast; all this, in the midst of a desert, which seemed of unlimited extent, produced an effect which an Englishman finds it difficult to picture to himself."

Baron S. Rothschild, from Germany, is at present in New York.

Peculiar Customs of the Japanese.

A letter from Japan gives some particulars of the manners and customs of that peculiar people. In some respects they appear to be more virtuous than people boasting of a higher civilization. Malversation by a functionary, embezzlement of public funds, extortion, bribery of officials, coining of false money, murder and robbery, are punished with death, and not only of the guilty person, but of his father, children and even all his male relatives, who are executed at the same moment, however distant they may be one from another. This system, which is repugnant to European notions, and to sound principles of justice, appears to be adopted by the Japanese from the belief that crime is owing to bad education.

The mode of punishment adopted in Japan are of different sorts, but all are horrible. The principal is crucifixion, and is reserved for traitors, murderers, and incendiaries. The culprit is fastened on the cross head downwards, and is left to die, unless he obtains the favor of being dispatched by stabs from a poignard. For parricide and adultery, culprits are plunged into boiling oil. Petty robberies, insults, calumny, fraud, even at play, and false testimony before magistrates are punished by hanging or beheading. If the offenders be gentlemen or soldiers, their bowels are opened—they have even the privilege of performing the operation on themselves. Pecuniary fines are almost unknown. The corporal punishment of the whip and the bastinado are reserved for slaves and servants, and are inflicted by their masters, not by public executioners. The Japanese consider corporal punishment so degrading that mothers never strike their offspring.

Although the climate is enervating, yet children are brought up hardily. They are made to bear hunger, thirst, cold, pain, excessive labor, and the rigor of the seasons. Horror of falsehood and fraud, and love of modesty, justice, and virtue, are diligently inculcated. One of the results of this system of education is to inspire the Japanese with a passion for books, which cause surprise to the European visitors.

The bookselling trade in Japan is subdued to no restriction, and there are everywhere, even in towns of small population, numerous book shops. Great part of the literature of the Japanese is Chinese; and their knowledge of arts and agriculture is derived from the same people. The language commonly employed is every year becoming more Chinese in character. And yet the Japanese despise the Chinese; they do so because from their early age they have been taught that the Chinese are not soldiers; that in ancient times a Japanese army defeated an immense Chinese army in the Corea; and that Coxinga himself, who was the scourge of the sea and the terror of the Chinese Empire, was a Japanese—as were also the greater part of his companions.

Horace Greeley Among the Saints—He Defends the Rights of Woman.

The Leavenworth Times says:

"We have received the Valley Tan of July 26, it contains a long account of Horace Greeley's sojourn in the Valley of the Saints.

Upon his arrival (July 13,) he was waited upon by the Typographical and Press Association of Great Salt Lake City, who tendered to him a public reception.

This being accepted, the court room of the Council House was arranged for his benefit in a style of great magnificence. Horace, on being introduced to the audience, made a long speech in which he dwelt mainly upon the typographical profession.

He was received with great respect by the Mormons, and frequently cheered.

Mormon leaders followed the philosopher of the N. Y. Tribune. Between their speeches he made a remark to the following effect:

However much I may like the Mormons, there is one thing that I have noticed. I have read your journal often, and have met many Mormons, but I have never yet seen an expression, or heard a Mormon come out boldly and decidedly as Anti-Slavery. I would like them much better if this thing could be corrected.

During the evening, Mr. Greeley was called upon for a few remarks upon the Woman's Rights question, upon which he arose and said that he would dispose of that in a few sentences. He believed that women had the right to do what is right; that it was right to do everything that was right, and that they had, or ought to have, the right to do whatever they could do right."

The Washington Monument, &c.

Lieut. Ives, the architect and engineer in charge of the Washington National Monument, has made an official report to the society, in which he says that when raised to the height of six hundred feet the entire weight of the shaft and foundation will be 70,000 tons. The weight of the structure in its present condition is forty thousand tons. He has been unable to detect any appearance of settling or insecurity. By scientific calculations he has arrived at the conclusion that the weight alone of the monument at full height would offer a resistance nearly eight times greater than the overturning effort of the heaviest tempest to which it would probably ever be exposed.

It was proposed to the Monument Society many years ago to surround the foot of the obelisk with a base of a pantheon form, and an engraving was made of the monument as it would appear when completed, in accordance with that plan. An impression has created in this way throughout the country that the engraved design has been adopted and cannot be deviated from, without tearing down what has been already built; but as it has not been the intention of the society to accept the plan referred to, and as the error which exist seems to have an injurious effect, Lieut. Ives suggests the expediency of notifying the public officially that the obelisk is the only portion of the monument, the form of which has been decided upon, and that the determination of the design for the base is still open for consideration. In this suggestion of Lieut. Ives the society has concurred.

The balance in the United States Treasury on Monday last was $4,123,000; the amount of receipts for the week ending on that day, $1,600,000; drafts paid, $7,446,000; drafts issued, $1,697,000.

AN EDITOR IN PURSUIT OF HIS POCKET-BOOK. The editor of the Nashua Telegraph gives a readable chapter of his experience in Boston on a recent occasion:

"The other night, when we stayed in Boston, we got up in the morning—(a very singular coincidence, some people may think)—and came down into the office of one of the big hotels, when we suddenly discovered that our pocket-book was missing from its accustomed pocket. There was rather a lively 'getting up stairs,' on the part of this deponent. Everybody knows, in a state of excitement, how very active the mind and imagination are. As we mounted the stairs we queried with ourself, 'are we a robbed individual?' Has some scamp of a 'nipper thief' been practising his art at our cost? and various other queries equally unanswered and unanswerable, at that instant, rushed through our mind. And then we imagined, if it was so, what our city cotemporaries would say of it. One, to add meanness to the robbery, would head his paragraph, 'A Country Editor Robbed.' Another, to add heinousness to the crime, would startle the world with, 'A Country Mayor Robbed.' Another, to excite indignation and curiosity, too, would commence an 'Atrocious Outrage.' And so we went on, and before we had run through the probabilities in that regard, we had reached the room we had occupied, and there was the pocket-book all safe and sound. But there wasn't much money in it."

A CHILD'S FAITH.—In the Highlands of Scotland there is a mountain gorge twenty feet in width and two hundred feet in depth. Its perpendicular walls are bare of vegetation, save in their crevices, in which grow numerous wild flowers of rare beauty. Desirous of obtaining specimens of these mountain beauties, some scientific tourist once offered a Highland boy a handsome gift if he would consent to be lowered down the cliff by a rope, and would gather a little basketful of them. The boy looked wistfully at the money, for his parents were poor; but when he gazed at the yawning chasm, he shuddered, shrank back and declined. But filial love was strong within him, and after another glance at the gifts and at the terrible fissure, his heart grew strong, his eyes flashed, and he said:

"I'll go if my father will hold the rope!"

And then, with unshrinking nerves, cheek unblanched, and heart firmly strong, he suffered his father to put the rope about him, lower him into the wild abyss, and to suspend him there while he filled his little basket with the coveted flowers. It was a daring deed, but his faith in the strength of his father's arm, and the love of his father's heart, gave him courage and power to perform it.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

—The Democrats of Morrow, at their County Convention on Monday, nominated Dr. [illegible] for Representative.

—The Republicans of Clark, in Convention on Saturday, nominated John Howell to represent that county in the State Legislature.

—The Democrats of Fairfield county, on Saturday, renominated Major Carlisle as their candidate for Representative.

—The Democracy in the Senatorial District composed of Fairfield, Hocking and Athens, met at Logan on Tuesday and renominated Col. N. Rohleigh by acclamation.

—Henry Weaver was elected President of the Champaign County Bank, in the place of S. H. Winslow, resigned, at a meeting of the stockholders on Saturday.

—The Republicans of the district composed of Trumbull and Mahoning counties have nominated J. Dodson Cox; and the Republicans of the district comprising Summit and Portage counties have nominated J. A. Garfield, for the State Senate.

—Bonfield's pail factory on the west side of Division street, Cleveland, a large dry house, a building for storing staves and lumber, and one or two small buildings, in connection with the factory, were consumed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. The loss is estimated at $12,000. Insurance $6,000.

—A man from Richland county, recently returned from California, bringing with him some $15,000 in gold coin. Being of a suspicious turn, he hid his money in the earth, and kept the place of deposit a profound secret. One day he went out riding on a young and fractious horse, which threw him off and broke his neck. Now, nobody knows where the money is; but the people in the vicinity are prospecting for the placer with great activity, though hitherto unsuccessfully.

—Fifty-four car loads of fat cattle have been shipped eastward from London, Madison county, so far of the present month.

—The Republicans of Wood county, in Convention at Perrysburg on Wednesday, nominated George Lasky, of Gilead, for Senator of that district.

—A brakesman on the C. C. & C. R. R. named Michael Carroll has been held to bail at Cleveland to take his trial on a charge of rape on a girl named Sarah Douglas.

—An Irishman was run over by a train on the Central Ohio Railroad near Newark on Saturday last. Both his arms were taken off—one above the wrist, and the other below the elbow.

—Judge Ranney, the Democratic candidate for Governor, while speaking at McConnelsville, Morgan county, a few days ago, was taken suddenly ill, and had to leave the stand in the middle of his speech. His illness was but temporary.

—The Military Encampment of the 10th Division, 1st Brigade O. V. M., which was to have taken place at Cleveland next week, has been postponed to the 28th, 29th and 30th of September, to ensure the attendance of Gov. Chase and other military gentlemen. So says the Leader.

PIGS TAKING OPIUM.—A London agricultural paper (the Field) says that the opiate in the flower of the poppy fattens pigs by making them sleep more. One of their correspondents writes:—"In a sandy field of mine, a part of which has been dug up and not planted, a large quantity of poppies grew and completely covered the ground. Not knowing what to do with them, I asked a farmer how I should act, and he advised me to give them to the pigs. This I did, and was surprised to find how fond they were of them—eating them up clean, and with evident relish and preferring them to other food as long as they lasted. The pigs improved in flesh, and one of them which was naturally noisy became quiet even when his feeding time came round. No doubt the poppies had some somniferous effect; but no injurious symptoms followed, and the bowels were not constipated, as I thought would perhaps have been the case. I had never heard of it before; and perhaps this may induce others whose land produces a large crop of poppies, to try this novel way of feeding their pigs."

THE VALUE OF HEBREW.—A German paper relates the following anecdote, prefixing it by the query "What is the use of Hebrew?" An eminent Parisian financier, of the Jewish faith knew the secret of the recent armistice several days before it was actually concluded, and he was desirous of communicating intelligence of the coming event to the heads of his house at Berlin. But how was it to be done? The electric wire is by no means a safe confidant for a secret. The banker hit upon a device. He wrote a telegraphic dispatch and concluded it in the following words: "Herr Scholem will shortly arrive." Scholem is a Hebrew word signifying Peace. In the Berlin house where the Hebrew language was understood, the true meaning of the announcement of Herr Scholem's expected arrival was readily interpreted. [illegible]

A State Temperance Convention will be held in Boston, on Tuesday, Sept. 13. The call emanates from the State Temperance Alliance, and one object of the meeting will be to organize the Alliance. The Boston Traveler says: "There is considerable feeling just now among the temperance men of the State, relating to the recent action of the Committee on the Revision of the Statutes; that committee having struck out the cider clause of the prohibitive liquor law. An expression of the public sentiment of the State on this point will undoubtedly be given at the Convention."

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express, writing from Raleigh, N. C., gives an account of a very distressing accident that happened near that city. He says that a son of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner—a fine promising youth, about 13 years old—was hunting with a shot gun, in company with his brother, several years younger than himself. The gun went off accidentally, the whole load passing through the head of the elder, and producing instant death.

Punch thinks a medicine pledge is fearfully wanted in England. He says in no other country is so much medicine drunk. When the teetotallers have put down the drinking of spirits, they must direct their attention to the putting down of the enormous consumption of medicine. The drug shop is almost as destructive an agent as the public house; and where you find the one, you may be pretty sure that the other is not very far off.

SONS OF MALTA.—The members of the Order of Sons of Malta are making preparations for a grand tournament near Washington on the of September. It intended to make one of 15th the most magnificent tournaments ever seen in the country—and Knights from every State in this Union will enter the lists.

James C. Pratt, in a communication to the St. Paul Times, says: "I was at Yellow Medicine during the recent payment of the Upper Sioux. About one hundred of the red men were sheared and dressed in the apparel of white men. Previous to the operation, Superintendent Cullen addressed them through an interpreter, and stated that he wished to have them vote at the next election, and vote the Democratic ticket!"

Accounts from New Hampshire speak of a severe drought. A letter from N. H., dated Aug. 22, says: "We are having a most severe drought, and my corn, &c., which appeared promising two weeks ago, will, I fear, be destroyed. We have had only two showery days for two months." Another letter from Plymouth, N. H., says that all the rain in that vicinity for six week's past would not equal half an hour's steady rain, and fears were entertained that the standing crops would prove an utter failure.

PUTTING SOLDIERS TO A GOOD USE.—In consequence of the difficulty experienced by many of the agriculturists in Kent, England, in obtaining a sufficient number of hands for reaping operations, orders have been forwarded giving permission for a large number of the troops belonging to the three battalions of infantry to be placed at the disposal of these farmers who may require their services.

"OLD KNOX."—Knox county, Indiana, was the third county organized in the Northwestern Territory, now embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota. Her organization took place on the 8th of January, 1790. Washington county, Ohio, was the first county organized within the Territory, (July 26, 1788,) and Hamilton, Ohio, the second, (Jan. 1st, 1790.)

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The administration has received assurances from the government of Costa Rica of its preparation to appoint, in conjunction with that of the United States, a Commissioner, to settle all claims of our citizens against that Republic. It is presumed that this Commissioner will be appointed shortly after the arrival of Minister Dimitry at San Jose.

Captain Marcy, of the Infantry, has been appointed by the President as Paymaster in the army, in place of Brevet Lieut. Col. Coffee, resigned.

The President, to-day, extended the hospitalities of the White House to Senors Mata and Lerdo.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, and was the largest and most stormy ever held here. There were 2,000 persons present during the session. Six ballots were taken, when E. R. V. Wright, of Hudson county, was nominated as candidate for Governor. The next highest competitor was Charles Skelton, of Mercer county. The anti-Lecompton and Lecompton delegates from Sussex county had a long and tedious fight regarding their right to seats in the Convention. Finally the difficulty was settled by the withdrawal of both parties. Resolutions were adopted favoring the principle of popular sovereignty, opposing the opening of the slave trade, &c. The nomination of Mr. Wright was made unanimous. There was great rejoicing among Wright's friends on his success in so spirited a contest.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—Thursday night Jesse Williams, an old and wealthy citizen of Caldwell county, under guard at Princeton, charged with murder, stealing and cruelty to his slaves, was taken from the jail and carried seven miles and hung. His two sons, John and James, guilty of numerous crimes, escaped death by absconding. About the same time Dr. Singleton, Mansfield Morsey and Shaw Watt, supposed to be connected with Williams' villanies, were severely punished and ordered to leave the county.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Craig & Righters, contractors for cleaning out the mouth of the Mississippi, publish a statement in the morning papers, exonerating their sureties, Richard M. Corwine, Wiswell and others, and stating that the work was formally accepted by the Government and money paid.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 24.—McCrea, who killed Clark, a pro-slavery man, in 1856, was arrested here to-day. Clark was the first man killed in the territory for political causes.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—John Bonfield's pail factory was burned to-day. Loss $12,000. Insurance $8,000—all in New York companies.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The American State Convention re-nominated Wm. H. Purnell as candidate for comptroller.

The American Congressional Convention of the Fourth District are now in session.

The Americans of the Second District have nominated Edwin H. Webster, of Harford, county, for Congress.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 25.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated Harrison C. Hobart, Calumet county, for Governor; and A. S. Palmer, for Lieut. Governor. It is doubtful whether delegates to the Charleston Convention will be elected at the present Convention. It is decidedly Anti-Lecompton.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 26.—A fire, which broke out at noon yesterday on North Water street, destroyed about twenty-five buildings, and was finally arrested on Kay and North streets, by blowing up several buildings with gunpowder. The buildings destroyed included Hathaway & Son's machine shop and planing mill, Ryder and Smith's spar yard, Barstade's turning mill, E. H. Nye's ship chandlery, Edward M. Robinson's oil yard, in which 3,000 barrels of oil were destroyed, besides some lots of oil belonging to W. G. G. Pope, E. B. Sarland and David B. Kemp. Several dwellings, carpenter shops and groceries were also included in the conflagration. A large number of bomb lances, on the premises of Wilcox and Hathaway, caused loud explosions, as did the bursting of the oil casks. The ship "John & Edward," lying at Wilcox & Richmond's wharf, was burned to the water's edge. The ship "Illinois" was also on fire, but was towed out and saved, with loss of sails, rigging, &c. Several persons were injured by the falling walls, although not dangerously. The total loss is estimated at from $200 to $300,000, on which the insurance is but small. Many families are rendered penniless, and several Captains and owners of vessels are ruined by the loss of their oil on storage.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 25.—The Leavenworth Express of Denver City has arrived, with two days later news, which is unimportant. The rush towards the new diggings is incessant. M'Crea was arrested yesterday and afterwards discharged, the indictment being worthless.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The administration has bestowed upon the subject of the African slave trade its earnest attention, and with the view of suppressing, as far as possible, this traffic, has initiated measures more efficient and more extensive than ever before, for that purpose. The squadron for the coast of Africa, as arranged by the Secretary of the Navy, will consist of the following named vessels: The steamers Mystic, Sumpter, San Jacinto, and Mohawk, and the sloops-of-war Constellation, the flag-ship Portsmouth, Marion, and Vincennes.

The most efficient officers are assigned to their command. Those of the Mystic and Sumpter are respectively, Lieut. W. S. Leroy and Lieut. J. F. Armstrong. Those gentlemen were at their own request ordered to this service. Their several vessels being of light draft can penetrate waters too shallow for those which have heretofore been on that coast, besides having the advantage of steam. Hence slavers will be more closely pursued.

The joint treaty with England requires that the United States shall keep there a force of 80 guns, but by the recent arrangement on the part of the administration, the number of our guns will be 116.

Mr. Birney, who succeeds Mr. Morse as Naval store keeper, went out in the Constellation with instructions to remove the Naval Depot for the African squadron from Porto-a-Praya to San Paul De Sando, which is 323 miles distant from Porto-a-Praya. This new depot will consequently be much nearer than the power to the principal points of traffic on the coast, and will in a great measure obviate the necessity of long cruises on our own coast. There is to be an efficient naval force composed of the steamers Crusader, Lieut. Maffit; the Mohawk, Lieut. Craven; the Wyandotte, Lieut. Stanly; and the Fulton, Commander G. G. Williams. They are to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba for the purpose of capturing any slaver which may by their experience escape the vigilance of our naval force on the African coast. These arrangements will soon go into full operation, and the Secretary of the Navy is now hurrying the preparation of such of the vessels as are yet in port for this important service.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Aug. 22.—We learn from Halifax that McKay's stable at Truro has been burned, and all the horses, numbering ten, perished in the flames. As these horses included those used especially for expressing the steamers' news from Halifax to Sackville for the New York Associated Press, it is feared there will be unusual delay with the America's news now nearly at hand.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, and as it may be a part of the machinery by which some fraud is to be perpetrated in connection with the next news from Europe, the commercial public should be more than usually cautious until the authentic intelligence shall have been placed upon the bulletin of the Associated Press.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 22.—The Convention agreed to reduce the rates to Memphis via Cairo, to one dollar and eighty and one dollar and forty four on first and second classes; one dollar and eighty-five and one dollar and forty nine to points below Memphis. Third and fourth classes remain at present rates.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—Vera Cruz advices to the 11th inst. report that Messrs. Bargona & Jecker have purchased the Tehuantepec transit. Their agent at Minatitlan has been ordered to engage engineers to recommence the work. The steamship Adriatic is to run on the Pacific side.

RICHMOND, Va., August 23.—A large meeting of the opposition was held here last night. Resolutions were passed, expressing a preference for John M. Botts for President, and recommending the holding of a State Convention during the fall.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—The yacht Haswell, of Providence, from Richmond, arrived here this morning in twenty-three hours from Old Point Comfort.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—The Sun of this morning publishes an account of a dreadful series of outrages perpetrated on Saturday night on board the steamboat Express, which left here the same evening with a large company for the camp meeting at Choptank River. After getting some distance from port, a party of rowdies, rallying under cries of [illegible], made an indiscriminate assault upon the white and colored passengers. Several were knocked down or horribly beaten. Some white men were robbed of their watches and money, the villains blowing out the lights to prevent recognition. A colored man was stabbed and robbed, and his wife outraged in his presence. On Sunday morning the Sheriff of Dorchester Co. arrested four of the ringleaders and committed them to jail. One colored man is said to have died of his wounds. Hugh Sullivan was shot in the head and instantly killed last night, when on his way home about 12 o'clock. Several arrests have been made and the coroner's inquest is now engaged in investigating circumstances leading to the murder.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The President has recognized Henry Tschudorff as consul of the Prince of Reuss of the elder branch, and of the Prince of Reuss of the junior branch, to reside at New York. He has also recognized C. E. Stewart as consul of Belgium, to reside at Charleston, S. C. The President has appointed W. T. Might, jr, of Maryland, as consul at Santo.

Prof. Dimitry, the new minister to Central America, will leave about the 1st of September for Costa Rica. Gen. Cass will entertain at dinner to-day Minister Mata and M. Lerdo. Other kind attentions have been extended to these distinguished Mexicans by gentlemen connected with the executive department of our government.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Quite a number of prominent American politicians have congregated here to attend the American State Council which will meet to-day. The struggle will be on the time of holding the State Convention. Daniel Ullman, who it is said represents the policy of Thurlow Weed, will oppose a call of the Convention. On the same day the Republicans will hold theirs, in order that the latter may not be embarrassed by any union openly with the Americans. The Buffalo delegation, who favor a union and act with the anti-Weed Republicans, advocate the holding of a Convention on the 7th of September, at Syracuse, so as to force the Republican Convention either to recognize the Americans or drive them into an open rupture. The chances thus far seem to be in favor of the calling of the Convention to meet on the 2d of September.

SACKVILLE, N. B., August 23.—The latest advices received from Halifax this morning state that the steamship Canada, now due at that point, from Liverpool on 13th inst., had not yet arrived.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—The Leavenworth Denver City Express of the 19th, with six passengers, has arrived, bringing $1,000 in dust.

A portion of the proceedings of the recently framed State Convention called to form a Constitution, is published. No allusion is made to the slavery question in the bill of rights. Suffrage is restricted to the whites. The local papers are silent in respect to the provisions of the Constitution.

The richest discoveries since the last arrival were made between Cape Lapandre and the Cheyenne pass, although opening of new leads are of daily occurrence. There is a great rush towards the Cheyenne pass, where, it is reported, hundreds to thousands are made per day to the single hand. Rich quartz is found in abundance everywhere. Emigration is light but steady. Business is brisk at Denver City. Merchandise and provisions are selling cheap.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The First Baptist Church and the saleratus factory of D. Kellogg, with several other buildings, were burnt this morning.

Exchange on Europe is very unsettled and rates are somewhat nominal. London is about 1.10, and Paris 1.15 for the best bills.

The Hammonia, for Hamburg, to-morrow will take about $100,000 in gold and $60,000 in silver.

The Arabia, from Boston, takes none from this city. The Boards of the Panama Railroad Company and Pacific Mail Company, meet to-morrow to consult upon the details of the management and disposition of the boats just purchased from Messrs. Brown, the Adriatic, Baltic and Atlantic.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, the largest establishment of the kind in the country, was opened to-day, under the proprietorship of Payne Stevens, Esq. The house was thronged all day with visitors, who testified their admiration of the thorough and systematic arrangement of the building in all its parts. The American Telegraph Company have an office in the basement of the hotel, connecting it by wires with points of the country, as well as with the other prominent hotels in the city. One of the most novel features of the house is the vertical railway for the conveyance of the guests from the ground to the upper floor.

The American Telegraph Company have obtained permission from the Secretary of War to open a marine telegraph station at Fort Lafayette, in the Narrows, and will proceed immediately to lay a cable from that point to Fort Hamilton, where it will connect with the Brooklyn line, which stretches to New York. This line will give the company unequalled facilities for reporting marine news, night and day, as it will also connect with the line already constructed from Sandy Hook.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—A trot between Flora Temple and Princess for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, came off this afternoon. Flora won in three straight heats, making time as follows: First 2:22; second 2:25; third 2:24.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch to the Democrat says, thirteen buildings were burned at Cairo this morning. Loss $10,000.

The Omaha Republican says Chas. Leslie, of Marion county, Penn., arrived on the 14th with 1,033 ounces in gold dust, from Clear Creek. Leslie professes to have discovered the richest diggings yet found. He returns to the States for the purpose of procuring quartz mills to work them.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Aug. 23.—E. Bush [illegible] has been nominated by the Republicans for the Legislature, as an investigation candidate on the sale of the State canals; the vote stood, 45 to 8. His opponent is Wm. Pearce.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—In the State American Council yesterday, the question of the time and place of holding the State Convention was discussed with great animation, but a majority were found to be in favor of holding it on a different day from that of the Republicans, and it was finally decided that it should be held at Utica on the 25th of September. Two delegates to the National Convention were subsequently elected—the Hon. Erastus Brooks and Hon. L. Lorenzo Burrows. Mr. Brooks addressed the Convention at considerable length, and was followed by the Hon. Daniel Ullman, after which the Council adjourned sine die.

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The American State Council met. At the afternoon session the Committee on Credentials, composed of Messrs. J. B. Murray and Charles E. Freeman, reported the names of one hundred and forty delegates as having presented regular credentials.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The City Democratic Convention nominated Horner Kneass, Esq., for district attorney, and Mr. Thomas McGrath for prothonotary. Nominations were also made for senators and members of legislature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Isaac Winston, of Kansas has been appointed Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Galveston Civilian of the 13th thinks Houston is elected Governor by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

DROWNED AT NIAGARA FALLS.—Rev. John A. McClung, D. D., Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Maysville, Ky., and reputed one of the ablest and most eloquent divines on the Continent, was drowned recently in Niagara River, about two miles above the Falls, where he had gone to bathe alone, and in ignorance of the swiftness of the water. This took place on the 6th inst., and his body was not recovered till the 23d, when it was found below the Falls.

A Verst is a Prussian measure of length, containing 1,166 yards, or 3,500 feet, being about two-thirds of an English mile.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

For the first time since the peace of Villafranca an English newspaper was seized in Paris on the 30th.

A fireman, named Charles Wedinger, a German, was killed on the Northern Central Railway, about twenty miles from Baltimore, on Saturday, by falling from the engine.

The contract for building the new jail in Port Tobacco, Md., has been awarded to Mr. Bryan, of Alexandria, who proposes to build it for [illegible].

Land sales come off in Kansas next Monday, as follows: At Lecompton, Ogden and at Nebraska City. Land warrants are in demand.

It is represented that our worthy President has lately become very jealous of George M. Dallas, and that he contemplates recalling that gentleman from the English mission.

The Turin correspondent of the London Post states that sixty Hungarians who escaped from the Austrian army were retaken, placed before a battery, fired upon with grape, and all but two killed.

A gentleman killed himself in Florida, last week, for the love of a Miss Suffit. The poor fellow couldn't live with a Suffit in his heart.

It is said that a book, including his personal and political reminiscences, is in preparation by Captain Isaiah Ryders. If complete, such a work would possess a peculiar interest.

The New Orleans Delta thinks that the speakership of the next House of Representatives lies between the Hon. Em. Etheridge of this State and the Hon. Tom Corwin of Ohio.

The French Government have determined to include in the accomplishments of the army a knowledge of the art of swimming, as a considerable number were drowned in crossing the rivers of Northern Italy.

Thirty Mormons, male and female, arrived at New York, on Saturday, from Liverpool, on board the ship Atlantic. These emigrants brought with them a variety of choice farm stock for use in this country.

The Governor elect of Kentucky enters upon the duties of his office on the fifth Tuesday succeeding the election. Mr. Magoffin will, therefore, be inaugurated on Tuesday, the 30th of this month.

The Helena (Ark.) Democrat says that the free negroes of Arkansas who are required by law to leave the State before 1860, seem generally to have selected Kansas as their further home, and intend removing there at an early day.

Captain Michael Allen, of Tom's River, N. J., is now busily engaged, with a strong force of carpenters, building 53 surf boats for the U. S. Government.

The celebrated stallion Kosse Morgan died Friday morning last, near Lebanon. He was estimated to be worth $5,000. It is believed that his death was caused by an over feed of new oats.

According to a correspondent of a Canada paper, M. Blondin will walk again across the Niagara on Wednesday next, when he announces his intention of appearing in the character of the Liberian slave, chained from head to foot.

The project of effecting a junction between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Azoff is now the subject of much conversation at St. Petersburg, and will soon, it is thought, be realized. This was a favorite scheme of Peter the Great.

Hon. Thomas B. Florence says that he will publish, and Cornelius Wendell will print, commencing 17th Sept., a new Democratic Quarterly Magazine, which is to be the great expounder of the Democratic faith, made up by the best heads in the country.

The ship Commodore, from Liverpool, lying at the Battery wharf in Boston, took fire in the lower hold on Saturday, the result, it is believed, of spontaneous combustion. She was scuttled and sunk [illegible]. The damage is not yet known.

The New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury says that a day or two since a child asleep in its cradle in that city, in the absence of its mother, was almost deprived of its life by a cat which was found with her claws fastened to the dress of the child, drawing its breath, and it was with great difficulty that the healthy creature was withdrawn.

The Old Settlers of Indiana held their third annual meeting at Knightstown, in that State, on Friday last. There were about three thousand persons present, and addresses were made by several persons, who gave verbal accounts of their experiences from the early days of Indiana down to the present time. The occasion was one of much interest.

In New London, Connecticut, on Saturday evening, the 13th inst, the seats at Dan Rice's circus, occupied by five hundred persons, gave way and let them down. Many were crushed, and one or two dangerously injured. There was a scene of great terror for a short time.

A vessel drawing nearly eighteen feet water has passed through the improved channel between Quebec and Montreal, and it is confidently anticipated in the next two or three years, Montreal will be accessible from the sea for vessels drawing twenty-one feet.

Some letter writer at Saratoga Springs says that ladies there not only paint—both the old and young—but that they daub it on very thick and with an utter disregard of taste, propriety, and the artistic unities. Nobody cares much about the old ladies, but the young ones ought to be ashamed of themselves.

The pretty, yet pungent little Mrs. Fanny Temple, of Boston, who recently castigated a man in the street with the raw and rawbone hide, because she had thought he had slandered her, has been arrested, fined twenty-five dollars and costs, and sent to the House of Correction until that amount is paid. Ladies, beware!

The Rev. John A. McClung, pastor of the Presbyterian at Maysville, Ky., who is reported to have been drowned at Niagara Falls, was a brother of the famous duelist Col. McClung, of Mississippi, and author of "Sketches of Western Adventure," also a historical novel entitled "Camden, a Tale of the South."

It appears according to a correspondent of the London Morning Star, that the Iron Crown of Lombardy, for which the people feel a great veneration, has been stolen from the Cathedral of Mantua, Milan, its place of deposit, and cannot now be found, though several of the clergy have been arrested.

At the New York City Post-Office two Washington monument boxes are put up at the points where pass the greatest number of persons daily; and the gross amount dropped into these boxes during the past three weeks, in that city of nearly a million of inhabitants, is only about eleven dollars. The new dodge for raising dimes will not do.

Some families are peculiarly unfortunate. Among such is this: A correspondent of the Berkshire Courier, in giving an account of the drowning of two of the daughters of Mr. George Lomist, formerly of Boston, at Sheffield, Mass., states as a remarkable fact that nine of Mr Lomist's kindred have been drowned. His father and mother were lost in the Lexington.

A large dog, raving with hydrophobia, passed through the upper part of Orange county, New Jersey, last week, biting a number of other dogs, several cows and a little girl on the heel, lacerating it very much. Dr. Wm. Pierson was called, and opened her leg, using every effort to save her life, but was unable to effect a remedy, and she died. The inhabitants are poisoning dogs in the place.

The Easton (Penn.) Express states that Mr. Clemens, who recently fought a duel with O. Jennings Wise while visiting his brother, a physician in Easton, underwent an operation for the removal of a piece of bone shattered by Wise's ball. The bone was quite large, and with it was removed a portion of the ball discharged by his opponent, which had been imbedded in the bone.

W. H. C. King, foreman in the composition room of the New Orleans Crescent office, was examined in that city on Saturday, August 13th, on a charge of murder, and indicted for manslaughter. During a meeting of the New Orleans Typographical Union, on the 3d of July, Arthur McGill, assistant foreman and the accused had an altercation, during which McGill was stabbed by King in the back, which resulted in the death of McG. The dying declaration of McGill was not allowed to be used in evidence, but the testimony of several witnesses went to fix the act upon the accused and he was fully committed to take his trial for manslaughter.

A man named Gibson bit off another man's eyebrow in Chicago the other day, and had to pay $10 for the savory delicacy. There is no accounting for tastes.

The negro, Frederick Douglass, is making arrangements for a visit to Great Britain. He is to sail about the beginning of September.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is discarding all wooden bridges, and substituting iron ones of the most enduring character.

Marshall S. Potter, of [illegible], tried at Bangor, Me., for the murder of his mother and three brothers, was on Thursday found guilty. The defence offered no testimony.

Thomas Miller, son of Rev. Abraham Miller, formerly of Fairfield Co., Ohio, committed suicide on the 24th inst., at [illegible], by hanging himself to a tree.

The papers suggest that hereafter duels be done away with, and that quarrelers be invited to walk across Blondin's rope, instead of standing fire.

A letter from Brescia speaks of a large number of Hungarians deserting from Verona and Mantua, and says, "they have decided to emigrate to America, rather than trust to any amnesty which Austria can grant."

The long talked-of submarine telegraph between Spain, Cuba, and other West India Islands, is finally decreed by the Spanish Government, and nothing now appears in the way of its speedy commencement.

Advices from Hayti to August 4th contradict the statement that the Dictatorship of the Republic had been offered to Gen. Geffrard, and declined. The story was officially denied before the Legislative Chambers.

It is said of Park Benjamin, the lecturer, that being invited on the Sabbath to attend Henry Ward Beecher's church, he replied that he never went to any place of amusement on Sundays.

Chemical examinations, it is said, go to show that most of the vinegar made in New York is adulterated with sugar of lead, vitriolic acid, and other poisonous metals and minerals.

The Agricultural Society, which holds its fair at Dundee, Michigan, in October, offers a premium of $5 to the young lady "who will pare a peck of potatoes in the shortest time, and do it the best."

Of twenty-five hundred names enrolled at the Revolutionary Pension Office from the State of Connecticut twenty five years ago only five are now living—one of whom is over 100 years of age.

The Queen's "cup" which Ten Broeck won with his horse Olympus at Brighton, Eng., recently, is a hundred sovereigns in specie ($500) with $35 added for entry, three year old entered.

A ten mile race came off at Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, between Rose Chief, owned by Mr. Hurlburt, and Lady Hibbert, owned by Mr. Dalton, for a purse of $1,000. The former won. Time: 31 minutes.

A boy, about five years of age, a son of Mr. Eben Knowlton, in Boston, has contracted the disease of the glanders by climbing in the stall where a horse affected with the disease had been kept.

We have intelligence from Paraguay that President Lopez was dead, and that his son was declared President in his place. The son, on assuming power, had declared all the ports of the country open to the commercial world.

A lunatic, who gave his name as Wilson Brady, of Trumbull county, Ohio, was found wandering about the streets of the Eighteenth Ward on Tuesday night, and taken to Bellevue Hospital. He had $87 94 on his person. So says the New York Sun.

The receipt of Harper's Monthly, with Senator Douglas' manifesto at Washington creates the greatest excitement. Gov. Wise's friends declare that he must immediately prepare a counter document for Bonner's Ledger.

The [illegible] Mining Association announces, in the latest papers received from Melbourne, a dividend of 25 per share, which is one hundred per cent on the original stock. Unfortunately, there is none of the stock to be had in Wall street.

The good people of Waterbury, Conn., have been treated the past week to an exhibition of wax figures representing Mr. and Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key. A monkey and an orang-outang made up the balance of this unique show.

Advices to the Department of the Interior at Washington announce that the government has obtained judgment for five thousand dollars against Mr. Duncan, surety for Mr. Ransome, charged with frauds on the Pension Office, who fled.

Five bishops instead of four will be consecrated at the next Protestant Episcopal Convention at Richmond, Va. In addition to the new bishops of New Jersey, Texas, Ohio and Minnesota, there will also be consecrated a Missionary Bishop of Kansas, to be elected by the Convention.

A fellow in Chicago, the other day was found on the roof of a house peeking into the window of a young lady's bed chamber. The proprietor of the house, discovering him, quietly drew a pistol and fired at him, but the young man managed to escape the shot and got away from the premises. He was subsequently arrested and fined $50 and costs.

As some workmen were engaged on Saturday in making excavations at the Babcock House, near Faneuil Hall, Boston, and at the depth of some five feet below the surface of the ground, they discovered several pistols and cannon balls, and also a glass bottle. The ground had not been disturbed for at least two hundred years.

The London Agricultural Gazette says that the harvest is now general through the midland and even the northern counties of England, and it is nearly completed in the South. The product will be in most parts above the average. There is the old apprehension for the safety of the potato crop in Ireland.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, it is said, is sending to Paris to have an eye (now blind) taken out. "Some years ago, while witnessing a duel, the ball from one of the parties struck a tree, and glancing into his eye, destroyed the sight." The serious operation of removing the whole ball of the eye has now become necessary.

O. Jennings Wise, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and the son of Governor Wise, whose duels have of late been as frequent as if he delighted in the pistol and not in the pen, is one of the most quiet and peaceable-looking men in the Union; and those who know him esteem him for his manly and upright character. He does not seem to be more than twenty-two years of age.

The Petersburg Express says the following is a letter received by a clergyman, in that city, through the Post Office:—"Reverend Sir—I forbid the Bands of Marriage between Edmund Blunt and Mary Ann Howell, the reason is he is under age, and she has got a husband alive and she [illegible], so you cannot marry them sir, and [illegible]."

A cubic inch of gold is worth one hundred and forty-six dollars; a cubic foot, two hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars; a cubic yard, six millions eight hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars. The quantity of gold now in existence is estimated to be three thousand millions of dollars, which, welded into one mass, would be contained in a cube of twenty-three feet.

There was an increase of 49 in the mortality of the City of New York last week, according to the Report of the City Inspector, [illegible] being 719. The majority of deaths were young children, 511 being of ten years and under, and 442 under two years of age. There were 18 deaths from violent causes. According to the nativity table of the whole number of deaths 549 were natives of the United States, 95 of Ireland, 34 of Germany, 11 of Great Britain, and the remainder of various foreign countries.

Some twelve hundred passengers left New York on Saturday last by steamers. Of these about seven hundred departed for California by the two lines of steamers, the mail steamer taking five hundred of the number. The City of Manchester, for Cork and Liverpool, carried 119; the Quaker City, for Havana, took about 70; the Fulton, for Southampton and Havre, also carried 60 passengers, and a large number also took passage on board of the two or three steamers for the Southern ports.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
J. SIDNEY MARSHALL - - Editor
TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

The Statesman and the Democracy.

The course which the managers of the *Statesman* have chosen to adopt, with regard to the nominations of Commissioner and Auditor, has occasioned much remark among the Democracy of this county. The intention to defeat their nominations if possible, and the petty malice in which it originated, are regarded with displeasure by the Democracy of Franklin, who are not prepared to be governed by a "Junto" or clique, such as have their head-quarters at the post-office, branching off to the *Statesman* and the paper-mill.

The resignation of Mr. Horton caused a vacancy in the Board of County Commissioners, which the Auditor, Recorder and Probate Judge, whose duty it was, filled by appointing Mr. Sparrow. The official term of the Auditor being about to expire, and in conformity to custom here, Mr. Phillips desired a renomination. He had discharged the duties of his office with great fidelity, and entitled himself to the popular regard by his uniform courtesy and urbanity. But he had committed the unpardonable sin of contributing to the appointment of Mr. Sparrow, who is held in utter detestation by Miller, Cox & Co., and his official head must answer Tom Miller's unmitigated wrath. O. P. Hines is accordingly induced to compete for the nomination, a man of independent property, engaged in a lucrative business which claims all his time and attention, in the hope of punishing Johnny Phillips. It has been suggested that it is a Miller move to get Hines out of the paper-mill, which is doing a good business, and they would prefer having it all in the family. Should Hines receive the nomination he might be induced to part with his interest in the paper-mill! But, be this as it may, we think there is enough spirit and independence in the Democracy of Franklin to show the Miller influence that its time is short.

But what kind of Democracy is that which is inculcated by the *Statesman*, and practised by the clique, that would proscribe the most popular men of the party? Is it aggregating strength to the party? Miller wishes to punish Phillips because he would not bow to the former's dictation, and the *Statesman* thinks the appointment of Mr. Sparrow a heinous fault, for which Phillips should answer. It charges that Mr. Sparrow reported erroneously that the Treasury had been depleted by Breslin, with the aid of Gibson to conceal the fact; and further asserts that the report of Mr. Sparrow furnished groundwork to Gov. Chase for his false allegation that not a dollar of the public money had soiled the hand of a Republican. Yet it republishes from the *Newark Advocate*, edited by W. D. Morgan, one of the Investigating Commission, an article, stating in so many words, that Mr. Sparrow's report *did not* sustain Gov. Chase's assertion. Is the *Statesman* or the *Advocate* right? Did the former reproduce that article as an act of justice to Mr. Sparrow, or did it creep into its columns unawares? It was refreshing to see it there, where repeatedly it had been charged that Mr. Sparrow's report had wrought everlasting injury to the Democratic party, and furnished the basis of Gov. Chase's assertion that no Republican had taken a dollar of the public money. Now, if his report did not authorize this assertion of Gov. Chase, the objection of the *Statesman* falls. The Newark *Advocate* says it did not, and the *Statesman* reproduces the article. Ought not the *Statesman* in candor and justice, say that it did Mr. Sparrow injustice, and that Mr. Phillips was not so wrong after all in appointing him Commissioner?

☞ The primary election of the Democracy of this county will be held on Saturday next, when it is hoped that the people will take matters in their own hands and rebuke the self-constituted dictator, who by his unscrupulous arts, and devices has sought to sway the will of the people. Resort was had to the primary election principle in consequence of a fraud having been practised on a nominating convention, mainly through the instrumentality of Tom Miller, who could not be trusted after such barefaced treachery. The primary election will not secure proper nominations, unless the people act for themselves, have a discriminating appreciation of men, and refuse to listen to the syren song of these promising politicians, who are governed alone by selfish motives and look forward solely to their own aggrandizement.

A Grand Organ.—Those who can appreciate a magnificent instrument, should call at once at the Music Store of Messrs. Seltzer & Webster. They have an organ, or rather "Carhart Harmonium," that is one of the grandest instruments we have ever heard. It is from the manufactory of Carhart, Needham & Co., of New York, and costs but $800. The exterior is of plain appearance and finish, but it is by no means an unsightly piece of furniture, and with ten stops, five octaves with one and a half octaves of independent pedal bass, it is just the thing for churches, lodges and concerts.

Can it be Possible?

"Can such things be, [illegible]
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

The fact that Judge Gholson did manumit his slaves before removing to Ohio, does not strike all Republicans alike. Some consider it a small matter, but others give it grave consideration. It was asserted as conclusive evidence of his sympathy with Abolitionism that he had set his slaves free; but it turns out that he sold them and put the proceeds in his pocket. The bills of sale were made out in his own hand-writing, and stand so recorded. We have not thought it necessary to publish these bills of sale, the fact of their existence being sufficient. They have had, too, through other channels, an extensive circulation. Some of the Republican press attempt to meet the damaging effect the establishment of the fact must have upon the estimation of Judge Gholson's Abolition sympathies, by denying the genuineness of the documents.—Others hint at the possibility of deception. The Portage County *Democrat*, however, evidently is shocked, and states the case as follows:

"When the name of Judge Gholson was presented to the Republican State Convention at Columbus for nomination for Supreme Judge, it was coupled with the assertion that he, formerly a Mississippi slaveholder, had become disgusted with and opposed to slavery; that he had set his slaves free, and, in order to enjoy the institutions of freedom fully, he removed to a free State, and that ever since he has duly manifested his devotion to freedom and his hostility to slavery.—These statements have been widely published and believed by the Republicans throughout the State.

"The above statements in regard to Judge Gholson are now flatly and vehemently denied by the Democratic press of the State. They charge that Judge Gholson did not liberate, but sold his slaves, prior to his emigration to Ohio, and that hence the Republicans of the State have been deceived—averring that Judge Gholson is and always has been a pro-slavery man, and that he accords with the decision of Judge Swan in the Oberlin rescue *habeas corpus* case, and that he would decide, were he called upon for a decision, in the same way."

"If these charges are false, they are susceptible of clear, positive and satisfactory denials. If the charges are false, all right, so far as Judge Gholson is concerned. If true, then the Convention was imposed upon, and the people are deceived. But the Republicans, as in the case of Judges Swan, Scott and Peck, must not be cheated.

"If it is improper for Judge Gholson, as a candidate for a seat upon the Supreme bench, to 'prejudge a case,' by defining his views upon the Fugitive Slave Law, then it was improper to nominate him.—And, in our opinion, it was improper to nominate him, and is always improper to nominate any man who, like him, has so little developed himself in regard to the cardinal principles of our party, as to need, *after nomination*, to define his position!

"Let us have men true, well-known and outspoken, then there is no chance for mistake or deception.

"We regret that Judge Gholson occupies, as he does in the minds of thousands of Republicans, an equivocal position.—Let his position be at once relieved, if it can be.

"We commend these considerations to the attention of the *Ohio State Journal* and the Cincinnati Republican journals."

There is no use in expressing regret that Judge Gholson "occupies an equivocal position," or to hope that it can "be at once relieved." His nomination was begun in fraud—it was conceived in a wish to deceive and humbug the Northern Republicans, with whom nothing would go down that was not tinctured with their favorite hobby. Accordingly, they were assured that Judge G. was "all right on the nigger," while those who knew him were confident that his decision, in any future case of a similar nature, would be identical with Judge Swan's. Democrats are sometimes charged with inconsistency, but for a Northern fanatic and Southern Republican to support Judge Gholson, as a representative of their sentiments, is an instance of inconsistency with scarcely a parallel.

Closing of White Sulphur Springs.—This is the last week of the season of the popular and attractive White Sulphur Springs, where so many citizens of our own and adjoining States have passed such pleasant days during the summer. This week will be the gayest of the gay, the courteous and capable proprietor having made every arrangement for a truly festal time.

Grand parties will be given on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, at which a very large attendance is expected, many of the former guests intending to pay their final visit to the Springs this week. The reunion will be extremely agreeable, and music and wine, dancing and beauty, flirtation and fashion will render this week the most delightful of the season.

We have heard of much preparation from this city, and there will be a fair representation from Columbus. The Railroad facilities and nice carriage drives, either from Lewis' Centre or Delaware Station, render it most agreeable, and the easiest thing in the world to visit the Springs.

Judge Gholson's Slaves.

The Democrats have sent to Mississippi and procured documents to show that Judge Gholson sold three negro boys in that State, fifteen years ago. Well, what are they going to do about it? Does having been a slaveholder disqualify a man from discharging the duties of a judge?—If so, how is it with our Supreme Judges who are now slaveholders?

We find the above, in some shape or other, in all our Republican exchanges.—It is a miserable subterfuge. The Republicans were claiming great credit for Judge Gholson, that he freed his negroes and removed from Mississippi, when the fact was he sold them, which was his unquestionable right. It is not that Judge Gholson was a slaveholder, or that he sold his negroes, instead of setting them free, to which there is objection, but to the pharisaical claim asserted for him, that his sympathies were so accordant with Northern sentiment, that he could no longer dwell in a slaveholding community, but manumitted his slaves and removed to a free State, which was not true.

[illegible] Inventions.

The public mind is terribly abused by constant fabrications which appear from day to day in the New York *Herald*, relative to Senator Douglas, which certainly show a fertility and facility of invention, but are better indications of unscrupulous and determined wickedness than anything else. But, as if to show that the *Herald* and its corps [illegible] are not alone, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* has recently indulged in a similar fiction, which we give as illustrative of the malice and slander with which the Senator from Illinois is pursued on every side. The writer says:

"On any evening may be found, at the residence of Senator Douglas, Democrats of all shades, as well as every class of fence men. On Friday evening last was quite a large gathering there of politicians of all stripes by special invitation. Prominent among the guests were Senator Iverson, of Georgia, Mr. Browne, editor of the *Constitution*, (the Government organ,) Mr. Coombs, editor of the *Republic*, and many other leading Southern and Northern party men. There was much private and confidential conversation between Mr. Douglas and the representatives of the different factions there assembled."

Now this was pure invention. No such "evening" was had at the residence of Senator Douglas. The Washington *Constitution* disposes of its portion of responsibility thus:

"If the political gathering described in the above extract has no more reality than has the assertion that Mr. Browne was present, it must be purely imaginary.—Mr. Browne was *not* present on the occasion referred to; therefore, so far as he is concerned, there is not one word of truth in the letter."

The Washington *Republic*, also notices the same paragraph:

"A Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, of the 23d inst., professing to know all about what is going on at the residence of Senator Douglas, where, he says, 'on any evening may be found Democrats of all shades, as well as every class of fence men,' pretends to describe 'quite a large gathering of politicians of all stripes,' who met there by 'special invitation' on Friday evening last, and to give the substance of 'much private and confidential conversation' that then and there occurred 'between Mr. Douglas and the representatives of the different factions there assembled.'—'*Prominent* among the guests' who were present, this writer places one of the editors of the *Republic*, who was never prominent anywhere.

When we say that the editor of the *Republic*, thus elevated by the *Tribune's* correspondent into a prominent position among 'Democrats of all shades and every class of fence men' at the residence of Senator Douglas, was never in the house of that Senator in his life—and that we happen to know that Senator Douglas himself was not at home on the evening referred to, our readers will perceive that we have good grounds for acquitting said correspondent of all suspicion of having obtained his information by lurking round the premises of Senator Douglas, and peeping in at his windows or through the key-hole."

The Washington *States* likewise administers to the false knave the following summary and flat denial *in toto*, of his absurd and ridiculous invention:

"Now, without discussing the morals of a writer who would avail himself of confidential conversation which he did not hear, or that of a paper which would admit of such surreptitiously obtained details in its columns, it is sufficient to state what we happen to know, that Mr. Douglas had no company at the time referred to, and that none of the gentlemen named have been at his residence since the adjournment of Congress; nor did he invite them to meet him anywhere else; nor has there been any such political gathering or conference. The writer of the letter, although intimating that he is a visitor at the city, is a resident of Washington, and, we understand, identified with the Abolition organ here. We leave it to the public to judge what punishment such a contemptible scamp merits."

Kentucky—Official.

We learn, by the Frankfort *Yeoman* that, in the face of a precedent themselves had set, the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General of Kentucky have given the certificate of election to Anderson, notwithstanding Chrisman had a clear majority, and was entitled to the seat by the rule established by themselves. The *Yeoman* remarks:

When the Board can prove that 56 and 1 make 47 on Chrisman's side of the poll in Cumberland county, they may satisfy the people that they acted fairly; but not till then. Among the number of Democrats now present in Frankfort there is but one opinion of the action of the Board, and we will not mar the good feeling now prevailing in the festivities of the Inauguration by repeating it in plain language. The last act of the Know Nothing administration is in perfect keeping with its former practices.

The following are the majorities by which the candidates upon the Democratic State ticket are severally elected:

Magoffin—Governor	[illegible]
Boyd—Lieutenant Governor	11,713
James—Attorney General	[illegible]
Green—Auditor	[illegible]
Garrard—Treasurer	[illegible]
Frazier—Register	[illegible]
Richardson—Sup. of Pub. Instruction	[illegible]
Bates—President Board of Int. Imp.	12,704

The average majority of the ticket is 11,860. Magoffin's total vote is 76,137—the largest ever obtained by any candidate in that State. Who says that Kentucky is not Democratic to the core?

☞ We very much regret to hear of the want of harmony among the Democrats of Richland and Ashland counties, in the choice of a candidate for Senator. There can be no possible objection to Gen. James Cantwell,—a fair and attentive legislator, a gallant soldier who served his country, a firm and unflinching Democrat, his nomination should have been satisfactory, notwithstanding there might have been some personal disappointment. The old usage of alternating the right of nomination from one county to another, may be dispensed with at times to advantage; although in the main correct, for the protection of the weaker counties. The most important thing is to make a good selection; and whether from one county or another, it is no time to squabble about preferences, if the candidate is "all right." We have a U. S. Senator to elect, and it is the best thing the Democracy can do to provide for keeping Gov. Chase out of the position.

☞ Charles Moran, President of the New York and Erie Railroad, has resigned.

The Charge against Mr. Dennison.

When the charge was made against Mr. Dennison, that he had used the language attributed to him at the Middletown Encampment, he assured us that it was a mistake, and that such an idea had never entered his head. We still think there is a mistake, although the evidence is very strong that such an expression was used. It is the tendency, the inevitable tendency of Republican doctrines. We take the article from the Hamilton, O. *Telegraph* of the 25th ult.:

"I WILL EMPLOY THE BAYONET, SO HELP ME GOD."

We present below the proof of the correctness of our statement in regard to the declaration made by Mr. Dennison, at the Middletown Encampment. We have only to add, for the benefit of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and others that have questioned the truth of our report, that we can easily get five hundred of the best men in Butler County (of both political parties) to vouch for the veracity and respectability of the gentlemen whose names are appended to the subjoined affidavits:

State of Ohio, Butler County, ss.

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the county and State aforesaid, personally came Elias Webster, a resident of Butler County, Ohio, who deposes and says that on the —— day of July, 1859, I visited the Guthrie Gray Encampment, near Middletown, in said county of Butler, and while there was introduced to the Hon. William Dennison, the Republican candidate for Governor, and while in conversation with me on the subject of the Fugitive-slave Law, he made use of the following language:

"If I am elected Governor of Ohio—and I expect to be—I will not let my fugitive be returned to Kentucky or any other slave State, and if I cannot prevent it in any other way, as Commander-in-chief of the military of the State, I will employ the bayonet, *so help me God!*"

Further affiant saith not.
ELIAS WEBSTER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this 24th day of August, A. D. 1858.
[SEAL.] STEPHEN CRANE,
Notary Public, Butler County, O.

State of Ohio, Butler County.

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the county and State aforesaid, personally came John V. S. Sinkey and Taylor Webster, residents of Butler County, Ohio, who depose and say that they visited the encampment of the Guthrie Grays, near Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, and were present during the conversation between the Hon. William Dennison and Elias Webster, and heard Mr. Dennison use the language above stated.

Further affiants say not.
JOHN V. S. SINKEY,
TAYLOR WEBSTER.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this 24th day of August, A. D. 1859.
[SEAL.] STEPHEN CRANE,
Notary Public, Butler County, O.

The Treasury Nonsense of Mr. Dennison.

The speeches of Governor Chase and would-be Governor Dennison; the editorials of such leading Republican papers as the *Ohio State Journal*, Cincinnati *Gazette*, Cleveland *Herald*, and Lebanon *Star*, and the resolutions of the Republican County Conventions, show, very conclusively, that a combined and persistent effort is to be made by the Republican managers to reverse the present financial policy of the State for the safe-keeping of the public money, and to return to the old, rotten and justly-condemned system of depositing (another word for loaning) the public funds with banks, bankers and corporations, to be by them reloaned or speculated with, as they shall see proper.

We had supposed that the experience of the past few years, under the policy a return of which is now advocated by Dennison and the Republican managers, would have satisfied every honest and sound-thinking man that it is too unsafe for the State and too corrupting in its influence to be again resorted to. It is the same system under which Still, Breslin and Gibson operated, and the State lost nearly a million of dollars. While the operations of those Treasurers, and the disappearance of such enormous sums, under the old system, are still fresh in the memory of the tax-payers, it would seem to be the height of effrontery to ask the voters to give up their present mode of keeping the public money for the old, rotten, discarded one; yet we find Dennison and Company recommending them to do so.

We are much gratified to see the *Commercial* taking bold ground against a return to the old system. It takes up Mr. Dennison's main reason for preferring the law under which plunderers flourished so well, and says, very properly, that "the idea that the people are poorer from the locking up of a few thousand dollars is nonsense," and then lays down the correct doctrine in these words: "Let the rate of taxation be reduced as low as possible, and make no demand upon the people that the expenses of the State do not call. That is the old Jackson idea, to let the money of the people stay in their pockets until the Government needs it, and then draw so much only as is demanded by the absolute necessities of the Government. Semi-annual payment of taxes is founded on that idea, and is made a part of the present financial policy of the State, as to the safe-keeping of the people's money. We hope the people, who do not want to speculate on the public money themselves, or want others to do so, will set their faces like steel against this project of the Republican managers, to return to the old corrupt and corrupting system of managing the State Treasury.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Democratic Triumph in Kentucky — Non-Intervention. — The Nicholasville (Ky.) *Democrat*, in noticing the late election in that State, which resulted in such a brilliant Democratic victory, says:

The Opposition party was almost a unit in its advocacy of a slave code for the Territories, while the Democracy in the main denied the existence of a necessity for such a code, as well as its inutility.— * * * No one of our successful candidates advocated the propriety or expediency, much less the absolute necessity, of a black code. * * * * * *

Many of our candidates who were successful publicly proclaimed that they would not, under any circumstances, vote for a slave code. How, than, the intervention portion of our party can claim the victory as an evidence of the success of their peculiar views on that subject, is remarkably strange.

☞ Hon. Aaron Harlan was nominated for Representative at the Republican primary election of Greene county, on Monday. It is evident the party is putting forward its "best licks," and it is no time for the Democrats to be extending "complimentary votes."

☞ Gov. Tom Corwin is to be the orator at the Put-in-Bay celebration, Sept. 10.

A Presbyterian Clergyman over the Falls of Niagara—his body picked up fifteen miles below.

On the 5th inst. a Presbyterian clergyman from Maysville, Ky., named Rev. John A. McClung, arrived here for the purpose of staying a short time at the Water Cure, his health being in bad condition. He registered his name at the American House, but did not take a room. After registering his name he went out into the street and nothing thereafter was seen of him here.

It is supposed that whilst here he was partially deranged, and that he took the cars for Buffalo, where he arrived next day. He did not stop in that place but walked to Tonawanda. There he fell in with a man who got into conversation with him, and the two walked around the village for some time. This person says that Dr. McClung, did not appear from his manner and conversation to be in unsound mind. At five o'clock that evening he engaged a room in the hotel, and shut himself in it for some time, it is supposed for the purpose of changing his linen. When he came out he left his carpet bag in the room.

It is supposed that he walked from Tonawanda to Schlosser's landing 2 miles above the Falls. Here he was seen later in the evening, by a little girl, to undress and go into the river. Next morning his clothes were found where he had placed them on the dock, but no trace of his body was discoverable. The fact of his name being on a white handkerchief, served to identify the missing man.

On the 10th inst., four days after the disappearance of Dr. McClung, from Schlosser, a body was washed ashore at Youngstown, about 15 miles below the Falls. As the body was perfectly naked there were no traces by which to identify it, and it was therefore buried as a stranger.

Meanwhile his friends in Maysville had become alarmed for his safety and Mr. H. F. Miller of Maysville came to Cleveland in search of him. From this place he followed him to Schlosser, where the fact of his disappearance was learned. Diligent enquiries were set on foot, and ultimately the body found at Youngstown was disinterred and identified by Mr. Miller as that of Dr. McClung. A burial case was procured from Buffalo, in which the body was placed and taken home to Kentucky. Mr. Miller with the body in charge passed through here this morning.

Dr. McClung was about fifty years of age and leaves a wife and four children. Mrs. McClung is in feeble health, and this melancholy affair is a terrible blow in every way to the almost helpless family. He was the Pastor of the Maysville Presbyterian Church, and was much respected by all who knew him. We understand that he has been in poor health for a considerable time, and that he was of a very nervous temperament. Several years since, whilst in Indianapolis, he became partially deranged, and lived for seven weeks without sleep.

We copy the foregoing from the Cleveland *Herald* of the 23d August. It is a melancholy recital, disclosing the last event of a career checkered and colored, but which might have been brilliant and happy.

Dr. McClung was an elder brother of Alexander K. McClung, the brilliant speaker and writer of Mississippi, whose misfortune it was to take the lives of Allen and Menifee, in duels, and afterwards to fall by his own hand. His father, Judge McClung, of Kentucky, was eminent as a Jurist, and his mother was Susan Marshall, sister of the Chief Justice. Dr. McClung studied for the ministry while a young man and after officiating for some time, relinquished it as a pursuit and entered upon the profession of law, and was induced for a brief time to turn his attention to State affairs, as a member of the Legislature from Mason, where he stood in the front rank. He likewise distinguished himself at the bar, as a professional lawyer and powerful advocate. He was subject to dyspepsia from his youth, and as was the case with his brothers and sister, of a peculiarly nervous temperament. While yet a young man he published an interesting volume of scraps of Western story, under the title of "Sketches of Western Adventure." Shortly afterwards he produced a novel, entitled "Camden," a tale of the Revolution, the scenes of which were laid in the Carolinas, and which possessed considerable merit. He occasionally essayed poetry, but few fugitive pieces indicate his success in that line.

There, amid the thunder of the mighty cataract, where nature presents a grand illustration of sublimity, he passed into the presence of Him whose humble and conscientious servant and follower he was, whether by the inscrutable operation of his own free will, or through some untoward circumstance, can never be revealed.

☞ Senator Hunter, of Virginia, is reported to have said, in a recent speech, that if the Democratic party does not repudiate the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and advocate in lieu thereof the principle of Congressional Intervention, the *party ought to be dissolved, and the sooner the better.*

Senator Hunter—Correction.—A paragraph crept into our news columns yesterday to the effect that Senator Hunter, of Virginia, had declared in a recent speech that if the Democratic party does not repudiate the principle of popular sovereignty, and advocate in lieu thereof the principle of Congressional intervention, the party *ought to be dissolved, and the sooner the better*. This is undoubtedly a base libel upon Senator Hunter, gotten up by an unscrupulous political enemy. Senator Hunter and his friends in Virginia are combating the principle of Congressional intervention.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Delegates to the Charleston Convention.—Ten delegates have thus far been appointed to the Charleston Convention from the States of Vermont and Maine. Eight of the ten will certainly vote for Mr. Douglas as the Presidential candidate, and the other two will most probably do so. The Bangor (Me.) *Times* of the 23d of August, in speaking of the election of the delegates in that district, says:

"Both delegates to the Charleston Convention are in favor of Stephen A. Douglas, and were so elected, and their opinions have been long known in the community where they reside."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* the central organ of the Democracy of Indiana, in noticing the statement of the New York *Tribune* that the electors to the Democratic State Convention in Indiana were mostly against Douglas, says it will certainly be news in that State.

☞ A writer in the *Herald* alleges that Fowler, Butterworth, George Sanders, Dean Richmond, Ned West, Dick Connolly, and Cassidy himself have all sworn secret, everlasting allegiance to Douglas.

A Day in Cincinnati.

Business called us to Cincinnati on Tuesday, where for a few hours we had the gratification of seeing many political and personal friends; and much to our satisfaction ascertained that the party was perfectly harmonious, and jointly waiting the nomination of a good ticket to cover itself with a glorious triumph.

The attempted fusion of the Know Nothings and Republicans it is thought cannot be consummated, as, if certain candidates are selected with the view of completing the coalition, their selfish purpose will be frustrated by a people who are not willing to be used as instruments in accomplishing such miserable bargains.

As was natural, we called at the sanctum of the *Enquirer*, and found "Hi Robinson" and Bloss "pitching in generally"—the editor in chief, Mr. Banks being absent at the east. The editorial force of the *Enquirer* is a strong team and no mistake, embracing Banks, Robinson, Bloss, with occasional touches from Faran, in the political department; Junius Browne and W. W. Fosdick in the commercial, political and fanciful; Winans railroading, and George Hennett "over the river."—We may, and probably have omitted to mention others connected with the editorial force, which is certainly much augmented since we were one of its lesser lights.

Our old friend Fred Hunt, after having his limb boxed up for seven weeks, is standing on his pins again, but limps with the aid of a cane. We were at the Opera together, being the second night of the season. The Opera House is all that the elaborate descriptions have represented—the company now performing there is a very clever one—at least Donizetti's Lucia di Lammermoor was very deliciously rendered to our unused and unpracticed ears. We did not inquire the names of the artists, but they are exceedingly agreeable in their respective *roles*.

The laying of a street railroad was inaugurated, and Andy Francisco of the *Penny Press* boasts of having the first boulder picked up, which it is possible he will have set for a breastpin, being much addicted to jewelry.

The National Theater produced the School for Scandal, with Miss E. Mitchell as Lady Teazle. The Sir Peter of Mr. Somebody was creditable, and Lady Teazle fair, but the piece did not sparkle as we have seen it, and our play was short.

To us of the rural districts, the bustle of the Commercial Metropolis gave it an air of business to which we are unaccustomed, in our quiet and peaceful city.—And with it came the impression that the race must be to the swift in the awful contest and scramble for the "mighty dollar."

We could not think of passing a day or part of a day in Cincinnati without dropping in on some of those old and agreeable spots, the memories of which in former years, occasionally haunt us now. The "St. Charles," the "Verandah," the "Donabee's," the "William Tell," and the "Debolt," are all standing *statu quo ante bellum*. Fred and Henry Dieters of the "Tell" we have known for more than thirty years, and we could not refuse a glass of their pure Catawba, as old times, when Charley Hammond, and "the foot two," and Moses Dawson, and father Punshon, Dennis M'Carthy, Sam Talbott and other editors, politicians and good livers were wont to habitate. They have passed away, but there stands the "Tell," and Fred and Henry look as if Time dealt lightly with them.

But we had to be brief in our day's agreeables, part being indispensably necessary to business. Some other time we shall see our old friends again and may be take some further "note."

Aurora Borealis.—We were visited by one of those magnificent displays on Sunday evening—the finest we think we ever witnessed—it is graphically described by the Louisville *Courier*:

Aurora Borealis.—The glorious spectacle which we noticed as taking place at nine o'clock on Sunday evening, was repeated at intervals on Monday morning, with a great increase of brilliancy. The pale pea-green rays, which generally form the northern lights, had remained with but little change from the time of their first appearance until daylight on Monday morning. At about half past two, however, the crimson rays again appeared, flanking the central radiation, and kept shooting incessantly far towards the zenith for more than an hour. The portion between the two flanks of crimson was of the most delicate purple hue, and at the base, just above the horizon, was an arch of light tinged with pale green. No part of the magnificent display was stationary, but kept shifting and changing without a moment's rest. At times spires of crimson and purple would shoot even beyond the zenith and then the whole would form a sheet of color, shimmering constantly like the incipient play of heat lightning, after becoming so compact as nearly to obscure the stars. At short intervals from the pale light forming the arch below, long slender spires would shoot, piercing the crimson and purple like the thrust of a mighty blade, and then seemingly sinking back to gain new strength for the conflict. It was the event of a lifetime to witness a phenomenon so grand. It was "beautiful as a dream of heaven." Words have no power to convey an idea of its appearance.

The phenomena of the northern lights have been watched with intense interest by savans all over the world. Various hypotheses have been given as to their origin. Some have ascribed them to electrical and magnetic causes, while others have given them solely a terrestrial origin. Prof. Olmsted, of Yale College, who died in May last, advocated the doctrine of their cosmical origin, deriving their materials from some supposed nebulous traversing the planetary spaces. He assigned them a period of about sixty years. This view found but little favor with men of science, and the electrical theory still maintains its ground. Certain it is, that the telegraph lines throughout the entire country were entirely powerless on Sunday night. Scarcely a message was received. This fact points to an electrical cause, and will afford new ground for the investigations of the scientific world.

☞ The New York *Evening Post*, the ablest Republican paper in the Union, in a review of Mr. Douglas' article in *Harper's Magazine*, says it is an exceedingly elaborate, minute and closely-reasoned document. It declares it to be a keen and vigorous defense of popular sovereignty.

Governor Chase Privately Explaining—His Excuse Examined.

We have a curious novelty made lately. The *Ohio Statesman* publishes a letter which Governor Chase addressed to it privately last winter. The Governor was anxious to stop the *Statesman's* allusions to the famous falsehoods by which he saved himself and his party from defeat in the campaign of 1857. As a means for excusing himself from the statements then made, Chase tells the *Statesman* that he placed his reliance on Sparrow's Investigation, and relying on their accuracy, he was led to make the declaration that not a single dollar of the public money had ever improperly soiled the hands of a Republican State officer. This is a most shameless pretence and sinks Chase still deeper in the mire. *Sparrow's report did not sustain Chase's declaration.* It did erroneously fix the entire defalcation as having occurred within Breslin's term of office, but it did not remove Republican State officers from participating in the improper use of the public money. On the contrary, it contained sufficient to show to all who were willing to open their eyes, that Bottom, *whom Chase appointed Supreme Judge of Ohio*, was one of Breslin's abettors in the misuse of the Treasury.

But had there been no such intimation as this in the report of Mr. Sparrow, the Governor had had on his table for 8 months previous, proof of a character so unimpeachable as should have prevented such assurances as he dishonestly gave to his deluded hearers from the stump. In February, 1857, the printed report of the Republican Investigating Committee (Messrs. Taylor, Sinnett and Smith,) was placed on the table of the Governor. This was six or eight months before the delivery of Chase's stump speeches through the State. In the Investigating report, the committee distinctly showed up the fact, that *Gibson had loaned to Frank Kimball, the Republican Attorney General,* THITY THOUSAND DOLLARS on *which to start a* BROKER'S OFFICE in *Cleveland*. This transaction is in all respects identical with the most censurable operations in which Breslin has been found to have been engaged. Yet Chase assured his friends, that not a single dollar of the public money had ever been wrongfully used by a Republican State officer! Perhaps he thought Kimball's conduct in no respect improper. If this be so, then he and Breslin agreed exactly.—*Newark Advocate.*

Style and the Ohio Statesman.

Dr. Johnson said, clothing the dictum with one of his customary triads, that whoever sought to acquire a pure English style must give his days and nights to the Spectator, and it may be doubted if much advance has been made, in the way of improvement upon the writers of Addison's day. There has been however a great variety of styles adopted since that period, the fashion of language having changed almost as much as that of dress; especially is this so in our country where all sorts of foreign idioms have been grafted upon the English stock; but most of the writers of this day, particularly of the newspaper class, are in the same category with Pope's characterless women, and have no style at all. From this negative condemnation we must except the Ohio *Statesman*. We have several times wondered, while reading that paper, upon what model its style was formed, and have come to the conclusion that its editor has taken for his prototypes two fellows somewhat notorious in the early part of our history for writing in a style uncouth, harsh, and devoid of ornament and, in other respects in unison with the character of those whom they sought to instruct—we allude to Tom Paine and Wm. Cobbett. In saying this, we do not mean to flatter him of the *Statesman*, since we are bound to add that his imitation is very far from perfect, being rather of the forcible feeble order, owing perhaps to some conventional restraints as well as to want of culture and innate strength. Doubtless he does his best, and we think that in the vituperative point he almost comes up to his originals; indeed he might, in time, surpass them, if he did not overdo this part of his labor, and if he would take time to study some collection of billingsgate synonyms so as to vary his epithets somewhat, and thus relieve the most prominent feature of his style from monotony. "Base, vile, infamous and atrocious—false, falsehood, lie and liar" are sharp and biting words but they lose their edge by frequent repetition. Such language, at the South is considered dangerous, in any season, but we observe that it is here looked upon as entirely harmless even in the hottest weather.—Probably it is understood to be used only in a Pickwickian sense. There are those perhaps, for tastes are unaccountable, who look upon this kind of writing as vigorous and refreshing—no doubt the editor understands the appetites of those for whom he caters—but we cannot admire it. Were we to undertake to classify or designate it by any particular name, we should call it the Porcupine or Hedge-hog style.

But if the manner of the *Statesman* be thus coarse and vulgar, what shall we say of the matter? His is the central organ and the paper, we suppose, is considered a sort of reservoir or fountain upon which the smaller democratic organs in the various counties are expected to draw for refreshment and instruction; But how weak the libation, how stale the teaching, before the diluted draught, and the dirty leaven reach the thirsty and hungry democrat! The paper is made up of bald assertions, sneaking espionage, personalities couched in vulgar and ungrammatical language, and political paragraphs whose greatest merit is the craftiness they display in the editor's efforts to pervert, distort, and suppress the truth. What must be the religion where a Monkey is the Priest, and what must be the party of which such a paper is the Organ!—*Zanesville Courier.*

☞ The *Confederacy*, a fire-eating sheet published at Atlanta, Ga., comes out for Dr. Atkin, the Opposition nominee for Governor. It said:

"The *Confederacy* espouses the cause of the Opposition, under the conviction that the only hope for the South is in the triumph of that party in 1860. The Democracy can succeed in the next Presidential canvass only under the leadership of Douglas. 'It is in vain,' says that journal, 'to think of success, unless the Charleston Convention accept Stephen A. Douglas—and that would be a success of disguised free-soilism.' And again, it says: 'As far as we are concerned, we prefer the election of William H. Seward to that of Stephen A. Douglas.'"

The Iron Furnaces of Ohio.—We have before us a chart comprising a list of Iron Furnaces in the vicinity of Portsmouth published by Mr. McFarland of the Portsmouth *Tribune*. The entire number is set down at forty-five. It also contains a list of seventeen furnaces in Kentucky making a total of sixty-two. The yearly aggregate of pig iron turned out at these is estimated at 155,000 tons, with a value of $4,650,000. The number of hands employed at these furnaces is estimated at 6,200, receiving the total sum of $155,000 per month. The Iron trade is quite a feature in the Scioto Valley and the neighborhood.

Tenth Ohio State Fair.

[From the Zanesville Courier.]

Ho! all ye papers with whom we exchange, far and near, we charge you, as ever you will look for favor at our hand, take up this our trumpet blast, and let it echo across from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and from the Ohio river to the Lake and back again, until it swells over every hill and penetrates every valley of the State, so that all true Buckeyes, in every nook and corner, may hear that they are summoned by the good people of Zanesville to draw near and give their attendance at the tenth great State Fair, which is to be held in this vicinity on the twentieth day of September next.

There is, perhaps, no locality within the State, which is more readily accessible for stock of heavy freight, from all the parts than Zanesville, as may be observed from the brief summary which we subjoin of these various avenues having reference to the different points of the compass.

From the West and North West it can be reached by the various railroads connecting with the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland railroad via Columbus, and by the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad via Newark.

The North East portion of the State, have the Cleveland and Erie railroad up the Lake shore to Cleveland. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, connecting with the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad at Mansfield. The Pittsburgh and Cleveland railroad connecting with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad at Alliance, and at the Ohio river at Wellsville where shippers will have choice of steamboat via Marietta, or railroad via Central Ohio from Bellaire.

The central portion of the State East of Columbus by the Central Ohio railroad, and the Steubenville and Indiana railroad via Newark.

From Cincinnati and vicinity, the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland railroad via Columbus and the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville railroad via Morrow, Wilmington, Circleville and Lancaster.

From the South, by the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad West to Glendale via Columbus, or East to Marietta; thence from Chillicothe and vicinity to Circleville by Ohio canal, from thence via Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville railroad.

From Athens and Hocking valley by Hocking valley Canal to Lancaster, and thence by Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville railroad.

From South Eastern part, and river counties of Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky, by steamboat on Ohio and Muskingum rivers.

For machinery and small live stock, and other freight, the Ohio Canal with all its branches is available via the Dresden side cut and Muskingum river.

We have thus hastily grouped some of the principal points of connexion and divergence in the routes to our obscure city, where the inhabitants are now busy in making preparations to welcome visitors from all of this, and part of the adjoining States.

Execution at Mobile.—G. W. Jordan, only twenty-three years of age, was hung for murder at Mobile on the 19th ult. The *Register* says:

When he left the prison door and walked out to the scaffold, he did so with a firm, intrepid step. He threw a glance around the circle of witnesses, of whom there was not exceeding fifty, to see if he recognized any one, and then turned his attention to an examination of the temporary frame work, which had been erected especially for him. There was no unnatural expression in his eye, no compressing of the lips, no blanching of the cheek, no outward expression of any emotion which he may have felt within. His was an extraordinary stoicism—if acted, excellently acted—which was apparent to the last. After ascending the steps—down which he would never again walk—to the platform, and one of the officers adjusted the rope around his neck, some one remarked that a fall of three feet would be too far for his height, he [illegible] the better." These were the only words he spoke upon the scaffold, except to bid one of the officers farewell.

☞ Paisley writes to the N. Y. *Tribune* the following interesting gossip respecting Napoleon and Kossuth:

He twice had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon—once at Paris, in the Tuileries, and once in the camp at Valleggio—where the plans for an invasion of Hungary by French troops were discussed and fixed, provided that the war should extend to the shores of the Adriatic.—This, however, did not take place, and thus the Hungarian expedition was of course postponed until the second Italian campaign, which cannot fail to follow in a few years, unless Austria changes her system of policy.

Whatever we may say against Napoleon, that he left the Tuscans, Modenese, Romagnols and Venitians in the lurch, and did not fulfil his famous Milan promise, to free Italy from the Alps to Adriatic; still we cannot say that he betrayed Hungary or Kossuth. He threw away a splendid opportunity of establishing himself by destroying Austria and giving freedom to the nations oppressed by her; but he had not the nerve to incur the open hostility of Prussia and the resentment of England, for it is certain that, even the Liberal statesmen of England believe that Europe requires an Austria. They wish for a better Austria, but an Austria they must have, to preserve their balance of power.

Douglas Meeting in Pittsburg, Penn.—On Monday night the Democrats of Pittsburg, Penn., friendly to the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, of Ill., for President, held a meeting "for the purpose of promoting, by all the means in their power, his nomination." The Pittsburg *Post* says:

The soundest Democratic feeling prevailed, and the most enthusiastic approval of the political course of Mr. Douglas was expressed.

On motion, Joseph E. Hunter, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Samuel Harper, Esq., appointed Secretary.

On motion, Charles Bennett, James Irwin, H. Haye Smith, Thomas M. Hamilton and John J. Mitchell were appointed a committee to select permanent officers for an adjourned meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to re-assemble at the hall of the Vigilant Engine House, on Tuesday evening, August 30th.

Speeches of Senator Pugh and General Geiger in Fayette County, Ohio.—A correspondent writes us from Washington, Fayette County, Ohio, under date of August 26, that the late speeches of Senator Pugh and General Geiger, in that county, had had a good effect, and that the Democracy will cut down the opposition majority considerably at the coming election. The people, he declares, are sick of the negro question. The Democratic meeting held on the 19th was the largest convened in Fayette County since 1856. It was much larger than the Republican meeting, which was addressed by Dennison.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIBLEY MARSHALL - - Editor

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
C. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.

TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

The Statesman and the Democracy.

The course which the managers of the *Statesman* have chosen to adopt, with regard to the nominations of Commissioner and Auditor, has occasioned much remark among the Democracy of this county. The intention to defeat their nominations if possible, and the petty malice in which it originated, are regarded with displeasure by the Democracy of Franklin, who are not prepared to be governed by a "Junto" or clique, such as have their head-quarters at the post-office, branching off to the *Statesman* and the paper-mill.

The resignation of Mr. Hoover caused a vacancy in the Board of County Commissioners, which the Auditor, Recorder and Probate Judge, whose duty it was, filled by appointing Mr. Sparrow. The official term of the Auditor being about to expire, and in conformity to custom here, Mr. Phillips desired a renomination. He had discharged the duties of his office with great fidelity, and entitled himself to the popular regard by his uniform courtesy and urbanity. But he had committed the unpardonable sin of contributing to the appointment of Mr. Sparrow, who is held in utter detestation by Miller, Cox & Co., and his official head must answer Tom Miller's unmitigated wrath. O. P. Hines is accordingly induced to compete for the nomination, a man of independent property, engaged in a lucrative business which claims all his time and attention, in the hope of punishing Johnny Phillips. It has been suggested that it is a Miller move to get Hines out of the paper-mill, which is doing a good business, and they would prefer having it all in the family. Should Hines receive the nomination he might be induced to part with his interest in the paper-mill! But, be this as it may, we think there is enough spirit and independence in the Democracy of Franklin to show the Miller influence that its time is short.

But what kind of Democracy is that which is inculcated by the *Statesman*, and practised by the clique, that would proscribe the most popular men of the party? Is it aggregating strength to the party? Miller wishes to punish Phillips because he would not bow to the former's dictation, and the *Statesman* thinks the appointment of Mr. Sparrow a heinous fault, for which Phillips should answer. It charges that Mr. Sparrow reported erroneously that the Treasury had been depleted by Breslin, with the aid of Gibson to conceal the fact; and further asserts that the report of Mr. Sparrow furnished groundwork to Gov. Chase for his false allegation that not a dollar of the public money had soiled the hand of a Republican. Yet it republishes from the *Newark Advocate*, edited by W. D. Morgan, one of the Investigating Commission, an article, stating in so many words, that Mr. Sparrow's report *did not* sustain Gov. Chase's assertion. Is the *Statesman* or the *Advocate* right? Did the former reproduce that article as an act of justice to Mr. Sparrow, or did it creep into its columns unawares? It was refreshing to see it there, where repeatedly it had been charged that Mr. Sparrow's report had wrought everlasting injury to the Democratic party, and furnished the basis of Gov. Chase's assertion that no Republican had taken a dollar of the public money. Now, if his report did not authorize this assertion of Gov. Chase, the objection of the *Statesman* falls. The *Newark Advocate* says it did not, and the *Statesman* reproduces the article. Ought not the *Statesman* in candor and justice, say that it did Mr. Sparrow injustice, and that Mr. Phillips was not so wrong after all in appointing him Commissioner?

The primary election of the Democracy of this county will be held on Saturday next, when it is hoped that the people will take matters in their own hands and rebuke the self-constituted dictator, who by his unscrupulous arts and devices has sought to sway the will of the people. Resort was had to the primary election principle in consequence of a fraud having been practised on a nominating convention, mainly through the instrumentality of Tom Miller, who could not be trusted after such barefaced treachery. The primary election will not secure proper nominations, unless the people act for themselves, have a discriminating appreciation of men, and refuse to listen to the syren song of these *promising* politicians, who are governed alone by selfish motives and look forward solely to their own aggrandizement.

A Grand Organ.—Those who can appreciate a magnificent instrument, should call at once at the Music Store of Messrs. Smythe & Webster. They have an organ, or rather "Carhart Harmonium," that is one of the grandest instruments we have ever heard. It is from the manufactory of Carhart, Needham & Co., of New York, and costs but $300. The exterior is of plain appearance and finish, but it is by no means an unsightly piece of furniture, and with ten stops, five octaves with one and a half octaves of independent pedal bass, it is just the thing for churches, lodges and concerts.

[illegible]

"Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

The fact that Judge Gholson did not manumit his slaves before removing to Ohio, does not strike all Republicans alike. Some consider it a small matter, but others give it grave consideration. It was asserted as conclusive evidence of his sympathy with Abolitionism that he had set his slaves free; but it turns out that he sold them and put the proceeds in his pocket. The bills of sale were made out in his own hand-writing, and stand so recorded. We have not thought it necessary to publish these bills of sale, the fact of their existence being sufficient. They have had, too, through other channels, an extensive circulation. Some of the Republican press attempt to meet the damaging effect the establishment of the fact must have upon the estimation of Judge Gholson's Abolition sympathies, by denying the genuineness of the documents.—Others hint at the possibility of deception. The Portage County *Democrat*, however, evidently is shocked, and states the case as follows:

"When the name of Judge Gholson was presented to the Republican State Convention at Columbus for nomination for Supreme Judge, it was coupled with the assertion that he, formerly a Mississippi slaveholder, had become disgusted with and opposed to slavery; that he had set his slaves free, and, in order to enjoy the institutions of freedom fully, he removed to a free State, and that ever since he has duly manifested his devotion to freedom and his hostility to slavery.—These statements have been widely published and believed by the Republicans throughout the State.

"The above statements in regard to Judge Gholson are now flatly and vehemently denied by the Democratic press of the State. They charge that Judge Gholson did not liberate, but sold his slaves, prior to his emigration to Ohio, and that hence the Republicans of the State have been deceived—averring that Judge Gholson is and always has been a pro-slavery man, and that he accords with the decision of Judge Swan in the Oberlin rescue *habeas corpus* case, and that he would decide, were he called upon for a decision, in the same way.

"If these charges are false, they are susceptible of clear, positive and satisfactory denials. If the charges are false, all right, so far as Judge Gholson is concerned. If true, then the Convention was imposed upon, and the people are deceived. But the Republicans, as in the case of Judges Swan, Scott and Peck, must not be cheated.

"If it is improper for Judge Gholson, as a candidate for a seat upon the Supreme bench, to 'prejudge a case,' by declaring his views upon the Fugitive Slave Law, then it was improper to nominate him.—And, in our opinion, it was improper to nominate him, and is always improper to nominate any man who, like him, has so little developed himself in regard to the cardinal principles of our party, as to need, *after nomination*, to define his position.

"Let us have men true, well-known and outspoken, then there is no chance for mistake or deception.

"We regret that Judge Gholson occupies, as he does in the minds of thousands of Republicans, an equivocal position.—Let his position be at once relieved, if it can be.

"We commend these considerations to the attention of the *Ohio State Journal* and the Cincinnati Republican journals."

There is no use in expressing regret that Judge Gholson "occupies an equivocal position," or to hope that it can "be at once relieved." His nomination was begun in fraud—it was conceived in a wish to deceive and humbug the Northern Republicans, with whom nothing would go down that was not tinctured with their favorite hobby. Accordingly, they were assured that Judge G. was "all right on the nigger," while those who knew him were confident that his decision, in any future case of a similar nature, would be identical with Judge Swan's. Democrats are sometimes charged with inconsistency, but for a Northern fanatic and Southern Republican to support Judge Gholson, as a representative of their sentiments, is an instance of inconsistency with scarcely a parallel.

Closing of White Sulphur Springs.—This is the last week of the season of the popular and attractive White Sulphur Springs, where so many citizens of our own and adjoining States have passed such pleasant days during the summer. This week will be the gayest of the gay, the courteous and capable proprietor having made every arrangement for a truly festal time.

Grand parties will be given on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, at which a very large attendance is expected, many of the former guests intending to pay their final visit to the Springs this week. The reunion will be extremely agreeable, and music and wine, dancing and beauty, flirtation and fashion will render this week the most delightful of the season.

We have heard of much preparation from this city, and there will be a fair representation from Columbus. The Railroad facilities and nice carriage drives, either from Lewis' Centre or Delaware Station, render it most agreeable, and the easiest thing in the world to visit the Springs.

Judge Gholson's Slaves.

The Democrats have sent to Mississippi and procured documents to show that Judge Gholson sold three negro boys in that State, fifteen years ago. Well, what are they going to do about it? Does having been a slaveholder disqualify a man from discharging the duties of a judge?—If so, how is it with our Supreme Judges who are now slaveholders?

We find the above, in some shape or other, in all our Republican exchanges.—It is a miserable subterfuge. The Republicans were claiming great credit for Judge Gholson, that he freed his negroes and removed from Mississippi, when the fact was he sold them, which was his unquestionable right. It is not that Judge Gholson was a slaveholder, or that he sold his negroes, instead of setting them free, to which there is objection, but to the pharisaical claim asserted for him that his sympathies were so accordant with Northern sentiment, that he could no longer dwell in a slaveholding community, but manumitted his slaves and removed to a free State, which was not true.

[illegible]

The public mind is terribly abused by constant fabrications which appear from day to day in the New York *Herald*, relative to Senator Douglas, which certainly show a fertility and facility of invention, but are better indications of unscrupulous and determined wickedness than anything else. But, as if to show that the *Herald* and its correspondents are not alone, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* has recently indulged in a similar fiction, which we give as illustrative of the malice and slander with which the Senator from Illinois is pursued on every side. The writer says:

"On any evening may be found, at the residence of Senator Douglas, Democrats of all shades, as well as every class of fence men. On Friday evening last was quite a large gathering there of politicians of all stripes by special invitation. Prominent among the guests were Senator Iverson, of Georgia, Mr. Browne, editor of the *Constitution*, (the Government organ,) Mr. Coombs, editor of the *Republic*, and many other leading Southern and Northern party men. There was much private and confidential conversation between Mr. Douglas and the representatives of the different factions there assembled."

Now this was pure invention. No such "evening" was had at the residence of Senator Douglas. The Washington *Constitution* disposes of its portion of responsibility thus:

"If the political gathering described in the above extract has no more reality than has the assertion that Mr. Browne was present, it must be purely imaginatory.—Mr. Browne was *not* present on the occasion referred to; therefore, so far as he is concerned, there is not one word of truth in the letter."

The Washington *Republic*, also notices the same paragraph [illegible]

"A Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, of the 23d inst., professing to know all about what is going on at the residence of Senator Douglas, where, he says, 'on any evening may be found Democrats of all shades, as well as every class of fence men,' pretends to describe 'quite a large gathering of politicians of all stripes,' who met there by 'special invitation' on Friday evening last, and to give the substance of 'much private and confidential conversation' that then and there 'occurred between Mr. Douglas and the representatives of the different factions there assembled.'—'*Prominent* among the guests' who were present, this writer places one of the editors of the *Republic*, who was never prominent anywhere.

When we say that the editor of the *Republic*, thus elevated by the *Tribune's* correspondent into a prominent position among 'Democrats of all shades and every class of fence men' at the residence of Senator Douglas, was never in the house of that Senator in his life—and that we happen to know that Senator Douglas himself was not at home on the evening referred to, our readers will perceive that we have good grounds for acquitting said correspondent of all suspicion of having obtained his information by larking round the premises of Senator Douglas, and peeping in at his windows or through the key-hole."

The Washington *States* likewise administers to the false knave the following summary and flat denial *in toto*, of his absurd and ridiculous inventions:

"Now, without discussing the morals of a writer who would avail himself of confidential conversation which he did not hear, or that of a paper which would admit of such surreptitiously obtained details in its columns, it is sufficient to state what we happen to know, that Mr. Douglas had no company at the time referred to, and that none of the gentlemen named have been at his residence since the adjournment of Congress; nor did he invite them to meet him anywhere else; nor has there been any such political gathering or conference. The writer of the letter, although intimating that he is a visitor at the city, is a resident of Washington, and, we understand, identified with the Abolition organ here. We leave it to the public to judge what punishment such a contemptible scamp merits."

Kentucky—Official.

We learn, by the Frankfort *Yeoman* that, in the face of a precedent themselves had set, the Governor, Secretary of State and Attorney General of Kentucky have given the certificate of election to Anderson, notwithstanding Chrisman had a clear majority, and was entitled to the seat by the rule established by themselves. The *Yeoman* remarks:

When the Board can prove that 56 and I make 47 on Chrisman's side of the poll in Cumberland county, they can satisfy the people that they acted fairly; but not till then. Among the number of Democrats now present in Frankfort there is but one opinion of the action of the Board, and we will not mar the good feeling now prevailing in the festivities of the Inauguration by repeating it in plain language. The last act of the Know Nothing administration is in perfect keeping with its former practices.

The following are the majorities by which the candidates upon the Democratic State ticket are severally elected:

Magoffin—Governor	8,904
Boyd—Lieutenant Governor	11,712
James—Attorney General	12,685
Green—Auditor	7,808
Garrard—Treasurer	13,023
Frazier—Register	12,055
Richardson—Sup. of Pub. Instruction	13,088
Bates—President Board of Int. Imp.	12,704

The average majority of the ticket is 11,369. Magoffin's total vote is 76,187—the largest ever obtained by any candidate in that State. Who says that Kentucky is not Democratic to the core?

☞ We very much regret to hear of the want of harmony among the Democrats of Richland and Ashland counties, in the choice of a candidate for Senator. There can be no possible objection to Gen. James Cantwell,—a fair and attentive legislator, a gallant soldier who served his country, a firm and unflinching Democrat, his nomination should have been satisfactory, notwithstanding there might have been some personal disappointment. The old usage of alternating the right of nomination from one county to another, may be dispensed with at times to advantage; although in the main correct, for the protection of the weaker counties. The most important thing is to make a good selection; and whether from one county or another, it is no time to squabble about preferences, if the candidate is "all right." We have a U. S. Senator to elect, and it is the best thing the Democracy can do to provide for keeping Gov. Chase out of the position.

☞ Charles Moran, President of the New York and Erie Railroad, has resigned.

The Charge against Mr. Dennison.

When the charge was made against Mr. Dennison, that he had used the language attributed to him at the Middletown Encampment, he assured us that it was a mistake, and that such an idea had never entered his head. We still think there is a mistake, although the evidence is very strong that such an expression was used. It is the tendency, the inevitable tendency of Republican doctrines. We take the article from the Hamilton, O. *Telegraph* of the 25th ult.:

"I WILL EMPLOY THE BAYONET, SO HELP ME GOD."

We present below the proof of the correctness of our statement in regard to the declaration made by Mr. Dennison, at the Middletown Encampment. We have only to add, for the benefit of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and others that have questioned the truth of our report, that we can easily get five hundred of the best men in Butler County (of both political parties) to vouch for the veracity and respectability of the gentlemen whose names are appended to the subjoined affidavits:

State of Ohio, Butler County, ss.

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the county and State aforesaid, personally came Elias Webster, a resident of Butler County, Ohio, who deposes and says that on the —— day of July, 1859, I visited the Guthrie Gray Encampment, near Middletown, in said county of Butler, and while there was introduced to the Hon. William Dennison, the Republican candidate for Governor, and while in conversation with me on the subject of the Fugitive-slave Law, he made use of the following language:

"If I am elected Governor of Ohio—and I expect to be—I will not let any fugitive be returned to Kentucky or any other slave State, and if I cannot prevent it in any other way, as Commander-in-chief of the military of the State, I will employ the bayonet, so help me God!"

Further affiant saith not.

ELIAS WEBSTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this 24th day of August, A. D. 1859.

[SEAL.] STEPHEN CRANE,
Notary Public, Butler County, O.

State of Ohio, Butler County.

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the county and State aforesaid, personally came John V. S. Sinkey and Taylor Webster, residents of Butler County, Ohio, who depose and say that they visited the encampment of the Guthrie Grays, near Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, and were present during the conversation between the Hon. William Dennison and Elias Webster, and heard Mr. Dennison use the language above stated.

Further affiants say not.

JOHN V. S. SINKEY.
TAYLOR WEBSTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this 24th day of August, A. D. 1859.

[SEAL.] STEPHEN CRANE,
Notary Public, Butler County, O.

The [illegible] Nonsense of Mr. Dennison.

The speeches of Governor Chase and would-be Governor Dennison; the editorials of such leading Republican papers as the *Ohio State Journal*, Cincinnati *Gazette*, Cleveland *Herald*, and Lebanon *Star*, and the resolutions of the Republican County Conventions, show, very conclusively, that a combined and persistent effort is to be made by the Republican managers to reverse the present financial policy of the State for the safe-keeping of the public money, and to return to the old, rotten and justly-condemned system of depositing (another word for loaning) the public funds with banks, bankers and corporations, to be by them reloaned or speculated with, as they shall see proper.

We had supposed that the experience of the past few years, under the policy a return of which is now advocated by Dennison and the Republican managers, would have satisfied every honest and sound-thinking man that it is too unsafe for the State and too corrupting in its influence to be again resorted to. It is the same system under which Still, Breslin and Gibson operated, and the State lost nearly a million of dollars. While the operations of those Treasurers, and the disappearance of such enormous sums, under the old system, are still fresh in the memory of the tax-payers, it would seem to be the height of effrontery to ask the voters to give up their present mode of keeping the public money for the old, rotten, discarded one; yet we find Dennison and Company recommending them to do so.

We are much gratified to see the *Commercial* taking bold ground against a return to the old system. It uses up Mr. Dennison's main reason for preferring the law under which plunderers flourished so well, and says, very properly, that "the idea that the people are poorer from the locking up of a few thousand dollars is nonsense," and [illegible] lays down the correct doctrine in these words: "Let the rate of taxation be reduced as low as possible, and make no demand upon the people that the expenses of the State do not call." That is the old Jackson idea, to let the money of the people stay in their pockets until the Government needs it, and then draw so much only as is demanded by the absolute necessities of the Government. Semi-annual payment of taxes is founded on that idea, and is made a part of the present financial policy of the State, as to the safe keeping of the people's money. We hope the people, who do not want to speculate on the public money themselves, or want others to do so, will set their faces like steel against this project of the Republican managers, to return to the old corrupt and corrupting system of managing the State Treasury.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Democratic Triumph in Kentucky — Non-intervention. — The Nicholasville (Ky.) *Democrat*, in noticing the late election in that State, which resulted in such a brilliant Democratic victory, says: [illegible]

"The Opposition party was almost a unit in its advocacy of a slave code for the Territories, while the Democracy in the main denied the existence of a necessity for such a code, as well as its inutility.— * * * No one of our successful candidates advocated the propriety or expediency, much less the absolute necessity, of a black code. * * * * *

Many of our candidates who were successful publicly proclaimed that they would not, under any circumstances, vote for a slave code. How, then, the intervention portion of our party can claim the victory as an evidence of the success of their peculiar views on that subject, is remarkably strange.

☞ Hon. Aaron Harlan was nominated for Representative at the Republican primary election of Greene county, on Monday. It is evident the party is putting forward its "best licks," and it is no time for the Democrats to be extending "complimentary votes."

☞ Gov. Tom Corwin is to be the orator at the Put-in-Bay celebration, Sept. 10.

A Presbyterian Minister over the Falls of Niagara—his body picked up fifteen miles below.

On the 5th inst., a Presbyterian clergyman from Maysville, Ky., named Rev. John A. McClung, arrived here for the purpose of staying a short time at the Water Cure, his health being in bad condition. He registered his name at the American House, but did not take a room. After registering his name he went out into the street and nothing more was seen of him here.

It is supposed that whilst here he was partially deranged, and that he took the cars for Buffalo, where he arrived next day. He did not stop in that place but walked to Tonawanda. There he fell in with a man who got into conversation with him, and the two walked around the village for some time. This person says that Dr. McClung, did not appear from his manner and conversation to be in unsound mind. At five o'clock that evening he engaged a room in the hotel, and shut himself in it for some time, it is supposed for the purpose of changing his linen. When he came out he left his carpet bag in the room.

It is supposed that he walked from Tonawanda to Schlosser's landing 2 miles above the Falls. Here he was seen later in the evening, by a little girl, to undress and go into the river. Next morning his clothes were found where he had placed them on the dock, but no trace of his body was discoverable. The fact of his name being on a white handkerchief, served to identify the missing man.

On the 10th inst., four days after the disappearance of Dr. McClung, from Schlosser, a body was washed ashore at Youngstown, about 15 miles below the Falls. As the body was perfectly naked there were no traces by which to identify it, and it was therefore buried as a stranger.

Meanwhile his friends in Maysville had become alarmed for his safety and Mr. H. F. Miller of Maysville came to Cleveland in search of him. From this place he followed him to Schlosser, where the fact of his disappearance was learned. Diligent enquiries were set on foot, and ultimately the body found at Youngstown was disinterred and identified by Mr. Miller as that of Dr. McClung. A burial case was procured from Buffalo, in which the body was placed and taken home to Kentucky. Mr. Miller with the body in charge passed through here this morning.

Dr. McClung was about fifty years of age and leaves a wife and four children. Mrs. McClung is in feeble health, and this melancholy affair is a terrible blow in every way to the almost helpless family. He was the Pastor of the Maysville Presbyterian Church, and was much respected by all who knew him. We understand that he has been in poor health for a considerable time, and that he was of a very nervous temperament. Several years since, whilst in Indianapolis, he became partially deranged, and lived for seven weeks without sleep.

We copy the foregoing from the Cleveland *Herald* of the 23d August. It is a melancholy recital, disclosing the last event of a career checkered and colored, but which might have been brilliant and happy.

Dr. McClung was an elder brother of Alexander K. McClung, the brilliant speaker and writer of Mississippi, whose misfortune it was to take the lives of Allen and Menifee, in duels, and afterwards to fall by his own hand. His father, Judge McClung, of Kentucky, was eminent as a Jurist, and his mother was Susan Marshall, sister of the Chief Justice. Dr. McClung studied for the ministry while a young man and after officiating for some time, relinquished it as a pursuit and entered upon the profession of law, and was induced for a brief time to turn his attention to State affairs, as a member of the Legislature from Mason, where he stood in the front rank. He likewise distinguished himself at the bar, as a professional lawyer and powerful advocate. He was subject to dyspepsia from his youth, and as was the case with his brothers and sister, of a peculiarly nervous temperament. While yet a young man he published an interesting volume of scraps of Western story, under the title of "Sketches of Western Adventure." Shortly afterwards he produced a novel, entitled "Camden," a tale of the Revolution, the scenes of which were laid in the Carolinas, and which possessed considerable merit. He occasionally essayed poetry, but few fugitive pieces indicate his success in that line.

There, amid the thunder of the mighty cataract, where nature presents a grand illustration of sublimity, he passed into the presence of Him whose humble and conscientious servant and follower he was, whether by the inscrutable operation of his own free will, or through some untoward circumstance, can never be revealed.

☞ Senator Hunter, of Virginia, is reported to have said, in a recent speech, that if the Democratic party does not repudiate the principle of Popular Sovereignty, and advocate in lieu thereof the principle of Congressional Intervention, the *party ought to be dissolved, and the sooner the better.*

Senator Hunter—Correction.—A paragraph crept into our news columns yesterday to the effect that Senator Hunter, of Virginia, had declared in a recent speech that if the Democratic party does not repudiate the principle of popular sovereignty, and advocate in lieu thereof the principle of Congressional intervention, the party *ought to be dissolved, and the sooner the better.* This is undoubtedly a base libel upon Senator Hunter, gotten up by an unscrupulous political enemy. Senator Hunter and his friends in Virginia are combating the principle of Congressional intervention.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Delegates to the Charleston Convention.—Ten delegates have thus far been appointed to the Charleston Convention from the States of Vermont and Maine. Eight of the ten will certainly vote for Mr. Douglas as the Presidential candidate, and the other two will most probably do so. The Bangor (Me.) *Times* of the 23d of August, in speaking of the election of the delegates in that district, says:

"Both delegates to the Charleston Convention are in favor of Stephen A. Douglas, and were so elected, and their opinions have been long known in the community where they reside."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* the central organ of the Democracy of Indiana, in noticing the statement of the New York *Tribune* that the electors to the Democratic State Convention in Indiana were mostly against Douglas, says it will certainly be news in that State.

☞ A writer in the *Herald* alleges that "Fowler, Butterworth, George Sanders, Dean Richmond, Ned West, Dick Connolly, and Cassidy himself have all sworn secret, everlasting allegiance to Douglas."

A Day in Cincinnati.

Business called us to Cincinnati on Tuesday, where for a few hours we had the gratification of seeing many political and personal friends; and much to our satisfaction ascertained that the party was never more harmonious, and is only waiting the nomination of a good ticket to cover itself with a glorious triumph.

The attempted fusion of the Know Nothings and Republicans it is thought cannot be consummated, as, if certain candidates are selected with the view of completing the coalition, their selfish purpose will be frustrated by a people who are not willing to be used as instruments in accomplishing such miserable bargains.

As was natural, we called at the sanctum of the *Enquirer*, and found "Hi Robinson" and Bloss "pitching in generally"—the editor in chief, Mr. Banks being absent at the east. The editorial force of the *Enquirer* is a strong team and no mistake, embracing Banks, Robinson, Bloss, with occasional touches from Faran, in the political department: Junius Browne and W. W. Fosdick in the commercial, political and fanciful; Wiguns railroading, and George Bennett "over the river."—We may, and probably have omitted to mention others connected with the editorial force, which is certainly much augmented since we were one of its lesser lights.

Our old friend Fred Hunt, after having his limb boxed up for seven weeks, is standing on his pins again, but limps with the aid of a cane. We were at the Opera together, being the second night of the season. The Opera House is all that the elaborate descriptions have represented—the company now performing there is a very clever one—at least Donizetti's Lucia di Lammermoor was very deliciously rendered to our unused and unpracticed ears. We did not inquire the names of the artists, but they are exceedingly agreeable in their respective roles.

The laying of a street railroad was inaugurated, and Andy Francisco of the *Penny Press* boasts of having the first boulder picked up, which it is possible he will have set for a breast-pin, being much addicted to jewelry.

The National Theater produced the School for Scandal, with Miss E. Mitchell as Lady Teazle. The Sir Peter of Mr. Somebody was creditable, and Lady Teazle fair, but the piece did not sparkle as we have seen it, and our stay was short.

To us of the rural districts, the bustle of the Commercial Metropolis gave it an air of business to which we are unaccustomed, in our quiet and peaceful city.—And with it came the impression that the race must be to the swift in the awful contest and scramble for the "mighty dollar."

We could not think of passing a day or part of a day in Cincinnati without dropping in on some of those old and agreeable spots, the memories of which in former years, occasionally haunt us now. The "St. Charles," the "Verandah," the "Dentber's," the "William Tell," and the "Debolt," are all standing [illegible] *ante bellum*. Fred and Henry [illegible] of the "Tell" we have known for more than thirty years, and we could not refuse a glass of their pure Catawba, to old times, when Charley Hammond, and "six foot two," and Moses Dawson, and father Punshon, Dennis McCarthy, Sam Talbott and other editors, politicians and good fellows were among its *habitues*. They have passed away, but there stands the "Tell," and Fred and Henry look as if Time dealt lightly with them.

But we had to be brief in our day's agreeables, part being indispensably necessary to business. Some other time we shall see our old friends again and may be take some further "notes."

Aurora Borealis.—We were visited by one of those magnificent displays on Sunday evening—the finest we think we ever witnessed—It is graphically described by the Louisville *Courier*:

"Aurora Borealis.—The glorious spectacle which we noticed as taking place at nine o'clock on Sunday evening, was repeated at intervals on Monday morning, with a great increase of brilliancy. The pale pea-green rays, which generally form the northern lights, had remained with but little change from the time of their first appearance until daylight on Monday morning. At about half past two, however, the crimson rays again appeared, flanking the central radiation, and kept shooting incessantly far towards the zenith for more than an hour. The portion between the two flanks of crimson was of the most delicate purple hue, and at the base, just above the horizon, was an arch of light tinged with pale green. No part of the magnificent display was stationary, but kept shifting and changing without a moment's rest. At times spires of crimson and purple would shoot even beyond the zenith and then the whole would form a sheet of color, shimmering constantly like the incipient play of heat lightning, after becoming so compact as nearly to obscure the stars. At short intervals from the pale light forming the arch below, long slender spires would shoot, piercing the crimson and purple like the thrust of a mighty blade, and then seemingly sinking back to gain new strength for the conflict. It was the event of a lifetime to witness a phenomenon so grand. It was "beautiful as a dream of heaven." Words have no power to convey an idea of its appearance.

The phenomena of the northern lights have been watched with intense interest by savans all over the world. Various hypotheses have been given as to their origin. Some have ascribed them to electrical and magnetic causes, while others have given them solely a terrestrial origin. Prof. Olmsted, of Yale College, who died in May last, advocated the doctrine of their cosmical origin, deriving their materials from some supposed nebulous traversing the planetary spaces. He assigned them a period of about sixty years. This view found but little favor with men of science, and the electrical theory still maintains its ground. Certain it is, that the telegraph lines throughout the entire country were entirely powerless on Sunday night. Scarcely a message was received. This fact points to an electrical cause, and will afford new ground for the investigations of the scientific world.

☞ The New York *Evening Post*, the ablest Republican paper in the Union, in a review of Mr. Douglas' article in *Harper's Magazine*, says it is an exceedingly elaborate, minute and closely-reasoned document. It declares it to be a keen and vigorous defence of popular sovereignty.

Governor Chase Privately Explains—His Excuse Examined.

We have a curious development lately. The *Ohio Statesman* publishes a letter which Governor Chase addressed to it privately last winter. The Governor was anxious to stop the *Statesman's* allusions to the famous falsehoods by which he saved himself and his party from defeat in the campaign of 1857. As a means for excusing himself from the statements then made, Chase tells the *Statesman* that he placed his reliance on Sparrow's investigation, and relying on their accuracy, he was led to make the declaration that not a single dollar of the public money had ever improperly touched the hands of a Republican State officer. This is a most shameless pretence and sinks Chase still deeper in the mire. *Sparrow's report did not sustain Chase's declaration.* It did erroneously fix the entire defalcation as having occurred within Breslin's term of office, but it did not relieve Republican State officers from participating in the improper use of the public money. On the contrary, it contained sufficient to show to all who were willing to open their eyes, that Bowen, *whom Chase appointed Supreme Judge of Ohio*, was one of Breslin's abettors in the misuse of the Treasury.

But had there been no such intimation as this in the report of Mr. Sparrow, the Governor had had on his table for 8 months previous, proof of a character so unimpeachable as should have prevented such utterances as he dishonestly gave to his deluded hearers from the stump. In February, 1857, the printed report of the Republican Investigating Committee (Messrs. Taylor, Sinnett and Smith,) was placed on the table of the Governor. This was six or eight months before the delivery of Chase's stump speeches through the State. In the investigating report, the committee distinctly showed up the fact, that *Gibson had loaned to Frank Kimball, the Republican Attorney General*, THITY THOUSAND DOLLARS *on which to start a* BROKER'S OFFICE *in Cleveland*. This transaction is in all respects identical with the most censurable operations in which Breslin has been found to have been engaged. Yet Chase assured his friends, that not a single dollar of the public money had ever been wrongfully used by a Republican State officer! Perhaps he thought Kimball's conduct in no respect improper. If this be so, then he and Breslin agreed exactly.—*Newark Advocate.*

Style and the Ohio Statesman.

Dr. Johnson said, clothing the dictum with one of his customary triads, that whoever sought to acquire a pure English style must give his days and nights to the Spectator, and it may be doubted if much advance has been made, in the way of improvement upon the writers of Addison's day. There has been however a great variety of styles adopted since that period, the fashion of language having changed almost as much as that of dress; especially is this so in our country where all sorts of foreign idioms have been grafted upon the English stock; but most of the writers of this day, particularly of the newspaper class, are in the same category with Pope's characterless women, and have no style at all. From this negative condemnation we must except the Ohio *Statesman*. We have several times wondered, while reading that paper, upon what model its style was formed, and have come to the conclusion that its editor has taken for his prototypes two fellows somewhat notorious in the early part of our history for writing in a style uncouth, harsh, and devoid of ornament and, in other respects in unison with the characters of those whom they sought to instruct—we allude to Tom Paine and Wm. Cobbett. In saying this, we do not mean to flatter him of the *Statesman*, since we are bound to add that his imitation is very far from perfect, being rather of the forcible feeble order, owing perhaps to some conventional restraints as well as to want of culture and innate strength. Doubtless he does his best, and we think that in the vituperative point he almost comes up to his originals; indeed he might, in time, surpass them, if he did not overdo this part of his labor, and if he would take time to study some collection of Billingsgate synonyms so as to vary his epithets somewhat, and thus relieve the most prominent feature of his style from monotony. "Base, vile, infamous and atrocious—false, falsehood, lie and liar" are sharp and biting words but they lose their edge by frequent repetition. Such language, at the South is considered dangerous, in any season, but we observe that it is here looked upon as entirely harmless even in the hottest weather.—Probably it is understood to be used only in a Pickwickian sense. There are those, perhaps, for tastes are unaccountable, who look upon this kind of writing as vigorous and refreshing—no doubt the editor understands the appetites of those for whom he caters—but we cannot admire it. Were we to undertake to classify or designate it by any particular name, we should call it the Porcupine or Hedge-hog style.

But if the manner of the *Statesman* be thus coarse and vulgar, what shall we say of the matter? His is the central organ and the paper, we suppose, is considered a sort of reservoir or fountain upon which the smaller democratic organs in the various counties are expected to draw for refreshment and instruction; but how weak the libation, how stale the teaching, before the diluted draught, and the dirty leaven reach the thirsty and hungry democrat! The paper is made up of bald assertions, sneaking espionage, personalities couched in vulgar and ungrammatical language, and political paragraphs whose greatest merit is the craftiness they display in the editor's efforts to pervert, distort, and suppress the truth. What must be the religion where a Monkey is the Priest, and what must be the party of which such a paper is the Organ?—*Zanesville Courier.*

☞ The *Confederacy*, a fire-eating sheet published at Atlanta, Ga., came out for Mr. Atkin, the Opposition nominee for Governor. It said:

"The *Confederacy* espouses the cause of the Opposition, under the conviction that the only hope for the South is in the triumph of that party in 1860. The Democracy can succeed in the next Presidential canvass only under the leadership of Douglas. 'It is in vain,' says that journal, 'to think of success, unless the Charleston Convention accept Stephen A. Douglas—and that would be a success of disguised free-soilism.' And again, it says: 'As far as we are concerned, we prefer the election of William H. Seward to that of Stephen A. Douglas.'"

The Iron Furnaces of Ohio.—We have before us a chart comprising a list of Iron Furnaces in the vicinity of Portsmouth published by Mr. McFarland of the Portsmouth *Tribune*. The entire number is set down at forty-five. It also contains a list of seventeen furnaces in Kentucky, making a total of sixty-two. The yearly aggregate of pig-iron turned out at these is estimated at [illegible] tons, with a value of [illegible]. The number of hands employed at these furnaces is estimated at 6,200, receiving the total sum of $155,000 per month. The Iron trade is quite a feature in the Scioto Valley and the neighborhood.

Tenth Ohio State Fair.

(From the Zanesville Courier.)

Ho! all ye papers with whom we exchange, far and near, we charge you, as ever you will look for favor at our hand, take up this our trumpet blast, and let it echo across from Pennsylvania to Indiana, and from the Ohio river to the Lake, and back again, until it swells over every hill and penetrates every valley of the State, so that all true Buckeyes, in every nook and corner, may hear that they are summoned by the good people of Zanesville to draw near and give their attendance at the tenth great State Fair, which is to be held in this vicinity on the twentieth day of September next.

There is, perhaps, no locality within the State, which is more readily accessible for [illegible], from all the parts than Zanesville, as may be observed from the brief summary which we subjoin of these various avenues having reference to the different points of the compass.

From the West and North West it can be reached by the various railroads connecting with the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland railroad *via* Columbus, and by the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad *via* Newark.

The North East portion of the State, have the Cleveland and Erie railroad on the Lake shore to Cleveland. The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, connecting with the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark railroad at Mansfield. The Pittsburgh and Cleveland railroad connecting with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad at Alliance, and at the Ohio river at Wellsville where shippers will have choice of steamboat *via* Marietta, or railroad *via* Central Ohio from Bellaire.

The central portion of the State East of Columbus by the Central Ohio railroad, and the Steubenville and Indiana railroad *via* Newark.

From Cincinnati and vicinity, the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland railroad *via* Columbus and the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville railroad *via* Morrow, Wilmington, Circleville and Lancaster.

From the South, by the Cincinnati and Marietta railroad West to Glendale *via* Columbus, or East to Marietta; thence from Chillicothe and vicinity to Circleville by Ohio canal, from thence *via* Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville railroad.

From Athens and Hocking valley by Hocking valley Canal to Lancaster, and thence by Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville railroad.

From South Eastern part, and river counties of Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky, by steamboat on Ohio and Muskingum rivers.

For machinery and small live stock, and other freight, the Ohio Canal with all its branches is available *via* the Dresden side cut and Muskingum river.

We have thus hastily grouped some of the principal points of connexion and divergence in the routes to our not obscure city, where the inhabitants are now busy in making preparations to welcome visitors from all of this, and part of the adjoining States.

Execution at Mobile.—G. W. Jordan, only twenty-three years of age, was hung for murder at Mobile on the [illegible] ult. The *Register* says:

"When he left the prison door and walked out to the scaffold, he did so with a firm, intrepid step. He threw a glance around the circle of witnesses, of whom there was not exceeding fifty, to see if he recognized any one, and then turned his attention to an examination of the temporary frame work, which had been erected especially for him. There was no unnatural expression in his eye, no compressing of the lips, no blanching of the cheek, no outward expression of any emotion which he may have felt within. His was an extraordinary stoicism—if acted, excellently acted—which was apparent to the last. After ascending the steps—down which he would never again walk—to the platform, and one of the officers adjusted the rope around his neck, some one remarked that a fall of three feet would be too much for his height, he looked at the quantity of slack, and remarked, 'No that's so much the better.' These were the only words he spoke upon the scaffold, except to bid one of the officers farewell."

☞ Pulsky writes to the *N. Y. Tribune* the following interesting items respecting Napoleon and Kossuth:

"He twice had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon—once at Paris, in the Tuileries, and once in the camp at Valeggio—where the plans for an invasion of Hungary by French troops were discussed and fixed, provided that the war should extend to the shores of the Adriatic.—This, however, did not take place, and thus the Hungarian expedition was of course postponed until the second Italian campaign, which cannot fail to follow in a few years, unless Austria changes her system of policy.

Whatever we may say against Napoleon, that he left the Tuscans, Modenese, Romagnole and Venetians in the lurch, and did not fulfill his famous Milan promise to free Italy from the Alps to Adriatic, still we cannot say that he betrayed Hungary or Kossuth. He threw away a splendid opportunity of establishing himself by destroying Austria and giving freedom to the nations oppressed by her; but he had not the nerve to incur the open hostility of Prussia and the resentment of England, for it is certain that even the Liberal statesmen of England believe that Europe requires an Austria. They wish for a better Austria, but an Austria they must have, to preserve their balance of power."

Douglas Meeting in Pittsburg, Penn.—On Monday night the Democrats of Pittsburg, Penn., friendly to the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas, of Ill., for President, held a meeting "for the purpose of promoting, by all the means in their power, his nomination." The Pittsburg *Post* says:

"The [illegible] Democratic feeling prevailed, and the most enthusiastic approval of the political course of Mr. Douglas was expressed.

On motion, Joseph R. Hunter, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Samuel Harper, Esq., appointed Secretary.

On motion, Charles Barnett, James Irwin, H. Hays Smith, Thomas R. Hamilton and John J. Mitchell were appointed a committee to select permanent officers for an adjourned meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to re-assemble at the hall of the Vigilant Engine House, on Tuesday evening, August 30th."

Speeches of Senator Pugh and General Geiger in Fayette County, Ohio.—A correspondent writes us from Washington, Fayette County, Ohio, under date of August 26, that the late speeches of Senator Pugh and General Geiger, in that county, had had a good effect, and that the Democracy will cut down the opposition majority considerably at the coming election. The people, he declares, are sick of the negro question. The Democratic meeting held on the 19th was the largest convened in Fayette County since 1856. It was much larger than the Republican meeting, which was addressed by Dennison.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

Please announce BENJ. L. REES, of Hamilton township, a candidate for the next General Assembly, subject to the decision of the people at the Democratic Primary Election.

WM. R. RANKIN, the able and efficient representative in the last Legislature, will be supported for re-election, by the "unterrified DEMOCRATS" OF FRANKLIN.

FOR AUDITOR.

JOHN PHILLIPS, the present Auditor, is recommended for re-election by Democratic voters of every ward of Columbus and every township in the County of Franklin, as a faithful and efficient officer, and entitled to the suffrages of the people.

FOR SHERIFF.

GEORGE W. HUFFMAN will be supported for Sheriff of Franklin County, by MANY VOTERS.

Naturalization and Suffrage—No. IV.

Of all the races which are now striving for the mastery of the world—to impress on the future of society and civilization the stamp of its own character and genius; to make its law, ideas, religion, [illegible] government and opinion prevail, the Anglo-Saxon is now unquestionably the most [illegible]. The day when it might have been crushed, absorbed or trampled out by stronger hordes, is gone by forever; the tongue of Shakspeare and Bacon is now too firmly rooted ever to be torn away. No longer content with mere preservation, it aims at universal mastery. The growth of the great Anglo-Saxon states is astonishing. In 1801, the population of Great Britain was 10,945,646; in 1800, that of the United States was 5,319,762, or not quite half: in 1860, the population of the United States is two millions and a third more than Great Britain; in 1869, at this moment, it probably exceeds it by eight millions. The rate of decennial increase in England is less than fifteen per cent.; while in America it is about thirty-five per cent. The immigration daily pouring into this country from Europe is regarded with apprehension abroad, as occasioning a great abstraction of capital. From Germany alone, from 1846 to 1851, the annual average was 96,676, and the capital brought into the country annually was 19,879,383 rix dollars, (about 15,000,000 Spanish dollars. According to the progress of the last fifty years in France and in America, the United States will have the larger population in 1870; in 1900, they will exceed those of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland combined. Many persons now alive may see the time when America will be of more importance, socially, commercially and politically, than all Europe put together. She now has a solid territory of the width of twenty degrees of latitude, stretching from ocean to ocean, and nearly equal in extent to the whole of Europe; square miles in U. S. 3,260,073; in Europe 3,700,271. (See American Almanac for 1856, pp. 315 and 316.)—She will become a power numbering 100,000,000 of free and energetic men, of the Anglo-Saxon race. This race was the pioneer in civil and religious liberty.—The Magna Charta of England, obtained in the reign of King John,—I think in the year 1216,—contains the great body of what is called English liberty, out of which was developed our American revolution. We all know the story of the revolution; it is the first lesson which our mothers taught us. The colonies which produced it were animated by a sense of their wrongs, and that spirit of "universal emancipation," which has instigated man all round the globe to throw off the chains of despotism; that spirit which induced Brutus to stab Cæsar; which actuated Tell, Wallace, Bruce and Emmett to court martyrdom—to become a sacrifice on the altar of freedom. The revolution affirmed the self-evident truths, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," &c. I have, heretofore, furnished your paper with matter on the subject of the rights of aliens and persons born without the United States and settling here. I need not amplify and elaborate the subject farther, without one should controvert the positions I have assumed, that all men have a natural, equal and inalienable right to vote, because they are all born free and equal; that they all have common rights and interests entitled to protection, and therefore have an equal right to decide, either personally or by their chosen representatives, upon the laws and regulations, which shall control, measure and sustain those rights and interests; that they cannot be compelled, to surrender, except by their free consent, what, by the bounty and order of Providence, belongs to them in common with all their race.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

WIG MANUFACTORY.—It may not be generally known that our friend and fellow citizen, J. W. Collier is engaged in preparing those indispensable ornaments which preserve the youthful appearance, beyond the reach of [illegible], and should claim special attention from those who have not given over all pretensions to juvenility and gallantry. Mr. Collier's rooms are opposite the Goodale House, where he is prepared at all times to drape the head in any desirable style, and show specimens of his high finish and perfection as an artist.

The Piqua Enquirer is anxious to know if there is such a paper as Young's Spirit of the South? There have been some inquiries to the same effect hereabouts.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The Democrats of Montgomery County, Ohio, have nominated Adam Clay and Henderson Elliott for Representatives in the Legislature, and Ben. W. Ayers for Treasurer.

THAT SNUFF-BOX.—Gen. Jackson's gold snuff-box, that box of many contentions, is finally disposed of. Gen. Ward B. Burnett, of New York City, famous in the Mexican War, is the happy recipient. The presentation was formally made at Nashville, on the 17th inst.

JUDGE RANNEY.—We learn that Judge Ranney, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is winning golden opinions wherever he speaks. His addresses are said to be the finest efforts on the stump that have been heard in the State for many years. A Republican, who heard him at Marietta, told us he never listened to such a powerful political address in his life. And he said that Mr. Ranney falsified the truth in but one instance, and that was when he represented Judge Swan as the best Judge in the State; when, said our informant, he knew there was no one superior to himself as Judge. Though Judge Ranney is not posted to speak at this place we are assured he will speak here before the close of the canvass. The people here, of all parties, would have been highly pleased to have had the two Gubernatorial candidates speak together in this city. We hope that may yet be accomplished.—Cin. Enquirer.

SWINDLER.—The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger is telling a bad story about a citizen of Columbus, who gives his name as WM. BRADLEY. We have examined the directory and can find but one WM. BRADLEY in the list, and following that name to the sentence "—commission merchant, West side of High between Gay and Broad." How it comes to get there we are not prepared to state, as no commission houses are situated in that locality, and no WM. BRADLEY ever done business "on the square," we mean his square. But the Ledger says:

"About eighteen months ago a man, aged about fifty years, named William Bradley, bringing a letter of introduction from a Louisville banker, sold to the Ohio Insurance Company of this city a bill of exchange for $1,100, purporting to be drawn by himself, and accepted by Stanley & Bostick, whom he alleged to be dealers in produce in New York. Only $600 of the amount was paid, however, and when the bill became due it was not met in New York. On Tuesday the President of the Ohio Company, learning that Bradley was in Portland, went to see him, and asked him to come over to this city, which he did not having been "arrested," as stated by a Louisville paper. Mr. Bradley alleges that he was sunk on a steamboat in the Upper Mississippi, where he lost all his money and property. Telegraphic dispatches were sent to New York, but the replies were not entirely satisfactory. Bradley resides in Columbus, Ohio, where he has a family. He was permitted to leave the city for the purpose of endeavoring to arrange the debt, which, he says, he can do."

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT ELYRIA.—There was a Republican meeting at Elyria, in Lorain county, on Saturday, at which Gov. CHASE, Judge SPALDING, and Hon. D. K. CARTER were present and took part. The editor of the Cleveland National Democrat, who was also present, reports that Judge SPALDING said in his speech that as at present advised, he would be constrained to vote against Judge GHOLSON, not because he sold his slaves, and not because his friends claimed before his nomination that he had emancipated them—for he, Judge S., was not going to deny these facts; but he would not vote for any man that will sustain a decision that kept citizens of Lorain county in jail at Cleveland, for aiding a Fugitive to regain his freedom. Mr. CARTER, however, differed with Judge SPALDING, and said if he had a thousand votes instead of one, he would give them all to Judge GHOLSON.

[illegible] GRIGGS OF THE STUMP.—General GRIGGS and Judge RANNEY were making speeches in Portsmouth last week. The Tribune thus daguerreotypes the General:

"Gen. Griggs is a very ready, witty stump speaker. He enlists the attention of all at the start, and keeps his audience in a continual good humor. He is a droll looking genius—not larger than a piece of chalk, but all nerve and vitality. He reminds us of those packages of preserved meats put up for transportation on long marches, for Arctic expeditions—light and dry in appearance, but when warmed up, found to contain all the spice and nutriment of a regular French dinner. He said last night that "the Republicans took a survey of the world through a goose quill, and saw nothing but a nigger dangling at the end of a cotton string!" Again—that they "did not play the harp of a thousand strings, but were forever sawing away on the big fiddle, with one string, to the tune of—'Nigger, nigger, nigger!'"

The fact is, both parties play the tune of [illegible]

SCENE AT A CAMP MEETING.—An eastern exchange has it that while the Long Island camp meeting was being held, "Capt. ('Awful') Gardner came up to the camp one evening, bringing a 'noted' character from the Bowery and a dog fighter. The man, under the preaching the next morning, was struck through and through with conviction for his sins and came forward in the crowd falling on his knees, weeping, shrieking and crying aloud for mercy. So well had the work been done his terrors were soon turned to triumphs. The son of [illegible], broke in upon his sight, and with Capt. Gardner [illegible] shaking together with arms upon each other's neck, wept like children, [illegible] shouting over the joy of sins forgiven. Others constantly followed in like manner."

PRACTICAL JOKING IN THE ENGLISH ARMY.—Two roystering lieutenants belonging to the 14th British regiment, a few weeks since, entered the hut of the ensign of the corps and bring his favorite dog with his sash, and, as if to add to the indignity, stuck his tooth brush into the animal's mouth. For this ungentlemanly conduct the two officers were tried by a court-martial; Excitement consequent upon fate living was pleaded, but the decision of the court was prompt and decided. It recommended the accused to be cashiered. The Commander-in-Chief confirmed the finding, which, according to the usual charge in such cases, was read at the head of every regiment in the service. The father of one of the lieutenants commanded the regiment for two years, and is now a general officer.

GOV. WISE GASSED OUT.—It is suggested that the "Popular Sovereignty" manifesto of Mr. DOUGLAS, published and copyrighted by Harper's Magazine, should bring out Governor WISE, in a learned reply, through Sheahan's Ledger, on "Congressional Sovereignty." It is insisted that he must answer DOUGLAS's arguments or abandon the field.

JUDGE McLEAN.—The Lake Superior Journal of the 17th says:—"Among the passengers seeking recreation, on the Northern Light on her last trip up, was Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court. He was looking fresh and vigorous, and appeared to be greatly interested with what he saw and heard."

NEW YORK HOTELS.—The entire cost of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, was one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which the furniture, carpets and paintings cost $350,000. One hundred guests were registered the day the hotel opened. The St. Nicholas has for three weeks past averaged something like 700 guests; the Metropolitan 500 or 600; the La Farge 200; the New York Hotel 400 to 500.

SNOW HAT.—A vaporing Cincinnatian at the Tremont House, Boston, expatiating on the "vine clad hills," &c., claimed that the Ohio, was "the Rhine of the New World."

"Yes," ejaculated old X—, the pork-Rhine."

There was a pause, then several exploded, and then the crowd took a last view of the whole subject through the bottoms of glass tumblers, at the expense of the Porkopolis man.

The Canadian Telegraph Company's bill has passed the House of Lords in the British Parliament, and it expects to get to work at an early day, laying down a line via Greenland, Faroe Islands, Iceland and Labrador.

The good people of Waterbury, Conn. have been treated the past week to an exhibition of wax figures representing Mr. and Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key. A monkey and an orang-outang made up the balance of this unique show.

Advices to the Department of the Interior at Washington announce that the government has obtained judgment for five thousand dollars against Mr. Dodge, surety for Mr Ransom, charged with frauds on the Pension Office, who fled.

A second crop of strawberries is being raised in portions of Pennsylvania. The berries are said to be excellent.

Douglas a Magazine Writer.

THE K. G. C.—A New York correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says that the real mission of this secret Order is to aid the liberal party in Mexico. A branch of the Order is now being formed in New York City, and, in filibustering circles, its object is perfectly well understood. The Mercury's correspondent adds that its scheme is tacitly favored by the United States Government.

SENATOR DOUGLAS has written an article which is published in Harper's Magazine for September, on "The Dividing Line between Federal and Local Authority—Popular Sovereignty in the Territories." It is an elaborate defense of his ideas upon the question of slavery in the Territories. He contends, as he always has done, that Congress has no authority over the subject, but that it belongs exclusively to the people of the Territories. The essay is complimented by the opponents of Mr. Douglas as a shrewd production. Publishers are prohibited by copyright from copying the article. This is a novelty in regard to the circulation of speeches and essays on political subjects by distinguished politicians.—[Tribune.

PRESIDENTIAL REBUKE.—Mr. JOHN T. JOHNSON, lately a Custom House officer in Alexandria, publishes a card in the Gazette of that city explanatory of the cause of his removal from office. It appears that he voted for Mr. SHACKLEFORD for Congress, instead of Gov. SMITH. And, although Mr. SHACKLEFORD was a Democrat, yet the Governor was considered the regular party candidate, and therefore Mr. Johnson was ousted for his offence. [illegible] the President in regard to his removal. Here is his own account of the interview:

"The President informed us, that persons who hold office under his Administration would be expected to support the re-election of members of Congress who were friendly to his Administration, regardless of their antecedents: Opposition to such candidates, he regarded as just cause for removal."

APPARENT PARTIALITY IN POST-OFFICE OFFICIALS.—The DAILY FACT is mailed at the Columbus Post-Office every evening, and the Statesman, being a morning paper, is, of course not mailed until the next morning, and yet we are credibly informed that the Statesman is delivered at the Cincinnati Post-Office six hours before the FACT of the previous evening. What is the cause of this seeming partiality, and where does the misfeasance occur?

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 28.—The screw steamships City of Washington, from Liverpool, August 17th, and Cork, August 18th, was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press off Cape Race at half past two o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon and such news as can be gleaned from the papers at hand will be provided without delay.

The City of Washington's news had not reached Sackville at 8 o'clock on Friday evening and the presumption is that the report was withheld as usual by the Nova Scotia Telegraph line; but as the Newfoundland Co. are about to disconnect their cable from the Nova Scotia shore and to carry it over to Prince Edward's Island, as originally intended, this passing around and avoiding Nova Scotia, the public may reasonably hope to be relieved at an early day from the outrageous conduct of the Nova Scotia telegraphers.

The R. M. steamship America was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press on Wednesday, and her news was immediately provided to Port Hood, and there handed over to the Nova Scotia line, and would have been forwarded to New York in ample season for publication in Thursday morning's journals if the Nova Scotia telegraphers had performed their duty, but as such a course would have deprived the telegraph managers of the opportunity of favoring the news speculators' report of the America's date, the important intelligence was allowed to rest at Port Hood until after the America had arrived at Halifax, and her news had been dispatched to Sackville by Express.

The screw steamer City of Manchester, which left New York for Liverpool on Saturday, was boarded by the agent of the Associated Press off Cape Race at half-past four o'clock on Friday afternoon, and Capt. Kennedy was bountifully supplied with the English papers, received from Capt. Petrie, of the City of Washington, three days previous, as well as the latest advices.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Aug. 26.—The Nova Scotia line has closed beyond Sackville, without delivering the five days later European news despatched for the Associated Press, which is known to be upon their wires.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Aug. 27.—The blue noses of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company still withhold our important news by the steamer City of Washington, and, as they may attempt some fraud on the public by rising what does not belong to them, the commercial public should be upon their guard. As soon as we receive authentic intelligence it will be made public.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 27.—11 o'clock A. M.—There are as yet no signs of the steamship Indian now fully due, with dates to the 17th inst.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The steamship Etna arrived last night, with Liverpool dates to the night of the 13th inst., having sailed twelve hours after the America.

The Zurich Conference has resolved to prolong the armistice until the ratification of the treaty of peace.

It is reported that the foreign ambassadors in France would refuse to attend the Paris fetes if the colors taken from the enemy were allowed to be carried in the procession.

The Bank of France has gained 67,500,000 francs in specie during the month of July. Three per cent. Rentes on the Paris Bourse had declined to 69f 25c.

A vague rumor prevails that Prince Napoleon was to be made Sovereign of Tuscany.

The King of Prussia was not expected to live much longer.

The collision between the Austrian and Prussian soldiers at Frankfort was serious, but it is believed that no lives were lost.

Spain has resolved to increase the fortifications of Cuba.

C. Lennox Wyke has been appointed her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to Central America.

The Atlantic Telegraph shares are quoted at £300.

The Paris correspondent of the London Press says that the Emperor is about to publish a political amnesty, including Changarnier, Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin.

Advices from Italy indicate serious trouble in the dukedoms; secret emissaries of the fugitive princes were fomenting discord.

The people generally were bitterly opposed to the return of the dukes, and Farini, the Dictator of Modena, threatens to level the city to the ground sooner than see the dukes restored by force.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament was prorogued on the 13th. The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's speech. She regrets that the interruptions during the session have prevented many important measures from being carried, and hopes for their early consideration at the next session.

War in Italy having been concluded, England has been invited to take part in the conference of the Great Powers should one be held, but no sufficient information on this subject to admit of a definite reply, she would rejoice at being able to contribute to arrangements to serve a lasting peace. She hopes that the direct communication with Pekin will prove beneficial. She hopes for a continuance of the existing amicable relations with all powers, and rejoices at the complete suppression of the Indian rebellion. She promises her serious attention to the internal improvements of India. She gladly assented to the bills providing for the naval and military reserves, and regarded permanent national defenses as of paramount importance. The remainder of the speech is congratulatory on the prosperity of the nation.

The Daily News says, that the strike among the men belonging to the Building Association was likely to last long.

The Herald has reason to believe that the Grand Duke Constantine on leaving Lyde will pay a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz.

The doings of Parliament on the 12th were not of great importance.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Times' city article says securities have gradually become weaker during the last forty-eight hours. The knowledge that the Indian and Russian loans would be forthwith introduced contributed to the heaviest, though not to so large an extent as was expected. The effect was nevertheless prejudicial and apparent in every one of the departments. A similar influence is at work on the other side of the channel, and while the position of politics may have something to do with the current of business, capitalists at the same time cannot be unmindful of the result of a steady absorption, such as is indicated by these aspirations. The decline in consols was nearly one quarter per cent., and although during the day a slight rally ensued it was not maintained, particularly when it was found that an additional fall had taken place in the French rentes. The positive range in quotations was from 95@95½, but the final price was 95⅛@95¼, with fresh symptoms of dullness in more advanced hours.

HAVRE MARKET.—For the week ending the 9th inst., Wheat advanced 3@3f., under short supplies. Potashes dull and quotations barely maintained. Coffee firm. Rice firm. Sugar steady. Lard dull but steady. Oils—quotations barely maintained.

ITALY.—The news from Italy is contradictory. The Liverpool Post gives the following resume: The rumors published yesterday that the Red Republicans had obtained an advantage over the friends of order in Parma, and that the Piedmontese had been driven from that city is confirmed partially by news received from Austrian official sources. On the other hand we learn that Count Reiset, the French Emperor's special Envoy to Central Italy, had at Parma handbills thrown into his carriage expressing the wish for annexation to Sardinia.

The provisional government of Tuscany issued a proclamation to the people before the election took place, calling upon them to enable by their conduct the Emperor Napoleon to do for Italy what he intended for their good. It is stated besides that they have sent a special Envoy to Berlin to obtain the consent of the Prussian Government to the removal of the present Dynasty. With regard to the question as to who is to take the place of that Dynasty, the Paris correspondent of the London Star returns to the project already mentioned, viz: A marriage between the Grand Duchess of Parma and the nephew of Victor Emanuel, the Prince of Carignan, to be followed by other marriages destined to cement the union between the houses of Savoy and the Bourbons of Parma, and at the same time to promote the cause of Italian unity under the Sardinian supremacy. In the Duchy of Modena everything seems in favor of union with Piedmont. The people run in crowds to vote the dethronement of Francis Vth. The Duke, it is added, is in the environs of Reggio, where he wanders about in disguise in secret to warm the zeal of his partisans. It is further stated that the Modenese and Parmese authorities have been invited to a monster banquet which is to take place at Piacenza, for the purpose of coming to an understanding upon three points, viz: First, the dethronement of former Dynasties; second, the annexation to Piedmont; and third, the confederation with Tuscany and Romagna to secure common political and military action.

The military riots at Mayence have been followed by others of a more serious nature in the neighborhood of the City of Frankfort, the seat of the German federal Diet, where fighting in the streets with side arms takes place daily. The combatants are Prussian soldiers on the one side and Austrian [illegible] and Frankfort troops on the other. This news is not very reassuring for the continuance of peace on the continent. There is discontent in Italy and disunion in Germany, and the opinion is gaining strength that there are serious obstacles to the establishment of the proposed Italian confederation. The St. Petersburg Gazette on this last point asks how can absolutist Austria, theocratic Rome, constitutional Piedmont, and the two Sicilies, Parma, Tuscany and Modena be amalgamated? What measures can be adopted for the uniform development of the admirable and productive forces of the nation? How can unity be established and discord prevented? Must Piedmont make a sacrifice of her liberal innovation to some as Vienna, or must the contrary take place? These grave questions, it adds, can only be decided by a Congress.

FRANCE.—The news from Paris is pacific in its tone. The Emperor has resolved to inaugurate a solid peace policy, and with the new proposes to reduce the import duty on certain raw materials, including coal and iron, to promote Railway works and otherwise to give stimulus to trade and commerce.

TURKEY.—The Continental papers announce that the last earthquake completely demolished the town of Essaron, and even demolished the ramparts.

The Etna brought no regular files of English journals, but a few miscellaneous papers were found on board and forwarded to the agent of the New York Associated Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Aug. 12.—Messrs. Richardson & Spence report the weather favorable for the crops. Flour quiet at 10s @12s 3d. Wheat steady and holders demand an advance; white, 8s to 9s 6d; red, 7s 6d@7s 9d. Corn quiet; holders offering freely, but showing no disposition to press sales; white, 7s@7s 6d; mixed and yellow, 5s 9d@5s 10d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Aug. 12.—Beef quiet at a decline of 5s 6d since last report, and holders are pressing on the market. Sales of [illegible] at 60s@65s. The government refuses to receive American cured in the new contract. Bacon steady. Lard firm at 54@57s.

LONDON MARKETS, Aug. 12.—Breadstuffs steady. Sugar quiet and prices easier, but quotations unchanged. Coffee firm at an advance of 1s.

FARTHER POINT, BELOW QUEBEC, Aug. 28—Midnight.—The steamship Indian, from Liverpool, with dates to Wednesday, the 17th inst., has passed this point on her way to Quebec.

The steamers Barussia and North Briton had arrived at Liverpool.

At Zurich, on the 15th inst., a conference between Austrian and French plenipotentiaries took place, lasting two hours. A cabinet courier arrived from Paris. On that day a second Austrian plenipotentiary, M. Meysenberg, had not left Zurich for Vienna as reported. The plenipotentiaries had no formal sitting on the 15th and 16th, but were engaged in festivities.

FRANCE.—At the military fete at Paris the entry of Napoleon proved to be a very grand affair. The troops were headed by the Emperor, and the display made was most imposing. The Emperor has granted full amnesty to all political offenders. A Te Deum took place in Paris on the 15th in honor of the fete. Napoleon, and all the plenipotentiaries and members of the federal council were present.

The Paris correspondence of the Daily News asserts that the Zurich Conference is at a dead lock. The Emperor Napoleon exhibited symptoms of annoyance at the conduct of the Court of Vienna, and recent articles in the Paris journals in praise of Kossuth and Garibaldi are attributed to this feeling.

The grand military spectacle which had been prohibited in the Paris theatres out of consideration for Austria has been permitted to reappear.

AUSTRIA.—The ministerial journal of Vienna insists very strongly on the stipulations at Villa Franca being carried out at Paris.

ITALY.—The rumored Red Republican movement in Parma is contradicted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Breadstuffs have a declining tendency and quotations are barely maintained. Provisions also declining. Beef heavy, and holders are pressing on the market. Pork heavy, and all qualities have slightly declined in consequence of holders pressing their stocks on market; quotations are nominal. Lard quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Aug. 16.—Sugar quiet. Coffee dull. Rice dull.

LONDON MARKET, Aug. 16.—Wheat steady and holders demand an advance, which, however, has not been obtained. Flour firm. Sugar quiet. Coffee firm. Rice firm.

LONDON, Aug. 17—NOON.—Consols quoted 95⅛@95¼ for money and account.

LIVERPOOL, 17—NOON.—Richardson & Spence quote the harvest prospects favorable. The market closes quiet; flour steady. Wheat very dull and quotations barely maintained; Western red 7s 6d@9s, white 9s@9s 6d. Corn has a declining tendency, and freely offered at easier prices; mixed and yellow 5s 6d@5s 10d; wheat 7s@7s 6d.

QUEBEC, Aug. 29.—The steamer Indian arrived at this port this morning. Her papers furnish the following details in addition to the brief summary telegraphed from Farther Point.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord Jno. Russell said in the House of Commons prior to the delivery of the Queen's speech that Mr. Bruce had been sent to Pekin with a view to the ratification of a treaty with China, and that it was the intention of the Government to require the Chinese to fully carry out the conditions of the treaty.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question, said it was the express desire of the Government to encourage the formation, of rifle and artillery corps.

The nomination of Charles Lennox White, as Envoy Extraordinary to Central America, and the rumored cession of the territory in Honduras to Great Britain, had given rise to the impression that the English Government was seeking to strengthen its position in that quarter of the world.

Sir William Gore Ouseley is about to be recalled.

The arrangements for a great cricket match in America between picked players of both countries have been finally completed. The English players will leave England for America on the 7th of September.

Capt. Pember, of the ship John Fife, had been arrested for shooting dead a seaman named John McCarthy.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A proposal has been made on behalf of Mr. Lever to charter the steamship Great Eastern, for a voyage out and home from Great Britain to America. [illegible] was offered.

FRANCE.—The triumphal entry into Paris of the army of Italy on the 14th passed off with great eclat. The streets were crowded to excess and all the public buildings and many private residences were decorated. The illuminations in the evening were on the grandest scale. The soldiers bearing the standards taken from the enemy received ovations. The Emperor is said to have been coolly received in the more Democratic quarters of Paris.

On Sunday evening a grand banquet was given by the Emperor to the principal chiefs of the army. At the close of the banquet, the Emperor made a speech and distributed medals to all who were engaged in the Italian campaign.

On the day of the fete, the Emperor pardoned upwards of eleven hundred persons who had been sentenced to imprisonment for the commission of various crimes.

The Moniteur states that the Emperor has decided on retaining for the present an army of 50,000 men in Lombardy.

Several of the corps which had very highly distinguished themselves in the campaign could not be represented at the entree of the troops.

Lille is to be made the head quarters of the grand military command, with the Marshal of France as the head.

The accounts from the vineyards are unfavorable.

LATER.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Moniteur of to-day contains an imperial decree granting a full and entire amnesty to persons sentenced for political offenses, and who have been the object of any measure taken for public security.

AUSTRIA.—The ministerial crisis is not yet over. It was reported that the new Constitution will be characterized by the principle of decentralization by the re-establishment of representing provinces by prerogatives given by the aristocracy, and lastly, by a liberal Catholic spirit.

ITALY.—Garibaldi has accepted the command of all the forces in Central Italy. He had arrived at Leghorn.

At Milan, on the 14th the municipality inaugurated the Statue of Napoleon by Canova in the Place Brera, in the presence of Marshal Vaillant, Sardinian and authorities, a large concourse of people.

In the Tuscan National Assembly the deputy Governor proposed that the Assembly declare the dynasty of the House of Loraine impossible in Tuscany. It was unanimously supported by the representatives but the discussion was postponed. It is reported the French Government has addressed a dispatch to the great powers declaring that France will not assist the self elected Princes to return to their dominions by force, nor will she permit Austria or any other power to afford them military aid for that purpose.

The elections at Modena have been followed by admirable order.

PRUSSIA.—The death of the King of Prussia was looked for hourly. All the Princes and Ministers have been recalled. No attempt was made to conceal from the public the near approach of his death.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Aug. 17.—The quotations in the funds have been slight but a dull tone prevailed with a downward tendency in prices.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 26.—Louis Barne, the French consul at this port, died to day of old age. He was an old resident of this city, and occupied the post of consul for the last twenty-two years.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The steamship America, from Liverpool, via Halifax arrived, last night. Her mails were dispatched by the morning train, and will be due in Philadelphia to-night.

The steamer Etna made an excellent run from Liverpool to Boston, having beaten the America into the latter port about 30 hours, although she left Liverpool 12 hours later than the America.

It was erroneously stated yesterday that the Etna brought no files of European papers from the Liverpool agent of the Associated Press that were received through the Post-Office, their delivery here having been delayed about 15 hours by the purser of the Etna neglecting to deliver the bag to the Boston agent, to whom it was addressed.

OSWEGO, Aug. 26.—Prof. Steiner ascended in the balloon Europa, from Toronto, Canada, yesterday afternoon, and landed last evening eight miles south of this city, having come over Lake Ontario.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The Santa Fe mail has reached Independence. The Kiowa Indians stopped the mail party and forced them to divide provisions. The Indians declared their intention to levy a contribution on all persons by hereafter.

A company returned from Pike's Peak reports deep snow on the mountains.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Sixteen candidates have recently passed a satisfactory examination, and will be warranted as third assistant engineers. The unusually large number of steamers added to the Navy, during the past year, renders the increase of such officers necessary. No definite action has yet been taken in the case of Quarter-Master Cross, as recently investigated by a court martial. The delay is owing to the absence from Washington of the Secretary of War.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Greenwood, has received a dispatch announcing the arrival at Leavenworth of two of the children who were spared at the Mountain Meadow massacre. They will at once be taken to Carrollton, Arkansas, near the point from which they were connected, and will then be restored to their friends.

The Assistant Secretary of State is absent in Maine.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—Vera Cruz dates to August 14 are received. A revolutionary movement had been made at Jalapa, but it has been suppressed by Gen. Robles. Numerous arrests have been made.

No yellow fever or vomito is expected in this city. [illegible]

It has been reported, but the report is discredited, that Gen. Miramon has sent peace commissioners to Juarez.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The city continues remarkably healthy, as is evidenced by the Bills of mortality for the past week. The whole number of deaths was only ninety-two, including five from small-pox.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—Alexander [illegible], who passed forged notes here to large amounts some months since, was arrested to-day by officer Bligh, of this city.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Preparations for the Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, to be held in this city commencing September 12th are rapidly approaching completion. All the railroads centering here have made arrangements to carry stock and articles for exhibition free, and visitors half fare. The superintendent is in daily receipt of letters from all parts of the country, containing application for room. The prospects for a successful fair are very flattering.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Henry M. Fitzhugh, one of the proprietors of the Daily Exchange, was assaulted this afternoon in an omnibus by a notorious rowdy named 'Paul Placide.' Mr. Fitzhugh drew a revolver, and fired three balls, which took effect in the hand and arm of the assailant. The affair produced considerable excitement.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—Holmes and Conwell, grocers and commission merchants have made an assignment. Conwell has absconded.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—George Brown, the senior partner of the Banking House of George Brown & Co., died at his residence this morning at an advanced age.

Mr. Brown, possessed immense wealth.

James Swan, another wealthy citizen, also died this morning.

Both were ex-presidents of the Merchants' Bank.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—The Baltimore American published a call this morning for a town meeting of the friends of law and order without distinction of party to put in nomination candidates in opposition to the nominees of the rowdy Clubs.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 26.—The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District held a few days since, elected Wm. H. Burrell and Jas. G. McClintock, delegates to the National Convention at Charleston. Both gentlemen are friends of Judge Douglas. Strong Popular Sovereignty resolutions were passed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The State Department has been officially advised that an order has been received at the Custom-house of Para, Brazil, authorizing the reduction of the government export duty to five per centum, a difference of two per centum in favor of the exporter. The order took place on the 28th.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing $2,126,909 in gold, and the California mails of the 15th inst. Her advices from California have been anticipated via New Orleans.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Ex-President Pierce and wife are among the passengers of the steamship America.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—New Orleans papers of Sunday last have been received by mail. By a new regulation, to go into effect on the 1st September, all free persons of color arriving there must immediately be lodged in jail and remain there until the departure of the boat or vessel on which they arrived.

The Alexandria store of Ben Barton, in this city, was robbed last night of watches, jewelry, &c., estimated at $7,500. The entrance was effected from an adjoining unoccupied building.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The steamer City of Baltimore sailed to-day with $500,000 in specie for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—The schooner Breeze, of Philadelphia, from Alexandria, bound to Providence, was abandoned on the 25th inst., in a sinking condition. Her crew has arrived.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—An arrival at this port furnishes later advices from Venezuela. The liberals had taken Laguira without opposition on the morning of the 22nd Aug.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Superintendent of the Canadian telegraph Co.'s Lines, telegraphs as follows in relation to the effect of the Aurora Borealis last night: "I never, in an experience of fifteen years, in working telegraph lines, witnessed anything like the extraordinary effect of the Aurora Borealis between Quebec and Farther Point last night. The line was in most perfect order, and well skilled operators worked incessantly from 8 o'clock last evening till one o'clock this morning to get over in an intelligible form about the words of the report per steamer Indian for the Associated Press, and at the latter hour, so completely were the wires under the influence of the Aurora Borealis, that it was found utterly impossible to communicate between telegraph stations, and the line had to be closed. The same difficulty prevailed as far South as Washington."

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—Doctors Foster and Choppin, physicians of the Charity Hospital, have entertained for some time past an animosity towards each other, arising from professional jealousy. They met on one of the public streets yesterday, and an altercation ensued, when Dr. Foster drew a revolver and fired at Dr. Choppin. Two of the balls took effect in the body of the latter causing wounds of a dangerous character.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The members of the Board of Trade, with the merchants and business men generally have united in a call for a town meeting to adopt measures to secure the maintenance of order at the coming election; and to put in nomination reliable men in opposition to nominees of the Rowdy Clubs. The call is signed by a thousand names of our most influential citizens.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The National Anniversary festival of the German Turners commenced here last night with a procession, fireworks and other demonstrations of welcome to the delegations from distant points.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—Flora Temple beat Princess on the Saratoga course to-day in three straight heats. Time—2:30½, 2:38 and 2:34.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—A private dispatch, received in this city from New York, announces the failure of several of the New York Beer Brokers. The failure of Walter Haviland is said to be the heaviest.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 28.—The departure of the steamer Great Eastern has been postponed till the 15th of September.

The Duke of Tuscany had arrived at Paris, and received a friendly reception from the Emperor. All the warnings of the French newspapers had been withdrawn.

A great fire had occurred at Liverpool, destroying a large quantity of cotton and grain.

The City of Washington has only 400 passengers.

LIVERPOOL, 18.—The sales of cotton on to-day (Thursday,) are estimated at 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs are dull and slow of sale, but the prices are unchanged.

Provisions are dull and [illegible] Consols 95⅜.

CAMDEN, PA., Aug. 29.—An Irishman named McGwinn fell from the high bridge of the Central Railroad near this place last night, a distance of over a hundred feet, and was instantly killed. He was walking across the bridge and it is supposed was intoxicated at the time.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—The steamship Philadelphia from Havana has arrived. Sugars were quiet. Sterling Exchange was quoted at 14½@15½ per cent premium. Exchange on N. Y. and other eastern cities dull.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WAGNER & [illegible]

COLUMBUS, August 31, 1859.

Wheat, red, ℔ bush.	[illegible]	Hams	[illegible]
do white	[illegible]	Dried Beef	[illegible]
Flour, ℔ barrel	[illegible]	Pork, Mess	[illegible]
Corn, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Hogs	[illegible]
Rye, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Potatoes, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Turnips	[illegible]
Clover Seed	[illegible]	Onions	[illegible]
Timothy	[illegible]	Apples, ℔ bush.	[illegible]
Beans	[illegible]	Apples, dried, ℔ bush.	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	Peaches, pared, ℔ bush.	[illegible]
Eggs	[illegible]	Beeswax	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]	Wool	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Feathers	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chickens	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]	Chickens, dressed	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	Turkeys, alive, each	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	Turkeys, dressed	[illegible]
Salt	[illegible]	Whisky, ℔ gallon	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hay, ℔ ton	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wood	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Potash	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rio Coffee	[illegible]
No 3	[illegible]	Java	[illegible]

Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Flour declined; sales of 9,800 bbls at $4 10@4 40 for State and $4 90@4 40 for Ohio. Wheat firm; 6,000 bu sold at $1 20@1 30 for white and $1 20@1 26 for red. Corn lower; 18,000 bu sold at 80c. Provisions generally dull, except pork which is buoyant at $15@15 25 for mess and $15 for prime. Whisky dull. The auction sales of tobacco to-day was dull; sales of Havana tobacco were made at 39@44c; the remainder of the catalogue was withdrawn.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Flour unchanged; 5,000 bbls fresh ground superfine sold for export at $5 25. To the trade sales are making at $5 44@5 62½ for extras, $5 75@6 25 for extra family and $6 50@7 25 for fancy. Wheat dull, 1,500 bu red sold at $1 20, inferior at $1 15. New rye sells at 70@72c. Corn unchanged; 2,500 bu southern yellow sold at 82c afloat and poor white at 78½c. Oats lower; 3,500 bu prime Delaware sold at 34½@35c. Whisky in demand; 500 bbls sold at 27@29c for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—Flour firm; Howard St. at $5 25. Wheat buoyant; sales 30,000 bu at an advance; white $1 30@1 40 and red at $1 20@1 28. Corn active; sales 9,000 bu at 82@84c for white and 85@86c for yellow. Provisions firm but unchanged. Wisky firm.

New York Cattle Market.

[From the New York Tribune, August 25.]

The entries of cattle for sale this week in the great market, Forty-fourth street, largely exceeded the anticipations of all parties. A slight supply only was expected. The number yarded, besides the small lots down the Harlem Road, was 2,881, and we heard of enough to come in to-morrow to make a total of over 3,000 for the week in those yards, and a larger number than usual were retailed at Bergen, so that the total for the week will exceed that, and to-morrow will not show any advance on the average of the sales. There were some sales made at 10½a11c, per lb., net, and probably more were sold at these rates than on the opening day last week, but that is by no means the price of the mass of cattle offered for sale. It will be found that the poorest grades will be quoted quite as low this week as last, down to 6@7 per lb. The average quality of stock is about as it has been in weeks past, very rough, with a great many thin grass steers and heifers, and an unusual number of dry cows. There was an ample supply left over unsold, when the market closed this evening.

Buy AYER'S AGUE CURE for Intermittents, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

THE SCANDINAVIAN BLOOD AND PILLS.—CINCINNATI, July 1, 1858.—DR. C. W. ROBACK.—Dear Sir:—In reply to inquiries made of me, it gives me pleasure to say, that Mrs. N. Ayers, of the Society of Friends, and widow of the late Dr. Ayers of Cincinnati, previous to her going East, expressed her confidence in the efficacy of your Scandinavian Remedies, and the benefit she derived from using them. She had been suffering from general prostration at times, being over seventy-six years of age, and opthalmia and inflammation of the face. Various remedies were resorted to without relief, when some friends recommended a course of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills. They had the desired effect, and she was considered as restored to health.

I know many who have used your medicines, and speak decidedly of the benefits derived, thus testifying of their renovating influence in purifying the blood and giving vigor and energy to the system. They have my cordial approbation. Very respectfully your obedient servant, S. J. BROWNE.

Rev. Samuel J. Browne has been a devoted laborer in the cause of Christianity, in Cincinnati, for more than thirty years, as almost every old Cincinnatian knows. Such testimony, from such a source, is not to be passed over lightly. No other Proprietary Remedies ever presented to the public, ever received a tithe of the commendation from MEN OF STANDING, in every walk of life, that mine have done.—[See advertisement.

Democratic Meetings.

At the recent meeting of the State Central Committee in this city, the following appointments were made, commencing the canvass in the North West and the Southern counties at the same time.

Marion county, Marion, Friday, September 2, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and Dr. G. Volney Dorsey.

Morrow county, Mt. Gilead, Saturday, September 3, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, and Dr. G. Volney Dorsey.

Crawford county, Bucyrus, Monday, September 5, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, and H. B. Wilson, Esq.

Wyandott county, Upper Sandusky, Wednesday, September 7, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, Dr. G. Volney Dorsey, and H. B. Wilson, Esq.

Auglaize county, Wappakonnetta, Friday, September 9, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, H. B. Wilson, Esq., and A. G. Ramsey, Esq.

Van Wert county, Van Wert, Saturday, September 10, speakers, Hon. Geo. E. Pugh, H. B. Wilson, Esq., and A. G. Ramsey, Esq.

Tuscarawas county, New Philadelphia, Friday, September 2, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and Wm. G. Gaston, Esq.

Coshocton county, Coshocton, Saturday, September 3, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and W. G. Gaston, Esq.

Fairfield county, Lancaster, Tuesday, September 6, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, Hon. C. D. Martin, and Hon. E. B. Olds.

Hocking county, Logan, Wednesday, September 7, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, Hon. C. D. Martin, and Hon. E. B. Olds.

Delaware county, Delaware, Friday, September 9, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook and Hon. S. S. Cox.

Knox county, Mt. Vernon, Saturday, September 10, speakers, Col. Geo. W. McCook, and Hon. S. S. Cox.

Erie county, Sandusky City, Tuesday, August 30, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Huron county, Norwalk, Wednesday, August 31, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Richland county, Mansfield, Thursday, September 1, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Ashland county, Ashland, Friday, September 2, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

Holmes county, Millersburg, Saturday, September 3, speakers, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and T. S. Woods, Esq.

By Order of the State Central Committee.

A Campaign Paper.

We call attention to the subjoined Prospectus which our friends can cut from the paper and use. It is the cheapest campaign paper in the State, and will be found particularly advantageous for general circulation. Four copies will be furnished for one dollar, and numbers supplied from the present time to the election—each subscriber being furnished with the full returns.

We hope that orders may reach us so fast as possible, as we intend to make the Campaign Press do yeoman service in the canvass. Let it go to every Council, where its sound, unswerving, reliable Democracy will bring cheer to the household. Its motto is "Equal rights to all—Exclusive privileges to none."

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.

THE CAMPAIGN PRESS,

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO,

Will be sent to subscribers at the Low Rate of

25 Cents Each!!

until after the October Election, being the CHEAPEST CAMPAIGN PAPER in the State. This will enable the CAMPAIGN PRESS to reach all classes, and entitle it to

A Most Extensive Circulation.

20 Copies for $5!

Our friends of the press in this State will please give this a few insertions or call attention to the fact.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

July 21st, 1859.

CITY NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH WONDER.

Of the wonders, wonder famous,
We, throughout our land, have seen
None more useful, few astonish
More than SINGER'S Famed Machine.
Great success and universal,
Those who've tried them years have shown;
Favorites in domestic circles,
One should be in every home.

Thousands who, sad vigils keeping,
On in sorrow night, repine,
Hail with joy the dawn that's peeping—
Soon they'll see the better time.
'Tis they gladly hail and welcome
This great marvel of our day;
Wives and sisters, mothers, children—
All, their joyful tribute pay.

Thirty thousand now are using
These Machines throughout our land;
Stitching, felling, hemming, gathering,
All without the aid of hand.
Tens of thousands have intention—
And are using every means—
Soon to buy this great invention,
SINGER'S world-renowned MACHINES!

Stitching linen, cloth or leather,
[illegible]
[illegible]
Wonderful, indeed, their fame.
Large Improved, with guides and hemmers,
Ornamented they have been;
Also, made in handsome cases,
SINGER'S NOW IS THE MACHINE!

McCOY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel L. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated; and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

BIRMINGHAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, June 2, 1859.

PROF. SAMUEL L. McCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that your's cannot pass any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the State. As to the penmanship department you have no rival at home, and but few equals in the country. [illegible] SHEFFER, Formerly teacher of [illegible] in Duff's College, [illegible]

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's Building, town street, near Fourth.

"If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs. Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having Instruments out of tune. He removes stains from Ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

R. F. JOHNSON, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cold cellar, in warm weather.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

FARMER's Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made ours for the last two or three years.

ROBBINS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "Jones" says that he don't care if pots is three cents a pound, [illegible]

The Billiard Room [illegible] is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, [illegible] deserves the liberal custom he has.

Hats are of various patterns and styles—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at BURDELL'S if you want a superior article.

SODA.—That noble fountain of our portly friend J. M. Dennis on Town street, is throwing this sparkling beverage in copious jets, and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the [illegible] to "take a glass" [illegible]

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in want of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. G. CHITTENDEN on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city, and the prices such as will suit the times.

SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co.'s celebrated pianos, [illegible] becoming known all over the world, as [illegible] unequaled.

Dr. J. [illegible] has returned to the city from his successful visit to the [illegible] of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House [illegible]

CHARLEY [illegible] is sending off some of the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in want of the Spring style for summer wear should look in.

FRANK HERITAGE, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

WORREL & ROBINSON,
BILL POSTERS
AND CIRCULATORS.
Office Nos. 4 & 5, Buckeye Block, Up Stairs,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Persons by engaging W. & R. will secure the privilege of
50 Licensed Bulletin Boards.
All orders left at the Counting Room of the Daily Fact will meet with prompt attention.

SINGER'S
Sewing Machines.
PRICES, $50, $75, $100, $125—$150, [illegible]
These Machines do
ALL KINDS OF WORK,
From a harness to a Cambric Handkerchief, [illegible] ease of management; [illegible]
Solidity of Construction
Than any other Machine in use. [illegible]
Hem, Run, Gather, Tuck & Fell,
And are eminently calculated for
FAMILY OR MANUFACTURERS' USE.
They have received the
Highest Testimonials
Of excellence from all parts of the United States.
C. W. GRAHAM, Agent.
aug18] No. 11 East State Street, Columbus, O.

E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Attorney at Law,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
Office [illegible] West Third street.

SPENCER HOUSE,
By Pratt and Metcalf,
COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,
jy21] CINCINNATI, O.

BUCKEYE HOUSE
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.
A first rate stable connected with the premises. Superior accommodations for travelers. Regular Boarders entertained at [illegible]. The Saloon and Restaurant supplied with the best of every thing.

COOKE & TAYLOR,
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity that they have opened a CUSTOM SHOP, and are now prepared to do all branches of Tailoring. [illegible] TERMS LOW. [illegible]

DESHLER ICE.
Charles G. Deshler is serving his [illegible]

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street, near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
Notary Public
AND
COLLECTOR.
Office 51 High Street, Savage's Block.
First class Fire and Life Insurance [illegible]

J. A. LESTER.]
CLARENDON HOTEL,
CORNER OF SEVENTH & POPLAR STS.
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Opposite the Pacific Railroad Depot.
J. A. LESTER & CO., PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, - - $1 50 PER DAY.
All Baggage taken to and from the Depot Free of Charge. All persons stopping at the Clarendon Hotel will be conveyed to all [illegible] in the city on the Railroad Lines of [illegible] FREE OF CHARGE.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West [illegible] street, Columbus, O.
CHOICE WINES AND [illegible]
One of KNABE'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been secured, and the services of a fine performer [illegible] one of the best in the city

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital $200,000. Assets [illegible]
Offices 337 Broadway, 59 Wall Street N. Y.
[illegible]
WM. JEFFRAY, [illegible] DWIGHT [illegible]

WM. DENNISON
AND
H. B. CARRINGTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Office, No. 1 and 2 Odeon Building. [illegible]

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,
In the basement of the Goodale Block,
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Every Luxury brought to this market, [illegible] and prepared in the most savory style.
He has a French Cook.
Who has had long experience [illegible]
The Capitol Saloon.
Connected with the Restaurant, [illegible]
June [illegible]

C. A. WAGNER,
DEALER IN
FRUITS,
Preserves,
WINES,
Liquors
AND
CIGARS.
Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which, although closed [illegible] again in full operation [illegible] The Saloon is in "good condition," [illegible] State Street.

CAPITOL
SALOON AND RESTAURANT
(Under the Goodale House.)
HAVING completely renovated the establishment, and recently received [illegible]
LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
The Proprietor begs leave to announce to the public and his friends, that he is ready to wait upon them, and furnish anything in his line [illegible]
His RESTAURANT is in full operation, [illegible] meal in the city.
[illegible]
Turtle Soup Served up every Sunday.
JOHN O'HARA, Proprietor.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1859.

BRINGING OUR SHEAVES.

[From the Atlantic Monthly, for August.]

The time for toil is past, and night has come—
The last and saddest of the harvest-eves;
Worn out with labor long and wearisome,
Drooping and faint, the reapers hasten home,
Each laden with his sheaves!

Last of the laborers, thy feet I gain,
Lord of the harvest! and my spirit grieves
That I am burdened not so much with grain,
As with the heaviness of heart and brain;—
Master, behold my sheaves!

Few, light and worthless,—yet their trifling weight
Through all my frame a weary aching leaves;
For long I struggled with my hapless fate,
And staid and toiled till it was dark and late;
Yet these are all my sheaves.

Full well I know I have more tares than wheat,
Brambles and flowers, dry stalks and withered leaves;
Wherefore I blush and weep, as at thy feet
I kneel down reverently and repeat,
"Master, behold my sheaves!"

I know these blossoms, clustering heavily,
With evening dew upon their folded leaves,
Can claim no value nor utility,—
Therefore shall fragrancy and beauty be
The glory of my sheaves.

So do I gather strength and hope anew;
For well I know thy patient love perceives
Not what I did, but what I strove to do,—
And though the full, ripe ears be sadly few,
Thou wilt accept my sheaves.

AN ESCAPADE IN THE WEST.

About three or four years ago—more or less—I was practising law in Illinois, on a pretty large circuit. I was called on one day in my office in the town of C——, by a pretty woman, who, not without tears, told me that her husband had been arrested for horse-stealing. She wished to retain me on the defense. I asked her why she didn't go to Judge B——, an ex-Senator of the United States, whose office was in the same town, and told her that I was a young hand at the bar.

She mournfully said that he asked a retaining fee beyond her means, and besides did not want to touch the case, for her husband was suspected of belonging to an extensive band of horse thieves and counterfeiters, whose head-quarters were on Moore's Prairie.

I asked her to tell me the truth about the matter, and it was true that he did belong to such gang.

"Ah, sir," said she, "a better man at heart, than my George, never lived; but he liked cards and drink, and I fear they've made him do what he never would have done if he had not drank! I'm afraid it can be proved that he had the horse, but he didn't steal it; another did and passed it to him."

I didn't like the case. I knew that there was a great dislike to the gang located where she named, and feared to risk the case before a jury. She seemed to observe my intention to refuse the case, and burst into tears.

I never could see a woman weep, without feeling like a weak fool myself. If it hadn't been for eyes brightened with "pearly tears," (blast the poet that made 'em come in fashion by praising 'em) I'd have never been caught in the lasso of matrimony. And my would-be client was pretty. The handkerchief that hid her streaming eyes didn't hide her red, ripe lips, and her snowy bosom rose and fell like a white gull in a gale of wind at sea. I couldn't stand it. I agreed to take the case; she gave me all the particulars.

The gang, of which he was *not* a member, had persuaded him to take the horse. He knew the horse was stolen, and, like a fool, acknowledged it when he was arrested. Worse still—had trimmed the horse's tail and mane to alter his appearance, and the prosecution could prove it.

The trial came on. I worked hard to get a jury of ignorant men, who had more heart than brains, who, if they couldn't fathom the depth of argument, or follow the labyrythian meshes of the law, could feel for a young fellow in a bad scrape who had a weeping, pretty wife nearly broken-hearted and quite distracted.—Knowing the use of "effect," I told her to dress in deep mourning, and to bring her little cherub of a boy, curly haired and only three years old, into court, and to sit as near her husband as the officers would let her. I tried the game once in a murder case, and a weeping wife and sister made a jury render a verdict against law, evidence and the judge's charge, and saved a fellow that ought to have been hanged as high as Haman.

The prosecution opened very bitterly, inveighed against the thieves and counterfeiters who had made the land a terror to strangers and travelers, and had robbed every farmer, in the region, of their finest horses. It introduced witnesses who proved all or more than I feared they would.

The time came for me to rise for the defense. Witnesses, I had none! But I was determined to make one effort—only hoping to interest the judge so as to secure a universal recommendation to gubernatorial clemency and light sentence. So I painted the picture. A young man entering into life, wedded to an angel, beautiful in person, possessing every virtue, every gentle and noble attribute. Temptation was before and all around him. He kept a tavern. Guests there were many—it was not for him to inquire into their business—they were well dressed, made large bills, and paid promptly. At an unguarded hour, when he was insane with the liquor which they had urged upon him, he had deviated from the path of rectitude. He was not himself at the time. The demon of alcohol reigned in his brain. And it was his first offense. Mercy plead for another chance to save him from ruin. Justice did not require his sacrifice. Nor did it require that his sweet wife should go down sorrowing to the grave, and that the shadow of disgrace, or the taunt of a felon father, should fall across the sunny pathway of that sweet child. Oh, how earnestly did I plead for them—the woman wept, her husband did the same—the judge fidgeted and rubbed his eyes—the jury looked melting. If I could have closed, he would have been cleared, but the prosecution had the close, and threw ice on the fire I had kindled. But they did not put it quite out.

The judge charged according to law and evidence, but evidently leaned upon the side of mercy. The jury found a verdict of guilty, but unanimously commended the prisoner to the clemency of the court. My client was sentenced to the shortest imprisonment the court was empowered to give, and both jury and court signed a petition to the Governor for an unconditional pardon, which *has since* been granted, but not before the following incident occurred:

Some three months after this, I received an account for collection from a wholesale house in New York. The parties to collect from were "hard ones," but they had property, and before they had an idea of the trap I laid I had the property, which they were about to assign before they "broke," under attachment. Finding that I was a neck ahead, and bound to win, they paid over three thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars, eighteen cents (per my memorandum book,) in current money. They lived in Shawneetown, twenty-five or thirty miles southeast of Moore's Prairie. I received the funds just after bank opening, but other business detained me until after dinner. I then started for C——, intending to go as far as the village of Mount Vernon that night.

I had got along at a fair pace about ten or twelve miles, when I noticed a double team of splendid horses coming up behind me, attached to a light wagon, in which were four men—evidently of the high strung order. They swept past me as if to show how easy they could do it, then shortened in and allowed me to come up. They hailed me and asked me to "wet," or in other words, to diminish the contents of a jug of old rye they had aboard, but I excused myself on the plea that I had plenty aboard. They asked how far I was going. I told them as far as Mount Vernon, if my horse did not tire. They mentioned a pleasant tavern ten or twelve miles ahead as a nice stopping place, and then drove on.

I did not like the looks of those fellows—nor their actions. But I was bound to go ahead. I had a brace of revolvers, a nice knife, and my money was not in the valise in my sulkey, but in a belt around my body. I drove slow in hopes they would go on, and I should see them no more. It was nearly dark when I saw a tavern sign ahead. At the same time I saw their wagon stood before the door. I would have passed on, but my horse needed rest. I hauled up, and a woman came to the door. She turned pale as a clean sheet when she saw me—she did not speak, but with a meaning look she put her finger on her lip and beckoned me in. The woman was the wife of my late client.

When I entered, the party recognized me, hailed me as if I had been an old traveling friend, and asked me to drink. I respectfully but firmly declined to do so.

"By G——! you shall drink or fight," said the nicest of the party.

"Just as *I* please—drink I will not," said I, purposely showing the butt of a "colt," which kicks six times in rapid succession.

The others interfered, and very easily quelled my opponent. One offered me a segar, which I would have refused but a glance of entreaty from the woman induced me to accept it. She advanced to proffer me a light, and in doing so slipped a line into my hand, which she must have written in pencil but the moment before. Never shall I forget the words. They were, "Beware!—they are members of the gang—they mean to rob and murder you!—leave soon; I will try to detain them."

I didn't *feel* comfortable just then, but I tried to *look* so.

"Have you room to put up my horse?" I asked the woman.

"What, are you not going on to-night?" asked one of the men. "We are."

"No," said I; "I shall stay here."

"We'll all stay, I reckon, and make a night of it!" said another.

"You'll have to put up your own horse—here's a lantern!" said the woman.

"I'm used to that," said I. "Gentlemen, excuse me a moment, I'll join you in a drink *when I come in!*"

"Good on your head! more whisky, old gal," shouted they.

I went out, glanced at their wagon, it was old fashioned; linch pins secured the wheels. To take out my knife and pry one from the fore and hind wheels only took me an instant. I threw them as far off in the darkness as I could. To untie my horse and dash off, was but the work of a moment. The road lay down a steep hill, but my lantern lighted me somewhat.

I had hardly got under full headway, when I heard a yell from the party I had left so unceremoniously. I put my whip to my horse. The next moment with a shout they started. I threw my light away, and left my horse to pick his way. A moment later I heard a crash—a horrible shriek. The wheels came off. Then came the rush of the horses tearing along after me with the wreck of the wagon.—Finally they seemed to fetch up in the woods. One or two shrieks I heard as I swept on, leaving them far behind. For some time I hurried my horse—you'd better believe I *rid!* It was a little after midnight when I got to Mount Vernon.

The next day I *heard* that a Moore Prairie team had ran away, and that two men out of four had been so badly hurt that their lives were despaired of. I didn't cry. My clients got their money—but, *I didn't travel that road any more!*

Romance of a Maid-Servant.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* writes:—Almost everybody that is anybody, is now out of town. The business streets are less crowded than usual, while the fashionable ones are entirely deserted. The young men in the down-town wholesale stores have nothing to do but to loaf, read the papers and try to keep cool. The splendid residences in the Fifth-Avenue, and other similar streets, are barred and bolted, and even a procession with a band of music brings no one to the windows as it passes but the servant girls who remain at home. They have a good time playing the lady while their mistresses are dancing at Saratoga and bathing at Newport. But I would have you know that some of the maid-servants here are a very good-looking and well-behaved class. A most amusing illustration of the attractiveness of certain people, and of the infatuation of others, occurred the other day. A young man from one of the interior States, having come to town, tought it but right and proper that he should pay his respects to a family with whom some members of his own had been well acquainted. He got himself up regardless of expense, and having shaved and been shampooned at Phalon's, and having dined at the St. Nicholas, he started to call upon his aristocratic, but unfamiliar, friends. Ringing the bell, a very handsome young woman came to the door and let him in. Upon inquiry as to whether the "folks were at home," he was informed that they were not, but that they had been out of town some time, and would be absent all summer. The young man was fresh from the country, and could not distinguish the lady from the lady's maid. Having heard his sister describe Miss B——, he made up his mind that the person before him was none other than she whom he had called to see. The maid-servant denied the soft impeachment, but he would have it that she was only playing off. He had, a night or two before, been to see "She Stoops to Conquer," at one of our theatres. The maid-servant finding it impossible to undeceive the young man from the country, invited him into the parlor. They spent the evening very pleasantly together, the ready and spirited conversation of the servant convincing her visitor that she had been playing an assumed part. He thought that she was intelligent and handsome enough to be the daughter of the proprietors, if she were not. Under this conviction, he went to his hotel, not, however, until he had assured her that he would call again, and his sleep was of course sweetened by pleasant dreams. His visits were frequent and constant. And although he has since satisfied himself that the young woman whom he saw was a maid-servant, and not the young lady of the house, his interest in her has increased to such an extent that he has formally proposed marriage. He is honest in his intentions, and well-to-do in the world, and of course she will have him. This marriage will or should create quite as much talk as that soon to take place between the millionaire Spaniard and the daughter of a gentleman late leutenant in the navy.

He that swims in sin will sink in sorrow.

A Tall Collector.

A gentleman from New York who had been in Boston for the purpose of collecting some money due him in that city, was about returning, when he found that one bill of a hundred dollars had been overlooked. His landlord who knew the debtor, thought it a doubtful case; but added that if it all, a tall raw-boned Yankee, then dunning a lodger in another part of the hall, would "worry it out" of the same. Calling him up therefore, he introduced him to the creditor, who showed him the account.

'Wal, Squire,' said he, 'taint much use o' tryin' I guess. I know that critter.—You might as well try to squeeze it out of Bunker Hill monument as to c'lect a debt out of him. But any how, Squire, what'll you give, spesing I try.

"Well, sir, the bill is one hundred dollars. I'll give you—yes, I'll give you half if you'll collect."

'Greed,' replied the collector, 'there's no harm tryin', any way.'

Some weeks after the creditor chanced to be in Boston, and in walking up Tremont street, encountered his enterprising friend.

'Look o'here,' said he. 'Squire, I had considerable luck with that bill o'yourn. You see I stuck to him like a dog to a root, but for the first week or so 'twan't no use; not a bit. If he was at home, he was short; if he wasn't at home I could get no satisfaction. By the by, says I. So I sat down on the door step, and sat all day and part of the evening, and I began early next day; but about ten o'clock he 'gave in.' He paid me MY half and I gin him up the note!'

No Mother.

"She has no mother?"

What a volume of sorrowful truth is comprised in that single utterance—no mother!

We must go down the hard, rough path of life, and be inured to care and sorrow in their sternest forms, before we can take home to our own experience the dreadful reality—no mother—without a struggle and a tear.

But when it is said of a frail young girl just passing from childhood towards the life of a woman, how sad is the story summed up in that one short sentence?

Who now shall administer the needed counsel? Who now shall check the wayward fancies? Who now shall bear with the errors and failings of the motherless daughter?

Deal gently with the child.

Let not the cup of her sorrow be overflowed by the harshness of your bearing, or your unsympathising coldness.

Is she heedless of her doing? Is she forgetful of her duty? Is she careless in her movement?

Remember, oh! remember, she has no mother!

A British Sailor on Pig-Tail.—"Dear Brother Tom:—This comes hopein to find you in good health as it leaves me safe anckor'd here yesterday at 4 p. m. arter a pleasant voyage tolerably short and a few squalls. Dear Tom, hopes to find poor old father stout, and am quite out of pig tail. Sights of pig tail at Gravesend, but unfortinly not fit for a dog to chor.—Dear Tom, Captain's boy will bring you this, and put pig tail in his pocket when brot. Best in London at the Black Boy in 7 diles, where go ask for best pig tail will do, and am short of shirts. Dear Tom, as for shirts, only took 2 whereof one is quite wored out and tother most, but don't forget the pig tail, as I ain't had a quid to chor never since Thursday.—Dear Tom, as for the shirts, your size will do, only longer. I like um long—get one at present; best at Tower-hill, and cheap, but be particler to go to 7 diles for the pig tail at the Black Boy; and, dear Tom, acks for pound best pig tail, and let it be good. Captain's boy will put the pig tail in his pocket, he likes pig tail, so ty it up. Dear Tom, shall be up about Monday there or thereabouts. Not so particler for the shirt, as the present can be washed, but don't forget the pig tail without fail, so am your loving brother,

"T. PINK.

"P. S.—Don't forget the pig tail."

A Cute Darkey.—"How much ye charge, Massa Squire, to marry me and Mis Dinah?"

"Why, Clem, I'll marry you for two dollars."

"Two dollars,—what ye charge to marry white folks, massa?"

"We generally charge them five dollars," replied the Squire.

"Well, ye marry us like white folks, and I'll gib ye five dollars, too."

"Why, Clem, that's curious notion; but as you desire it, I'll marry you like white folks for five dollars."

The ceremony being over, and Clem married to Dinah, the Squire asked for his fee.

"Oh, no, massa, ye come to de greement—ye no kiss de bride!"

"Get out of my office, you black brute!" exclaimed the squire, at the same time pointing the toe of a boot in the direction of Clem.

Clem bolted with a nigger laugh at having got married for nothing.

☞ "What did you give that bloodmare of yours the other day when she had the botts?" asked a Wall-street broker of a friend from Long Island.

"A pint of spirits of turpentine. Good morning"—"morning;" and they separated.

Two days after, the same parties met in the street.

"Say, look here, I gave my mare a pint of turpentine, and, by Jove, it killed her."

"So it did mine was the reply. "Good morning"—"morning." And straightway they departed.

☞ Two Yankee horse-jockeys were discussing, the other day, at Berkshire, Mass., the respective merits of their horses, dogs, &c., when one of them spoke in somewhat spreading terms of the size of a certain dog. "How large is your dog?" said the other. "Well, I d'no exactly," was the reply; "I wont pretend to give his measure just from recollection, but one thing I know—I sent to New York for a full description of the critter, and the postage on the docyment was just *three dollars!*" There was no further inquiry as to size.

Why did Jacob Cry?—Jacob kissed Rachel and lifted up his voice and wept.—*Scripture.*

If Rachel was only a pretty girl, and kept her face clean, we can't see that Jacob had much to cry about.—*New York Globe.*

☞ Two centuries ago, not one in a hundred wore stockings. Fifty years ago not a boy in a thousand was allowed to run late at night. Fifty years ago not a girl in a thousand made a waiting maid of her mother. Wonderful improvement in his wonderful age.

The difference between a fool and a bore is this—one don't know *how* to speak, and the other *when*. Avoid both as you would a club loaded with headache.

A Short Dialogue.—Sentimental youth—"My dear girl, will you share my lot for life?" Practical girl—"How large is your lot, sir?"

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT!

Making Charcoal.

I have for many years practiced the making of charcoal in a very simple and economical way from every refuse of wood kind, which is either too worthless or too small to be good for anything else; of course small charcoal, but that is no disadvantage for gardening purposes. The materials have been the small branches and twigs of all trees, clippings of hedges, evergreens, &c., which it generally costs labor to destroy. I could produce this charcoal at a cost of 10s. a ton—for the mere labor of making—assuming that the materials must be got rid of somehow. Of course it would be sold with a profit at any price above 10s. The mode of making can be best understood by being seen as there is a little, but very little practical skill required. The materials are placed in a large heap, as if to be burnt to ashes, but near where water is at hand. The heap is set fire to, and allowed to burn up, but when some way advanced it is then drenched with buckets of water. This arrests the burning to ash. An iron rake must then be applied to the burning mass, the larger parts separated from the smaller in half burnt and burning state. The smaller in a half burnt and burning state. The smaller will be found excellent small charcoal, the larger half charred wood and still burning. This part of the mass must be raked to one side and a mass of new raw material placed on the top of it, which will blaze up, and when it has burnt to the proper point water must be administered as before, the raking take place, and the same operations pursued *ad infinitum*. No doubt a smaller portion of the finger twigs is reduced to an ash, but that loss is amply compensated by the economy of the process, and the large proportion of perfect charcoal produced. It is obvious that a little practical experience is required to execute the process as well as is admits of being performed, but a person who well understands it, can teach another to do it as well as himself in one hour. I manufactured it to a considerable extent, but no one would buy my charcoal, so I ceased to make more than I could use, and had to revert to the wasteful practice of destroying annually a vast mass of material which might have been converted into excellent charcoal at a cost of 10s. a ton. I had no intention of writing so much when I commenced. The quantity of charcoal which might be produced by this simple process in all districts is immense, if people only would use it in culture and in deodorising, and in that event it might be a source of profit to the owners of woodlands. The mere dressings of the hedges of the kingdom would produce an immense quantity.—*Correspondent of the London Agricultural Gazette.*

Facts about Cattle.—It is a fact that all domestic animals can be improved in size and value. One hundred and fifty years ago, the average weight of cattle at the Smithfield Market was not over 370 pounds, and that of the sheep 28 pounds. Now the average weight of the former is over 800 pounds, and of the latter 80 pounds.

The average weight of cattle, properly termed beeves, in the New York market, is about 700 lbs., and sheep 50 lbs.

The average live weight of the heaviest drove of beeves, 109 in number, ever brought to this market, was 2,057 pounds, weighed from dry feeding in Illinois, last spring.

The mode of selling cattle in New York is at so much per pound for the estimated weight of meat contained in the four-quarters. The estimation is made upon the live weight of cattle as follows:

A drover in buying a lot of grass-fed, common stock in Illinois, should never calculate to get an estimate of over one-half here of the live weight there. That is, if the drove average 12 cwt., they will make 6 cwt. of meat each.

Medium beeves may be estimated at 54 or 55 lbs. per cwt. Good beeves at 56 or 57 lbs. Extra good, large and very fat, from 57 to 62 pounds per cwt.

In the Boston market, the weight is generally estimated upon "five quarters," that is, the product estimated upon an average, 64 lbs., per cwt.

In New York, not one bullock in ten thousand goes upon the scales to determine his price to the butcher.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Washing Horses Legs.—It is quite a common practice for carmen and hostlers to founder noble horses, by the erroneous practice of dashing cold water on their legs when they are dirty. In regard to this practice Sir George Stephens the eminent veterinary surgeon, says, "whenever it is necessary to wash a horse's legs do it in the morning. Most grooms, acting on a different principle, wash them as soon as the animal comes in. I am convinced that this is a bad practice. When the roads are dirty and the weather wet, and the legs already soaked, washing can do them no harm; but deluge the legs with water the moment a horse enters the yard heated with exercise, is to my mind, as unnatural and absurd as to jump into a shower bath after playing an hour at cricket. My plan is rubbing down with straw and a dry brush and the next morning wash as clean as soap and water can make them. Pick and wash the soles as soon as the horse comes in."

Rice Corn Bread.—One pint of boiled rice, one pint of corn-meal, one ounce of butter, two eggs, one pint of sweet milk; beat the eggs very light, then add the milk and melted butter; beat the rice until perfectly smooth, and add to the eggs and milk; lastly, add the corn-meal; beat all together until very light, and bake in shallow pans in a quick oven.

Our receipt for Mush Pie is as follows: One pound of mush, quarter of a pound of butter, one pound of brown sugar, six eggs, the juice and peel of a fresh lemon; beat the butter well into the hot mush; beat the sugar and yolk of the eggs well together, and add to the mush and butter; then add the juice and grated peel of the lemon, then the whites of the eggs, which must first be beaten to a strong froth.

If this receipt is carefully followed, I am sure the result will please the taste of the greatest *bon vivant* in Virginia or elsewhere. V. S.

Charcoal for Swine.—It is not, perhaps, generally known that one of the best articles that can be given to the swine, while in preparation for the tub, is common charcoal. The nutritive properties are so great that they have subsisted on it, without other food, for weeks together. Geese confined so as to deprive them of motion, and given three grains of corn per day, and as much coal as they can devour, have become fattened in eight days. The hog eats voraciously, after a little time, and is never sick while he has a good supply.

☞ 'Boss, I want twenty-five cents,' said a jour printer to his employer.

'Twenty-five cents!' 'How soon do you want it, Jake.'

'Next Tuesday.'

'As soon as that? You can't have it; I told you often that when you were in want of so large a sum of money you must give at least four weeks notice.'

An old maid, who hates all mention of the male sex, has cut a female acquaintance who complimented her upon the buoyancy of her spirits.

New Books.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
VIEWS and Experiences of [illegible]. By Henry Ward Beecher.
ACADIA or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederic S. Cozzens.
SEACLIFF, or the Mystery of the Westervelts. By J. W. De Forest.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
[illegible] on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.
The empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Africa, Asia and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland (7 vols., cloth $ 10.)
The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novellette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Southwold (a Novel.) By Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.
Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. Headley.
The Good News of God Sermons. By Charles Kingsley.
J. H. RILEY & CO.
June 14, 1859.

McCoy's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

CARPENTER'S BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OHIO.
THE MOST THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL INSTITUTION FOR PREPARING FOR BUSINESS IN THE COUNTRY.
S. I. McCOY - - - - Principal.
S. I. McCoy, Teacher of Bookkeeping and Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
DAN'L WORLEY, Teacher of Book-keeping, Mathematics and English Grammar.
S. W. ANDREWS, Esq., Lecturer on the Laws of Business and Political Economy.
TERMS—Payable in advance:
For a full and unlimited course in all the departments, with the privilege of review at the student's option $[illegible]
Students taken for a special course by the month, as per agreement.
The Principal has received the first premium for specimens of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship at many State and County Fairs, and at the U. S. Fair. He presents to the Public specimens of [illegible] penmanship, and invites criticism and comparison with all other. He also invites the attention of those desiring a business course, to the superior facilities which he is prepared to offer students in all the departments essential to a thorough business-man's training.
Rooms Open Day and Evening.
Send for Circular and Specimen of Writing. Address SAM'L I. McCOY, Columbus, Ohio.

THE NEW BOOKSTORE!
J. H. Riley & Co.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO,
DEALERS IN
LAW, MEDICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
Of any size, style and pattern of ruling, on hand, and made to order.
RAILROAD AND INSURANCE OFFICES
Banks, Brokers, and County Offices,
supplied with any article in the line of Stationery, on the best terms, and all Works warranted.
BLANK NOTES AND DRAFTS.
JOB PRINTING, BOOK BINDING.
A full supply, at all times, of Variable Standard Works Foreign and American Editions.
A good stock of valuable Mechanical and Scientific Works at all Times. All the new Books received direct.
French, English and American Stationary
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Also, Paper Hangings and Borders, the most extensive Stock West of Philadelphia.
Window Shades and Fixtures, Window Cornices, Fine Mirrors, from 5 to $[illegible]; French Plate; Oil Paintings and Engravings, Portrait and Picture Frames always on hand and made to order; Cutlery and Gold Pens; Work Boxes and Dressing Cases; Card Cases and Porte Monnaies; Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pocket Books, Wallets, Mill Holders, &c., &c.

FRESH MEATS! FRESH MEATS!!
D. W. HILL,
Columbus Meat Market,
North-East Cor. of Broad and Front Sts.
Has constantly choice fresh and salted Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c., which his [illegible] enable him to keep served in the warmest weather.
Market attended regularly, where his customers will be served with the choicest meats to be procured in the country.
Thankful for the liberal custom he has enjoyed, he endeavours will be to merit its continuation.
June 23.

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
CASTINGS,
MILL GEARING, MACHINERY.
—ALSO—
RAILROAD WORK.
P. AMBOS, Treas. [illegible] CHAS. AMBOS, Supt.
June 20-1y

E. CORNELISON,
TUNER
AND REPAIRER OF
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
Columbus, Ohio.
PIANO AND MELODEON KEYS WHITENED, AND ALL BRASS REMOVED.
Also, particular attention paid to
TUNING AND REPAIRING ORGANS.
☞ Orders left at Seltzer & Webster's Music Store, will receive prompt attention.

Important to the Ladies
—AND—
HEADS OF FAMILIES.
J. C. BAGNALL, on Hickory Alley, near North Fourth street, has invented a most effective and infallible
Hair Tonic,
For cleansing the hair and removing dandruff and dry scurf. It removes every particle of dust with a gentle rubbing and leaves the surface cool and agreeable, with open pores and slightly but effectually stimulated. As a hair restorative, it possesses more virtues than high sounding commendations; and what is far better leaves the hand clean, and the hair thoroughly cleansed and free to grow.
Also a mixture for cleansing silks and satins, and restoring their original lustre.
Also Impression or Transfer Paper of the best quality and of every color, and of any size to suit the trade.
BAGNALL'S HAIR TONIC, for sale by the quart or gallon.

NEW LAW BOOKS.
VOLUME 18 SMITH'S NEW YORK COURT of Appeals.
Vol. 3 Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports.
Vol. 6 Gray's Massachusetts Reports.
Vol. 24 Howard's United States Court Reports.
Vols. 1, 2 and 3 English Bench Reports.
Vol. 8 Ohio Supreme Court Reports.
Parson's Laws of Business, for Business men.
Matthews' Guardians' Guide.
Holmes & Bistrow's Code, Treatise and Forms.
For sale at the New Bookstore,
J. H. RILEY & Co.
N. B.—A full supply of Law Books of the latest editions, always on hand.

New and Good Books.
DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
Burlamaqui's Natural and Politic Law, from 7th London Edition.
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, New Ed. with additions.
Spain: By Wm. Cullen Bryant.
Diary of Lady Morgan.
Home Memories.
[illegible]
Fifty Years' Gleanings.
The Foster Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and Infants.
Tremilian and Friends.
Douglas Jerrold.
Arago's Memoirs.
Life and Travels of Herodotus.
For sale at the New Book Store. J. H. RILEY & Co.

Cheap Dry Goods.
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market:
Silks, Challis, Delaines, Barege, Lawns, Calicoes, Robes,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets. J. C. CHITTENDEN.
may 12.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers.
FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and Open Ditches, and especially Tiles; [illegible]
A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horse Keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)
For sale at the New Book Store. J. H. RILEY & CO.
June 16, 1859.

Attention, Republicans!
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Morphy in Europe.
Author's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Staunton's Manual of Chess.
Science and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe.
Staunton's Chess Tournament.
At the New Book Store. J. H. RILEY & Co.
June 16, 1859.

LATEST BOOKS—
Mosaics. By the author of [illegible]
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Hours with my Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps.
The Convalescent. By N. P. Willis.
Life of Baron Steuben.
Mnemonic Ideas.
Caird's Prairie Farming in America.
At the New Book Store. J. H. RILEY & CO.
June 16, 1859.

Sensation Books.
L'AMOUR. By Michelet.
The Roman Question. By E. About.
The Two Paths. By Ruskin.
At the New Book Store. J. H. RILEY & CO.

1859.
Ohio White Sulphur Springs
Open to visitors seeking health or pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.
The Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County, [illegible] Ohio) on the Scioto [illegible] from the White Sulphur [illegible] Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.
The medical qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States.
For Room or other information, address
ANDREW WILSON, Jr.,
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio.

The Best Pianos
IN THE UNITED STATES ARE
MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & CO
Of Baltimore, who have always received
THE "FIRST PREMIUM!"
Over "CHICKERING," and all other competitors. No one doubts this, as the facts are too well known.
THAT BASE FALSEHOOD
in F. G. Wood's advertisement is still kept before the public, though
WE HAVE CHALLENGED HIM!
and have the documents to confirm its falsity. If the Chickering agent is unwilling to accept our challenge of
A Trial of the Instruments!
and continues his unfair advertisement, we must continue to brand him as
A PERVERTER OF THE TRUTH!!!
SELTZER & WEBSTER.

New Paint Shop.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO
House, Sign, Carriage
AND
Ornamental Painting.
China White, Graining, Papering and Glazing; Sash and Blinds for sale; Paints ready mixed, of all colors; Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, and Japan for sale.
☞ Shop in Kirk's New Building, rear of the Neil House.
VAN BUREN & PINKERTON.

PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of the State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."

WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April 5, 1859.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O., April 7, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.

A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, COLUMBUS, April 12, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct, as returned to this office.

JOHN PHILLIPS,
Auditor of Franklin County.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victim of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
[illegible]
An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.
Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

DR. STEWART
WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, also CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success in curing many of the most hopeless cases, in the city and country, is a sufficient warrant of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. S. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio, but of the Eastern and Middle States, and Canada, where he has practiced.
He is now PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Columbus, and patients can rely on having almost daily attention if required. Those who have been humbugged by traveling impostors, (who stay perhaps a day in a place, and are then hundreds of miles away,) should note the above fact. Columbus is a central location, in one of the finest [illegible], and can certainly sustain a physician, who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and whose practice is far in advance of ordinary Practitioners. Dr. S. employs VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian Tribes, when this continent was discovered.
Being naturally inclined to Consumption, Dr. S. spent many years in the investigation of a malady, which under the old treatment, is always fatal; and at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in his hands, has produced the most surprising results. Combining with this the INHALATION of certain vegetable juices, it brings the treatment almost to perfection. Inhalation is an excellent method, which has been greatly injured by claiming too much for it.
Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary Diseases should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. How many neglect a cough or throat affection, or what is worse, suffer themselves to be drugged by old school Doctors, till no human aid can save them from the grave!
Dr. Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease. Chronic Catarrh cured in every case by a new plan.
DISEASES OF FEMALES.—Dr. Stewart in this class of diseases can truly say, he has been more successful than any physician in the State. Particular attention given to Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, and Affections of the Eye.
CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable extract.
Correspondence by or consultations solicited. He will forfeit $[illegible] for any of the following he cannot cure: Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (in persons under 25,) Swelled Neck, St. Vitus' Dance.
A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.
☞ Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished Medicines gratis.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,
The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.
The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing
Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,
and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of
Confirmed Consumption.
A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea proceeding from Cold in the Bowels.
These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.
In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called Everybody's Almanac, you will find testimony and [illegible] notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.
DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.
WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States he set forth in plain language their curative properties. [illegible]
Original Letters,
[illegible]
Eye Witnesses.
[illegible]
Proof:
That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to
Contain no Mineral;
[illegible]
Dyspepsia,
[illegible]
Liver Complaint,
[illegible]
Sick Females,
[illegible]
Shattered Constitutions,
[illegible]
Lengthen Life,
[illegible]
Cause Food to Nourish,
[illegible]
Recruit the Debilitated,
[illegible]
Now is noted that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, [illegible]
No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, [illegible]
Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.
Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.
Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of the Agents throughout the country.
In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.
Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.
FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY
[illegible]
And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.

Fever and Ague,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathise with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the Chill. But in this effort it fails. Then the Fever follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of Fever and Ague. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.
Ayer's Ague Cure,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflictive disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "Ague Cure" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS, AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.
Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.
Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by
Roberts & Samuel, No. 34 North High street, Columbus, O.; Suire, Eckstine & Co., Cincinnati, O.; William Fiske, Cleveland, O.; W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O.; and by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs
VIA THE
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
To Lewis Centre Station.
PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] p. m., daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis Centre Station, which is situated sixteen miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R. R. and six miles west of the Springs. For the accommodation of persons wishing to spend the Sabbath at the Springs, the night freight leaving Columbus at [illegible] P. M. on Saturday, will leave passengers at Lewis Centre Station.
RETURNING.
[illegible]
Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers between the cars and Springs. Passengers can rely upon being taken to the Springs promptly on arrival of trains.
The citizens of Columbus will find this the most pleasant way to go to the Springs.
Tickets for the round trip to the Station and back during the season, only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
For further information and tickets, inquire at the ticket office in the Depot.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.
Columbus, June [illegible], 1859.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.
Great Northern & Eastern Route.
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati
RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago
Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore,
Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago,
Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad,
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.
THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sundays) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.
[illegible]
☞ Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.
RETURNING
[illegible]
Fare as low as by any other Route.
[illegible]

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.
To the South and West.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL [illegible], 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.
[illegible]

1859. 1859.
NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST
Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line!
Two Trains Daily.
(Sundays excepted.)
Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL [illegible]
[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS.

[illegible]

Terms and Inducements.

[illegible]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1859. NUMBER 18.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIBBEY MARSHALL - - - Editor

TERMS - - - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention. Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion ... [illegible]

Each additional insertion ... [illegible]

One square 3 months ... [illegible]

" " 6 " ... [illegible]

" " 12 " ... [illegible]

One fourth of a column per year ... [illegible]

" half " " " ... [illegible]

" column " " ... [illegible]

Displayed advertisements will be charged one-half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... [illegible]

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it; to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine: their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the Territories, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether of the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyances of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the dangers of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public lands heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the permanent interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from the ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our [illegible] equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, fanatical, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into [illegible].

THE MORMONS AND MORMONISM.—In a letter to the New York Tribune, dated at Salt Lake City, July 10, Mr. GREELEY gives the result of his observations upon the state of things in Utah:

Since my interview with Brigham Young, I have enjoyed opportunities of studying the Mormons in their social or festive and in their devotional assemblies. Of private social discourse—that is, intercourse between family and family—I judge that there is comparatively little here; between Mormons and Gentiles or strangers, of course still less. Their religious services are much like those that may be heard or witnessed in the churches of most of our popular sects; the music rather better than you will hear in an average worshipping assemblage in the States; the prayers pertinent and full of unction; the sermons adapted to tastes or needs different from mine. They seemed to me rambling, dogmatic and ill-digested.

* * * * * * *

The discourses to which I listened were both intensely and exclusively Mormon. That is, they assumed that the Mormons were God's peculiar, chosen, beloved people, and that all the rest of mankind are out of the ark of safety and floundering in heathen darkness. I am not edified by this sort of preaching. It reminds me forcibly of the Pharisee's prayer: "Lord, I thank thee that I am not as other men are—unjust, extortioners," &c. I do not think good men delight in this assumption of an exclusive patent for the grace of God, and I am quite sure it is not well adapted to the transformation of bad men into good. It is too well calculated to puff up its disciples with self-conceit and spiritual pride. That Jesus Christ is about to reappear on the earth, in all the pomp and splendor of a mighty conqueror—that he will then proceed to take vengeance on his enemies, mankind in general (whether heathen or nominally Christian), and to glorify his elect (the Latter Day Saints or Mormons), were treated by the Tabernacle preachers as propositions too self-evident to need demonstration. Having thus chastised his enemies and "gathered his elect from the four winds of Heaven," the Saviour is to reign over them here on earth for a thousand years, at the end of which period they are together to be transferred to heaven. Of course, I had heard the like of this before, but it always seems to me a very gross and wooden perversion of the magnificent imagery whereby the Bible foreshadows great spiritual transformations. But the spirit of the Mormon religion appears to me Judaic rather than Christian; and I readily believe that Heber Kimball, or, at any rate, one of the great lights of the church, once said in conversation with a Gentile, "I do pray for my enemies—I pray that they may all go to hell." Neither from the pulpit nor elsewhere have I heard one spontaneous, hearty recognition of the essential brotherhood of the entire human race—one generous prayer for the enlightenment and salvation of all mankind. On the other hand, I have been distinctly given to understand that my interlocutors expect to sit on thrones and to bear rule over multitudes in the approaching kingdom of God.

An Affair of Honor.

CHIVALROUS CONDUCT OF THE SECONDS—THE CHALLENGE—THE FINALE.

A somewhat ludicrous episode of "life in Washington" has just transpired, and affords no little mirth among those few to whom the particulars are known.

It seems that among the employees of the United States Capitol are two gentlemen alike distinguished by the most impetuous courage, and withal endowed with no moderate share of discretion which the proverb tells is the better part of valor. On Tuesday morning a slight quarrel arose between this rash and valiant pair, one of whom hails from the borders of the Keystone State, while the other proudly claims the Old Dominion as his birth place. During the difficulty words passed derogatory to the social standing and mental acuteness of the Virginian. Disinterested friends mildly suggest to him that the honor of his State (not to speak of his own honor) demands an explanation. Their urgent arguments prevail. The Virginian authorizes his "friend" to pen a note asking for an explanation. Friend, pardonably solicitous for the honor of his principal, pens a *challenge* instead. Pennsylvanian, a little alarmed at the sudden rise in his adversary's courage, wonders how to get out of his "fix." Finally decides to "face the music." Sends note accepting the challenge, and choosing rifles at thirty paces. Virginian, terrified to learn that his name had actually been affixed to a challenge, and imbued with a Christian horror of shedding the blood of man, protests that there was a mistake. He never desired a duel, but merely an "explanation." Pennsylvanian grows ferocious as Virginian grows relenting. Virginia finally consents himself to "explain." Pennsylvanian thinks it better not to go farther, lest Virginian should grow desperate, and a duel actually ensue, and accept the *amende*.

So fight we duels in Washington.—*States.*

AN OWNER WANTED.—Some time ago we mentioned the arrest of a youngster who gave his name as James Maloy, and who was found in possession of a well lined pocket book, that he claimed to have picked up in Cleveland, the contents of which he was spending lavishly in the purchase of clothing and a variety of articles. He has been retained in custody ever since, while efforts have been made to ascertain where and how he obtained the money, and to whom it belonged, but without any success. Yesterday the boy was brought before Justice Bidwell, and there being nothing to justify a longer detention he was discharged. The pocket book and its contents, however, were retained, and will be held by Justice Bidwell a reasonable length of time, subject to claim. Ten sellers of the articles which the boy had purchased out of his prize fund, were traced out by officer Emerick, and made to receive them back and return the money; so that the sum with which he entered Buffalo is no doubt nearly intact. It amounts to between fifty and sixty dollars, and includes two twenty dollar bills on a Bank within this State. There is very little doubt but the pocket book was found or stolen in some city west of here—probably in Cleveland or Columbus. The boy's father, who lives somewhere on the Hudson, and who came on here a while since, has formally demanded the money since the discharge of his son, and if there are no signs of a claimant before long it must of necessity be given to him.—*Buffalo Express, 26th.*

THE GROWTH OF THE UNION.—A correspondent of the Washington *States* notes the following suggestive facts:

The settlement of the Mississippi Valley began in 1778, in which year the first colony, or united company of emigrants, landed at Marietta, in Ohio. They had crossed the Alleghanies to Brownsville, on the Monongahela, and there embarked on a flat boat or ark, and floated down to the mouth of the Muskingum river. They were bold and determined men, ever actuated by the principles of truth, virtue and industry. From this germ, in 15 years, arose the State of Ohio.

Since 1802, when Ohio was received, ten more States have been admitted into the Union, fronting on that river, eight on its west and two on its east banks, namely—Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, besides the Territories, one of which, namely, Kansas, is nearly ready for admittance.

While these developments have been going on in the West and South-west, Alabama, Maine and Florida, in the East, and California and Oregon, on the Pacific coast, have been admitted. Adding to these the primal trio of Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee, and the increase of States in sixty-one years is precisely 30. If an equal increase marks the coming sixty-one years, in 1920 we shall stand at fifty-three States, with a population of one hundred and twenty millions.

FIRE IN CAIRO, ILLINOIS.—On Saturday, the 27th Aug., a fire broke out in Cairo, Illinois, fronting the Ohio Levee, consuming almost an entire block. The flames spread rapidly, and in less than two hours eleven or twelve frame buildings, mostly south of the Emmet House, were in ashes. The loss is between $20,000 and $30,000 the amount of insurance not known. The buildings were all light frames and not of much value. Most of the goods, furniture, &c., were saved. The buildings, were all used as coffee houses, except the Vermont House, occupied by C. D. Bradford as a hotel.

Among the occupants of the burned buildings were John Sohel, Hugh Dolan, Jacob Grunder, Chas. Schmentoof, M. Kooler, Chas. Sucher, Julius Shussler, Thos. Wilson, and C. D. Bradford.

THE GREAT EASTERN TO SAIL TO PORTLAND.—Late advices from Liverpool, England, state that tickets were being issued there for passage in the Great Eastern to Portland, Me., and back, for the sum of forty-two pounds, the passengers to be allowed to live on board the ship during the stay at Portland, which, it is supposed, will be about two months. In anticipation of her arrival, the Portlanders are making preparations. Voor's fine marble hotel is being furnished and will be opened. This hotel has been lying in an unfinished state for over a year. Several of the other houses are being put in order.

THE MEADOW MOUNTAIN CHILDREN AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, says the Washington *Star*, has received a dispatch from Mr. Wm. C. Mitchell, special agent in charge of these children, informing him that they had arrived safely at Fort Leavenworth, in excellent health, and that arrangements were immediately to be made for restoring them to their relatives and friends.—There were seventeen in all rescued, but only fifteen were brought to Fort Leavenworth—two having been detained at Salt Lake City for the purpose of giving testimony. Mr. Mitchell, the special agent, can fully sympathize in the great loss these children have sustained, as he also had relatives and friends in the party, who shared the same fate as the others.

NEW WAGON ROAD TO SALT LAKE VALLEY.—A letter of instructions has been issued to Gen. HARNEY, commanding in the Military Department of Oregon, directing the opening of a new wagon road from the Dalles, a point a little to the south of the Columbia river, to the Great Salt Lake Valley, connecting with the road through the Western States by South Pass, already constructed. This route will open a direct communication between the Pacific coast and the heart of Utah Territory, and also open up another great artery of travel throughout the Mormon domain.

FROM SIERRA LEONE.—The Salem *Register* says that a letter received in that city from Sierra Leone, dated July 22, states that it was then, and had been for some time, very sickly there, and that many deaths had occurred among the foreign residents. Twelve of European houses were closed in consequence of the death of the heads of the respective firms. In one instance, where the head of the house had gone on a visit to Europe, all the clerks died of the fever shortly after he left.

Five of the sweetest words in the English language begin with H—Heart, Hope, Home, Happiness and Heaven.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

—The Republicans of Greene county have nominated Aaron Harlan for Representative.

—Thomas Keating, an Irishman, was drowned in the canal at Dayton, on Saturday. He left a wife and family in needy circumstances.

—The Democrats of Portage and Summit counties have nominated Alvah Udell as the candidate for Senator.

—In Portage county Ebenezer Rawson and Charles Holbrooke are nominated by the Democracy for Representatives.

—The Republicans of Ashland county have nominated G. W. Casey and John Ryte for Representatives.

—Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Phares, Taylor & Co. commenced laying the first track of the Cincinnati Street Railroad.

—The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Alliance, on Saturday, the 3d of September, and will probably continue three days.

—Messrs. Warden and Burr, merchants, of Mt. Vernon, Knox county, have made an assignment. It is supposed their effects will pay all their debts.

—The Democracy of Knox and Morrow counties, in Convention Aug. 24, nominated William L. L. Tirrill, of Morrow, candidate for Senator of that district.

—They have had a frost in Portage county every month in this year so far. Last Sunday night there was quite a sharp frost, and on Monday night still more severe.

—Frank, aged 14 years, son of F. X. Wernet, of Canton, Stark county, fell from a train of cars on the Pittsburgh road at Hoop, Pa., on Monday, killing him instantly.

—This morning four boys were sent from this city to the Ohio State Reform Farm. Their names are John Herman, J. A. Blakesley, Edward Brock, and Francis H. Johnston.—*Cleveland Herald, Aug. 30th.*

—A little girl named King wandered from home and got lost near Kalida, Putnam county, some time since. After ten days search the poor child was found dead a short distance from where last seen.

—A German, named Wm. Bender, committed suicide by hanging himself in the jail at Portsmouth on Friday night. The unfortunate man was a victim of intemperance, and was confined on a peace warrant taken out by his wife.

—Henry M. Davis, an employee in the tailoring establishment of Alexander Boyd, Third street, Cincinnati, yesterday, while standing on a chair arranging some goods in the shop windows, fell back, striking his head against the counter, receiving injuries from which he died shortly after.

—Hon. H. G. Blake, of Medina, was nominated for Congress, at a Republican Convention at Harrisville, on the 30th ult., in place of the Hon. Cyrus Spink resigned. Mr. B was some ten years ago a member of the State Senate, and will be remembered for the conspicuous part he took in the prolonged contest for the election of speaker of that body at the session of 1848-49.

—Captain Benjamin Adams, a soldier of the war of 1812, died at Painesville, Lake county, on Thursday. The deceased was appointed Postmaster at Painesville, during the third year of Jackson's Administration, and held that office until the incoming of the administration of Gen. Harrison. He was prominent in getting up the Old Soldiers' Convention held last week in Painesville.

ANECDOTE OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.—Notwithstanding the strong enmities which the slavery question ever engenders in the south, C. M. Clay's social qualities have made him always a favorite with the magnanimous portion of the slaveholders. On the Kentucky river, at the base of one of those immense ledges of perpendicular limestone, which give that stream the most sublime and picturesque scenery, where Fayette county joins Madison, (Mr. Clay's native county) flows one of the coldest and purest streams of water in all the land.

Here for many years parties of gentlemen from both counties have been in the habit of meeting in the most social and unreserved manner, and feasting upon what is called a "burgout"—a kind of camp soup made of fish, turnips, red peppers, &c.—as much relished in the west as chowder in New England—with interludes of cigars, old Bourbon and anecdote. On such occasions all come unInvited—high and low, rich and poor—and a general jollification ensues.

A few years since, on one of these occasions, the Vice President, (John C. Breckenridge,) the Dudleys, Bruces, Hunters and other good fellows being present, it was proposed to go in bathing, and for many hundred yards the river was splashing with good and bad swimmers, playing on each other all sorts of tricks. At length, in the midst of all the fun, came the terrible cry "a man is drowning!" This was Mr. Willis, of Madison county, whose family had been the most bitter enemies of C. M. Clay. The four or five men who were nearest him fled to the shore in great terror, and immediately from twenty or more persons rose the cry, Clay—Clay—Clay! Mr. Clay was about fifty or sixty yards above, but immediately swam down the swift stream to where Willis had sunk—never to rise again of his own effort, and seizing him by the hair at arm's length, swam, keeping the face of the nearly insensible man under water, towards the shore.

He was called to on all sides to raise Willis' head above water; but knowing that the life of both depended upon keeping the drowning man from seizing hold of the swimmer, he proceeded calmly without answer till he placed his charge safely on land; then turning to his officious advisers who had fled from the danger which they left to others, he said—"Next time if you want his head raised above water, raise it yourself!" The universal call for Clay in this emergency showed the great and unquestioned confidence which all, who know him place in his quiet courage, and magnanimity of soul; and the end proved that it was not misplaced. Willis and family became thenceforth his life friends.—*Boston Journal.*

PLENTY TO EAT.—There is no threatened starvation in our city just at this time. Flour is selling at $5 per barrel. Best cuts of beef at 8c, and other meats in proportion. Chickens 25 to 40 cts. per pair; prairie chickens 30 cents per pair. Vegetables of all seasonable kinds abundant and cheap. The retail prices of the leading vegetables are—potatoes, 50c. per bushel; green corn, 15 to 20 ears for a dime, cucumbers from five cents to a dime per dozen, cabbages, one or two heads for five cents, turnips, beets, egg plant, squashes, &c., numerous and cheap. Market well supplied with melons, apples, peaches, pears, &c., all but the melons being principally brought from distant points, and yet held high. Living is now cheap enough, generally considered, in Davenport.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette.*

☞ The Sullivan (Indiana) *Democrat* thus refers to the character and death of the late Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS:

His long career in political life did not affect his character—he was always regarded as an honest man. Though not a member of any church, we believe, he was a strictly moral and exemplary man. In his last sickness he frequently expressed his confidence in the efficacy of the Atonement of our Savior, and expressed his willingness to die. His last words were, "Lord, help me to pray."

RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN JAMAICA.—By an arrival, we have later dates from the West India Islands. The 1st of August, the anniversary of negro emancipation, has been stained with bloodshed, in the town of Falmouth, Jamaica. The riot arose out of a case of litigation. The jail, court-house and police station were attacked. The police fired a volley among the mob, which killed two black women, and seriously wounded several other persons.

CONVICTION OF MORMON COUNTERFEITERS.—Special Agent Jarvis, arrived from Salt Lake, brings the information that McKenzie and Brewer, the two Mormons who were arrested upon a charge of counterfeiting drafts on the United States Sub-Treasury at Salt Lake City, have been tried and convicted before Judge Eckles, at Camp Floyd, and sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment. They will be taken to California or Washington, D. C., to serve out the term.

LIBERAL SPECIAL PREMIUM.—C. H. McCormick, Esq., our reaper-king, offers his best combined reaper and mower for the best cultivated farm with reference to the use of reaping and mowing machines—the same to be awarded under the auspices of the United States Agricultural Society, during the harvest of 1860.—*Chicago Times.*

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Gen. Tom Thumb is said to be worth $150,000, safely and profitably invested.

☞ There are 7,250 inmates in the different Alms-houses of New York.

☞ Delave, the ropewalker, it is said, intends to have his sister cross the rope at Rochester, N. Y., in the course of the season.

☞ Flora Temple and Princess will be present at the National Fair, to be held in Chicago this month.

☞ The big horse show in Hartford, Connecticut, which was to come off this fall, has fallen through—for this year at least.

☞ The Americans of Baltimore, on Tuesday night, renominated Hon. Henry Winter Davis for Congress.

☞ Hay of ordinary quality is selling in New Orleans at $20 ℔ ton, choice timothy at $21 to $2 [illegible].

☞ The proposed State of Jefferson, in Kansas, will embrace an area of 129,868 square miles.

☞ Mr. Prince Hawes, a well-known merchant of Boston, died at his residence in that city on Sunday.

☞ California, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota and Mississippi are the only States which have yet to elect Congressmen.

☞ The Indianapolis *Sentinel* learns, that in Madison and Tipton counties heavy frosts were experienced on Sunday night.

☞ A German farmer named Hintzeminger blew his brains out near London, in Shelby county, Indiana, on Sunday last.

☞ The Washington *Union* indirectly takes ground against the election of Vice-President Breckenridge to the Senate in the place of Mr. Crittenden.

☞ The Hinton running for the Legislature in California is W. O. Hinton, not G. Hinton, the Ohio defaulter, who is in the Sandwich Islands.

☞ Mrs. Catharine Sammis, of New York, mother of the late Mike Walsh, was so dreadfully burned by the bursting of a fluid lamp on Thursday night last that she died on Saturday.

☞ Corn in Hendricks co., Indiana, is selling at twenty and twenty-five cents per bushel in the field, with the prospect of a largely increased yield over last year.

☞ B. Ford, a prize fighter in Boston, has been ordered to leave the State, or pay a fine of twenty dollars and be imprisoned for three [illegible].

☞ Senator Douglas declares that more Africans have been imported into the United States during the last year than during any year when the traffic was legal.

☞ The Wheeling *Times*, of August 30, says: night before last, there was a heavy frost on the uplands, between this place and West Alexander.

☞ Twenty-five hundred barrels of Sperm Oil were sold at private sale, at New Bedford, on Monday, at $1 25 per gallon, cash, amounting to about $100,000.

☞ The only Revolutionary soldier residing in the State of Wisconsin, now upon the rolls of the Pension Office, is Nathaniel Ames, of Dane county.

☞ The Central Railroad of Texas is completed to the seventy-fifth mile. [illegible] miles more are expected to be completed early next spring.

☞ The Opposition Convention of Northumberland county, Pa., have passed resolutions recommending the Hon Simon Cameron, of that State, for the Presidency.

☞ The St. Louis *Evening News* states that the St. Louis Court House, when finished, will have cost the county one and a quarter million of dollars.

☞ Benjy Hudsinger, a mulatto, was tried in Harrisburg, Pa., on the 24th inst., for the murder of Mary Smith, and was convicted of murder in the first degree.

☞ The New York *Tribune* says that Lord Napier was recalled from Washington solely at the instance of President Buchanan, who didn't like him.

☞ The Roman Catholic Church on Park street, Hamilton, C. W., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

☞ A fire broke out at Toronto, C. W., at on Tuesday, consuming the six dwellings known as Victoria terrace, and several other buildings. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

☞ The Quebec *Chronicle*, of Tuesday, says that the Prince of Wales, his tutor, and a Court physician, may be expected to arrive here by the next Canadian Ocean Mail Steamer.

☞ Forney says that the reason Bennett and Buchanan remain such good friends is because they have never looked each other square in the face. As each has a squint, the reason is plausible.

☞ A rumor prevailed in Philadelphia on Monday evening, to the effect that the frigate *Congress*, which recently sailed from that port, had gone down with all on board. The rumor, it is hoped, is without foundation.

☞ The French papers announce the death of the Count de Schramm, a peer of the realm, noted for his strenuous support of the Constitutional cause through the Revolutionary period.

☞ Some weeks since a pair of carrier doves escaped from a gentleman in New York, which was noticed at the time in the papers. Last week they were captured in Baltimore and returned to their owner.

☞ Thomas Brown, an engineer on a freight train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, was killed on Saturday by the engine being thrown from the track into a creek.

☞ The large body of land—62,000 acres—lately owned by Messrs. Anderson & McClung, known as the "Hollingsworth Survey," and lying in the counties of Highland, Randolph and Pendleton, Va., has been sold for $50,000, or 80 cents per acre.

☞ Mr. Downing, the lamented horticulturist and landscape gardener, in the account of his visit to Woburn Abbey, in England, says: "There are twenty thousand country houses in England, each larger than the President's House in Washington."

☞ Rev. Daniel Dana, D. D., died suddenly on Friday at his residence in Newburyport, Mass. He had nearly reached his ninetieth year, and was for many years President of Dartmouth College. He was highly respected by all who knew him.

☞ A bar is forming in the Sacramento river, just above Sacramento, and recently an enterprising individual took a lot of lumber out in a boat, and fenced it in! He then planted a flag in the middle of the bar, to denote his right of pre-emption.

☞ A dreadful accident occurred in Philadelphia, on Friday. It seems that a lad named Moore was in the act of stooping while standing on the railroad track, when a coal car ran over him, and killed him instantly. His head was completely severed from his body.

☞ Postmaster William A. Ellis, at Sewickleyville, near Pittsburg, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, while in the act of crossing the track at that place on Monday last, was run over by a train, literally cutting his body in pieces.

☞ At Boston yesterday morning the city stables on Commercial street were set on fire and totally destroyed. The horses, wagons, &c., were saved. The fire extended to the coal shed of the Gas Works, destroying the shed and about 1,000 chaldrons of cannel coal.

☞ At New Orleans, week before last, two policemen, Arthur Raymond and Samuel Rivas, had a misunderstanding, and fought a duel with swords. Rivas received a wound in the side, when both individuals declared their honor satisfied, and the affair ended with drinks all round.

☞ James A. McCloskie, late cashier of the People's Bank, at Richmond, Indiana, who absconded in November last, and went to San Antonio, Texas, under the assumed name of James A. Hall, and was arrested there, has been acquitted in the Wayne Circuit Court of the charge of forgery.

☞ Rev. Elijah Bowen, imprisoned at Frederick, Md., for horse stealing, is sick, and it is thought cannot recover. He has confessed to the stealing of any number of horses—ten of which have been recovered by their owners. He has been the most successful horse thief and sanctimonious scoundrel the world ever saw.

☞ The Detroit *Tribune* announces the death of one of the first settlers of Detroit, Major John Biddle, and quite a wealthy property holder, and after whom the Biddle House was named. He was the last of six brothers, one of whom was Nicholas Biddle, of U. S. Bank notoriety. He died at the Virginia White Sulphur Springs.

☞ The Hamilton (C. W.) *Spectator* estimates from data gathered by the Board of Trade, that Canada will have at present prices ten millions of dollars worth of wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn, peas and flour for export this season. In addition to this there will be fifteen millions of dollars worth of lumber, and fish worth a million and a quarter.

☞ On Sunday afternoon, at Boston, a party of young men went down the harbor on a gunning excursion. Mr. Frederick Wagner, a tailor, was handling one of the guns in a careless manner, when it suddenly went off and the whole charge passed into his side, killing him almost instantly. He leaves a wife and two children.

☞ Some sacrilegious villains in Buffalo, on Friday evening attempted to burn St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The rascals entered by a vestry door in the rear, and stole the Bible and the two prayer books used at the altar, after which the altar rails and the reading desk were torn down, the Sunday school books were torn up and thrown on a pile, when the fire was applied.

☞ The members of the family of Mr. Hewlette Peters, of New York, consisting of five adults and four children, were all poisoned on Monday evening, while partaking of tea. The prompt application of remedies, however, prevented fatal consequences. Upon investigation it was ascertained that arsenic had been mixed with the sugar used in the tea.

☞ The Louisville *Democrat* says that A. J. Donelson died recently in Louisiana of erysipelas. Mr. Donelson was formerly the private Secretary of President Jackson, and editor of the Washington *Globe*. In 1856 he was candidate of the American party for Vice President. He removed from Tennessee to Louisiana a few years since.

☞ An iron ore train on the Railroad to the Iron Mountains, Lake Superior, recently ran off the track in consequence of the carelessness of a switch tender. Twenty-four cars, with 144 tons of ore, were plunged into the sand, partially burying the engine, breaking up five cars, and shattering seventeen others. No person was injured.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The City of Washington arrived last night.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Lord Jno. Russell stated in response to a question that he had not received any official information which altered the character of the statement he had already made with respect to the intentions of France and Austria regarding Parma, Modena and Tuscany, neither had any information been received as to the reported proclamation of the Republicans in Parma as announced in the Vienna journals.

The official investigation into the loss of the steamship Argo had terminated, but the decision would not be made public until it was communicated to the Board of Trade. It was understood, however, that the assessors give it as their opinion that the loss of the ship did not arise from any willful act on the part of the captain, but that it was a grave omission by him in not having slewed his vessel on the coming on of the fog. This finding is to be accompanied with a recommendation of the case to the lenient consideration of the Board.

The Liverpool *Albion*, in announcing Mr. Wyke's projected departure for the Isthmus by the steamer leaving Southampton on the 7th of August, says unless Mr. Wyke be crippled in his actions by secret dispatches from home his countrymen may expect shortly to see some practical evidence of sound policy, which while respecting the rights of Central America and assisting in the development of free routes of transit shall, at the same time, maintain the rights of her Majesty and her subjects in this hitherto neglected but important corner of the Queen's dominions. Mr. Wyke has been made a Companion of the Bath.

Queen Victoria had been on a three days' cruise in the Royal Yacht among the Channel Islands. She landed at Jersey and Guernsey, receiving an enthusiastic reception at each place.

Capt. Pember, of the ship John Fife, arrived at Glasgow, and G. B. Alms, chief mate, were under arrest for having shot dead a seaman named John M'Arthur. Capt. P. is said to have fired a pistol at M'Arthur after having been thwarted in an attempt to strike him with a hand spike.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday—Noon.—The Great Eastern, on her first trip, is to start from some safe port in Great Britain to some safe port in North America. The vessel to be provided with accommodations for 2,000 passengers, and to steam 14 knots an hour.

The official correspondence relative to the conveyance of the North American Mail was published yesterday.

FRANCE.—At the close of the banquet given by the Emperor Napoleon, he spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen, the joy I experience at finding myself again with most of the chiefs of the army of Italy would be complete if it were not tinged with regret to behold soon the dissolution of the elements of a force so well organized and formidable. As a sovereign and as Commander in-Chief, I thank you again for your confidence. It was flattering to me, who had never commanded an army, to find so much obedience on the part of men who had great experience in warfare. If success has crowned our efforts, I am happy to attribute the greater part of it to the skillful and devoted generals who rendered my command so easy, because animated with a sacred fire, they have necessarily given an example of duty and of disregard of death. A portion of our soldiers are about to return to their homes—you, yourselves are about to resume the occupation of peace—nevertheless do not forget what we have done together. Let remembrance of obstacles overcome, of dangers eluded, of imperfections discovered, be ever present to your minds. In commemoration of the Italian campaign, I shall distribute a medal to all who took part in it, and I wish that to-day you may be the first to wear it. May it recall me sometimes to your memory, and while reading the glorious names engraved thereon, let each exclaim if France has done so much for a people, who is her friend, what would she not do for her own independence. I now propose 'The Health of the Army.'"

AUSTRIA.—The Ministerial crisis is not yet over; a combination with Count Leo Thun at its head had met with so many difficulties that its success is very doubtful. The Count Clears has refused to accept the Portfolio of Public Instruction, and in regard to his acceptance of the Ministry of the Interior, he put in combinations which were rejected, and he had, therefore returned to his post of Governor of Cracow.

ITALY.—The Mayor of Parma, who had arrived at Paris, gives the most positive contradiction through the columns of the *Patrie* to the report of a Republican movement in Parma, and adds that order had not ceased to prevail for a moment in the towns and duchies.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 30.—The steamship Jason, from Galway on the 20th, has arrived.

[illegible]—Consols 95¼@95½ for money and account. Money market is slightly easier.

The following is the resume as compiled from European journals:

The Zurich Conference is in a state of inactivity. Nothing of importance had yet been done.

The Empress Eugenie of France was *enceinte*.

The National Assembly of Tuscany declares that the former dynasty must not be recalled.

MODENA.—The National Assembly was taking strong grounds for the establishment of national liberty. M. Found has accepted the dictatorship of Parma.

The work on the fortifications at Koenigsburgh, which was suspended on the announcement of peace, has been vigorously resumed.

Cardinal Antonelli had resigned the presidency of the Council of Rome.

The King of Prussia had rallied his strength and was expected to linger on for a time.

Political affairs in England were quiet. Richard Cobden has been in London. A grand demonstration was given to him by his Rochdale constituents.

The amnesty of political prisoners of France, granted by the Emperor on the occasion of the triumphant entry of the troops into Paris, created surprise, but gave general satisfaction. Louis Blanc had refused to accept of it.

LONDON, Saturday—Noon.—The Austrian plenipotentiary announced at the Zurich banquet that he had strong hopes of the early success of the Conference in arranging amicable terms.

The Tuscan Assembly received with great enthusiasm a proposition to banish forever the House of Hapsburg.

Doubtful rumors have been received from Paris, stating that Generals Canrobert and Niel had not been confirmed as Senators.

INDIA.—The Calcutta mail of the 5th of July had been telegraphed. The King of Oude had been released. Five thousand of the European troops at Calcutta had accepted of their discharge, as tendered them by the British government.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The flour market is quiet. American brands quoted at 10s@13s 3d; wheat firm, and the French qualities have slightly advanced. Western red is quoted at 7s 9d@9s 3d; and white at 8s@9s 6d; corn has a declining tendency—holders offer freely but show no disposition to press sales. Mixed and yellow sells at 5s 6d@5s 9d, and white at 7s@7s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Circulars report beef steady with a decline on inferior qualities. Holders are pressing on the market; pork also heavy, and quotations are but nominal; bacon heavy and declined 1s@2s; and lard quiet at 57s; tallow slow of sale but unaltered in price.

LONDON MARKET.—Baring reports breadstuffs generally steady; sugar dull; iron—Welsh rails steady at £5 1s 3d; Welsh bars also steady at £6 5s.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool 20th ult., arrived here at eleven this morning. Her commercial advices have been anticipated by the arrival of the Jason at St. Johns. The papers received furnish the following additional advices than were contained in the St. John's dispatch:

The steamer Europa arrived out on the afternoon of the 20th ult.

It was rumored at Paris that Marshals Canrobert and Neil had fought a duel, in which the latter was killed.

The long pending trial of Dr. Smithurst has ended. The Doctor was sentenced to be hanged. The testimony elicited at the trial showed that Dr. Smithurst had got up a fictitious marriage with Miss Banks, at the same time having a wife living, and that he slowly poisoned her for the sake of her money.

The builders' strike continued at London.

John Edward Buller, of the firm of Buller & Smart, solicitors, of London, has absconded. He is a defaulter to the amount of £100,000.

FRANCE.—The Emperor Napoleon has ordered two government steamers to proceed to Algeria and Guano to bring back the political exiles.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* intimates that the news from Italy had much to do with the Emperor's amnesty, and that the impossibility of carrying out the peace of Villa Franca in accordance with the views of Austria had made Napoleon reflect seriously on the necessity of rallying the men of all parties about his standard.

The projected fortifications at Antwerp were exciting increased attention and uneasiness at Paris.

ITALY.—The Chevalier Farini had quitted Modena for Parma to assume the dictatorship offered him. The municipality had issued a proclamation expressing a unanimous desire for this, and the population evinced great enthusiasm. The government had purchased four thousand rifles and invited the disbanded corps of the riflemen of the Alps to take service under Parma.

A decree had been issued at Bologna, declaring all the citizens of Romagna, without distinction of religion, equal in law and in the exercise of their political rights. Father Gavazzi had been preaching at Bologna.

John Moody, second mate of the ship Mary of Bath, had been committed in England on the charge of wilful murder, in killing on board his ship a seaman named Daniel Watham.

AUSTRIA.—It was reported from Vienna that the Emperor was getting impatient at delay in the restoration of the Grand Dukes, and also that the Austrian *corps d'armee* was to be concentrated near Hostiga, as the road to the legations and the city of Modena.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Treasury Department is now preparing some interesting statistical tables relative to the trade between the United States and France, exhibiting the amount of duties paid by each on the imported products of each other. These tables, it is understood, are designed to facilitate the negotiation of a treaty between the two countries by which our commercial interests will be extended.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Lieut. Beale and party reached Kansas City on the 24th, from their second exploration of the thirty-fifth parallel. Lieut. Beale has been absent ten months, opened fourteen hundred miles of wagon road, and traveled about 3,000 miles. He reports abundance of wood and water. West Albuquerque, he says, is the dividing ridge between the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic, and is so easy of ascent and so free from obstructions as to be traversed in fifteen minutes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—According to dispatches received at the Navy Department, dated 13th inst., Minister McLane was passing the summer at the City of Andrea, and would return to Vera Cruz on the 1st of September.

Two Spanish frigates and one French brig of war were at Sacrificios.

The sick list of the *Saratoga* was slowly increasing, but the Captain hoped, by careful attention, to stay the progress of the disease, although it was in the midst of the sickly season.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—An arrival furnishes advices from Port-au-Prince to the 15th inst. Business was dull during the week.

The receipts of coffee during the week amounted to 689 bags.

At Jackmal business was also dull. The prices of provisions and merchandise were generally maintained, but the movement of trade was very slow.

Similar reports in regard to the dullness of trade are received from Aux Cayes, from Jeremie, from Cape Haytien, and Gonaives.

The stock of provisions at Jeremie was almost exhausted on the 6th of August, when a small supply was received from the Capital coast-wise.

President Geffrard had approved of the Haytien tariff enacted by the Corps Legislatif of the 20th July last.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The steamship *Asia* sailed for Liverpool at noon to-day, with upwards of $100,000 in specie.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Niagara House was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss amounted to $8,000, on which there is no insurance.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The steamer *Karnac* arrived here this morning, from Nassau, N. P., August 26th. Among her passengers is George Bailey, of Nassau.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A letter received in this city from Vera Cruz states that Minister Otway has been ordered by the British Government to avail himself of the leave of absence previously granted, and surrender the charge of the Legation to Mr. Matthews, the Secretary of Legation.

Ably written circulars have been addressed by Ocampo to the Governors of the several States of Mexico, impressing upon them the necessity and importance of enforcing the recent reformatory decrees of the Constitutional Government.

Nothing concerning the late Convention between Guatemala and Great Britain, the former ceding a large extent of territory to the latter, has reached this Government in an official form; but it is known that the administration is not an indifferent observer of events in that quarter.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* says the express from Denver City, with dates to the 24th, reached Leavenworth to-day. The richness of the new diggings at the head waters of the South Platte is confirmed, but the prospects of profitable mining are not flattering, owing to the distant location, the roughness of the roads, and the difficulty in procuring supplies. Four quartz grinders were in successful operation in Gregory Valley.

The express brought a large quantity of gold dust.

An Indian fight took place on the 13th on the banks of the Running Water, between the Sioux and Poncas. Eleven of the latter were killed and many wounded.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 31.—A young man named W. H. Jennison fell 90 feet from the Genesee Falls, this afternoon, while witnessing the walking of the tight rope by M. DeLave, and was instantly killed. He fell a short distance from where Sam Patch met his death.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The steamer Wm. L. Ewing sunk on the Upper Rapids on Sunday. The boat is valued at twenty-two thousand. Insured for eighteen thousand.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—Major Jonathan Kearsley, a resident of this city for over forty years, and a prominent actor in the early history of Michigan, died this morning.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 30.—The Railroad depot at Fair Haven was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $10,000.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 31.—The Republican Convention to-day nominated Alexander W. Randall, the present incumbent, for Governor. The vote was, Randall one hundred and eighteen, [illegible] forty-eight, scattering twenty.

CARLISLE, Pa., Aug. 31.—Peter Rethavre was arrested to-day by Special Mail Agent Moore, on the charge of riding the letters at the Centreville P. O., in Cumberland county, of money. A hearing of the case will be held on the 5th of [illegible].

SUNBURY, Pa., Aug. 30.—The Opposition Convention of this county met to-day and passed resolutions recommending General Cameron for President, and D. Taggart for Governor, by a unanimous vote. Ex-Governor Pollock and Andrew Donald were appointed delegates to the State Convention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—An arrival furnishes interesting intelligence from Venezuela.

President Castro had been seized and compelled to surrender the presidency to the Constitutional party, after which he was thrown into prison and a close guard of one hundred men set over him to watch his movements.

Some severe fighting had occurred, resulting almost altogether in favor of the Constitutionalists. The utmost alarm prevailed in the country, and the general expectation was that [illegible]. Three thousand men were under arms at Caracas, resolved to deliver their country from the Federalists or to die in the attempt.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—The Overland Mail with dates to the 8th inst. arrived last night.

Horace Greeley had gone on a visit to Col. Fremont.

A duel between Given and Broderick is expected immediately after the election.

The Fort Smith *Times* says that the Camanches made two attacks on the Wachita, Caddo and Delaware Indians while en route for new homes under the charge of Indian Agent [illegible].

The steamer Duncan S. Carter sunk in the Missouri river on Sunday night. The boat will be a total loss. The cargo is badly damaged. No lives lost. The steamer cost $44,000, insured for $24,000 principally in Pittsburgh offices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—One of the most successful efforts at rascality ever heard of was brought to light yesterday in this city. It appears that a sharper in Philadelphia advertised for a number of young ladies to go south to fill situations as teachers of music. Fifteen young women were accepted by the advertiser; they were to have [illegible] in the families of wealthy southern planters and in every respect their future prospects were of the most flattering description. It was simply stipulated by the advertiser that the ladies should defray in part their expenses to their respective destinations. On arriving in this city, en route for the south, the sharper took charge of the baggage of the ladies, collected from them about $150 for their fare to the steamship, and while they were waiting patiently at a Hotel for him to conduct them on board, he decamped with the plunder.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—The case of the State against the Pennsylvania Gas [illegible] Company for the payment of the tonnage tax has been on trial for the last few days and was terminated. Judge Pearson delivered an able opinion this morning, deciding against the company.

BOSTON, Sept. 1.—A man in the [illegible] named Wilton has been arrested in [illegible], charged with murdering her [illegible], by putting his body in an oven and then setting fire to [illegible]. The remains of the body were subsequently found in the oven.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—We learn from private correspondence received at the *Herald* office that the mammoth steamer Great Eastern will sail from Galway, Ireland, about the middle of September, for New York direct, calling off St. Johns, N. F., to land dispatches for the Associated Press and mails for the New Foundland Government.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1.—[illegible] McKeehan and Brown's Pork house on [illegible] and Sixth streets, was destroyed this [illegible] by fire. The building [illegible] 3,000,000 pounds of meat, most of which was lost. Loss estimated at $50,000. Fully insured.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 1.—Tobacco [illegible] seventeen thousand five hundred hogsheads. Hogs [illegible].

The Women's Rights Movement.

The New York *Herald* thus announces a notice of a recent Women's Rights Convention:

Very little has been heard of late of the various social excrescences denominated the women's rights party. Lucy Stone has let her hair grow, taken a husband, and put on trousers. The Rev. Miss Antoinette Brown had also changed her name, tacking on to her maiden patronymic the addition of Blackwell and taking to herself a husband of that name. Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster had found the [illegible] of her man Stephen as much as she could tend to. Miss Brown had gone a little too far ahead in her advocacy of woman's rights, and considerable odium had been brought on the movement by the free love doctrines and practices which came to be dovetailed into it; and so it came to pass that people had begun to forget all about woman's rights, or to suppose, at least, that the subject had passed into the domain of dead and gone curiosities.

But it seems this supposition was not well founded, for a Women's Rights Convention was held at Saratoga about a week ago, at which the Rev. Antoinette Brown, and a Miss Susan B. Anthony were active spirits, while the masculine supporters of the movement were represented by Judge Culver, of Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted by a Lebanon Shaker. The main point in the platform of principles adopted by the Convention was the declaration that it is their great work to secure the right of woman to vote and be voted for.

ILLINOIS BANKS.—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—We understand that within the last fortnight a number of the banks of this State have virtually refused to redeem their issues. The course these institutions pursue when bills are presented for redemption, is as follows: The bills are first counted, and in a manner so deliberate as to show that the consumption of the greatest possible amount of time is the leading purpose of the officers of the bank. This accomplished, the work of redemption is commenced in ten and five cent pieces, which are counted in the same slow and deliberate manner in which the bills had been counted. A gentleman who had the curiosity to time the operation, in one instance, ascertained the rate to be about $300 per day. A little over three days, would, therefore, be consumed in the redemption of a package of $1,000.

CANADIAN HARVEST IN 1859.—The Hamilton *Spectator* publishes returns carefully compiled from the answers given to the questions sent out, a short time since, by the Hamilton Board of Trade. Circulars were forwarded to the various agencies of all the banks doing business in Toronto, to the station masters along the line of the Great Western Railway, and to at least one reliable correspondent in each county of a leading firm in Toronto. The prospect of a good harvest this year, judging from these returns, is most cheering. From all sections of the country the evidence of excellent crops is presented, and nothing seems now wanting but a short continuance of fine weather to make the barns of each farmer throughout the country plethoric with the earth's products.

A new tragedy has been produced in New York by Miss Heron, the author of which is Mrs. [illegible]. The heroine of the piece is a young lady, who recovers from the spinal disease with a great hunch upon her back, a knowledge of which her considerate friends conceal from her for six years! The young lady was one of those remarkable young women who never consult their looking glasses. The play is called "Geraldine; or Love's Victory." Love's triumph was short, for a first performance damned the play.

☞ The Steuben County Poor House at Bath, N. Y., was consumed by fire on the morning of the 25th ult. Six of the inmates, who were old men and lunatics, were roasted alive. Other occupants of the building were badly burned.

☞ The Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, Ex-Minister to St. Petersburg, was on Tuesday honored with a public reception at Hartford on his return home. There was a large turnout of the military and civic societies, and a procession escorted him to his residence.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIBNEY MARSHALL - - Editor

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.

TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
BENJAMIN L. REES,
GEORGE L. CONVERSE.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT,
MATTHIAS MARTIN.

FOR SHERIFF,
GEORGE W. HUFFMAN.

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN PHILLIPS.

FOR TREASURER,
JOHN G. THOMPSON.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS SPARROW.

FOR COMMISSIONER—(Vacancy.)
JOHN SNYDER.

FOR CORONER,
ELIAS GAVER.

FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,
JAMES LOGO.

Mr. Douglas in Columbus.

Yesterday Mr. DOUGLAS arrived from Pittsburgh, according to previous announcement, and addressed the people from the eastern terrace of the Capitol. The anxiety to hear Mr. DOUGLAS brought together a large concourse of citizens from distant counties, and the crowd eagerly pressed to the place appointed for speaking at the hour announced.

We have never witnessed a more rapt and attentive audience, numbering many thousands, and eager to catch the language, clear and explicit, of the great statesman, who proceeded to explain the true principles of popular sovereignty, which underlies our institutions.

Mr. ENGLISH, the accomplished reporter of the Philadelphia *Press*, made phonographic notes of the entire speech, which will doubtless be published. We listened attentively, and are free to say that no effort of Mr. DOUGLAS which we have heard, or read, was more entitled to the attentive consideration of his audience, and the general ear of the people.

The relative positions of the two parties now struggling for political ascendancy, could not have been more distinctly portrayed. The *uniformity* contended for by Seward, Chase and others was shown conclusively to be the merest chimera, and at war with the Constitution and laws of the land. The doctrine of Popular Sovereignty was explained from the earliest difficulties of the American Colonies with the British government up to the present time, and there could not have been one among the attentive listeners, who was not satisfied with the position of the speaker, that the people of a Territory as well as of the States have the right, the inherent right to regulate their own domestic affairs.

At the conclusion of his speech, which occupied an hour and a half, he was loudly cheered, and notwithstanding the pressed and cramped order of the crowd, there was no apparent unwillingness that he should close.

Those who may have thought that the name of DOUGLAS would not create enthusiasm, if used in our State canvass, after witnessing the earnest attention and enthusiasm of the crowd, can now doubt no longer. The inspiration of a great mind, earnest and candid in the expression of opinion, has left its impress upon his hearers, which they will long remember and treasure in their hearts. His appeal for obedience to the law, as the very essence of liberty, had the happiest effect. The distinction between the law itself and pretended conscientiousness, was most forcibly illustrated, and its effect was visible upon the entire audience.

We do not attempt to give an outline of Mr. Douglas's speech, which for plain, practical statesmanship, we have never heard equalled, and only express the general opinion, that *he is the man for Ohio.*

A CHALLENGE.—W. M. CORRY, the eccentric "citizen" of Cincinnati, who was once elected to the Legislature from Hamilton county, and, while his original talent and acquirements were acknowledged, his whimsicalities begat a feeling of sorrow and regret that so much *material* had been wasted, has offered a challenge to Mr. DOUGLAS to discuss with him the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, at Pike's Opera House, which is capable of seating twenty-five hundred persons. The missive was not received by Judge DOUGLAS, until yesterday on the cars between Newark and this city. The editor of the *Statesman*, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, had the honor of acting as Mr. CORRY's second on the occasion. Of course, the challenge will be respectfully declined, as Mr. CORRY may have other modes of reaching public attention, which he may use to advantage.

SENATOR TOOMBS, OF GEORGIA, AND MR. DOUGLAS.—Senator Toombs, of Georgia, has been making a speech lately, at Lexington, in that State. No report of it has yet been published. The only information about it that we have seen is contained in the following notice:

"The editor of the Augusta *Evening Dispatch*, who was present, says he sustained the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, and excoriated Hon. L. J. Gartrell, because he (Gartrell) says he will not vote for Senator Douglas for President, if nominated. He assumed that the Opposition are responsible for the extravagance of the Administration, and are the authors of all the abuses that now exist in our Government."

The Primary Election.

We cannot say that it gives us pleasure to present the ticket made for us, at the primary election, for the support of the Democracy of Franklin county. We cannot urge the plea of the *Statesman* that the candidates selected are better known to the people than to the editor.—The confessed ignorance of the editor of the *Statesman* is ill-timed. He should have foregone his assaults upon candidates, and withheld his special javelins, prior to the primary election. The result proves that he *was* ignorant of the feelings of the Democracy of Franklin county. No—not ignorant; but playing into an unscrupulous and unprincipled hand which seeks to use the people for his own selfish purpose.

We present the ticket. It was made by the people, with considerable assistance from the Post Office, but the Post Office, with a couple of exceptions, had not sufficient force to control the choice of the people. We hold to the necessity of organization. We have always been content to work in the ranks, and have advised and urged the most cordial feeling among those of our party overlooking slight differences of opinion on minor matters. But the necessity of organization, does not act as a despotism, and render obedience subservient without will. There is no Democrat who should not ask his heart, in casting his suffrage: "Can I vote for this man?" Therefore, while we acknowledge the necessity of organization, we take the occasion to say that no organization has a right to force upon individual opinion what its own sense of right, and its own justice to itself would refuse. We say this in a spirit of candor and frankness which we hope will always govern us.

In mentioning that objections exist to some upon the ticket, we take occasion to say that we are governed by no personal feeling whatever. We did object to one of the candidates on personal grounds prior to the election, because he had done us a wrong, but we pursue that no further. The objection to the other was more serious, and will no doubt materially affect his vote.

Taken as a whole the ticket is strong, especially when compared to that of the Republicans. The candidates are unexceptionable (save one) and he will probably have an opportunity to clear his record during the brief canvass.

Mr. Douglas and Harper.

The "Opposition" press generally and some of the Democratic press leaning to the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, right or wrong, have taken exceptions to Mr. Douglas having written out his views upon a cardinal principle of government, and published the essay in Harper's Magazine. It has been made the subject of severe animadversion, and of many a playful satire, under which the venom of hostility was concealed. Instead of refuting the oft-repeated and sedulously-maintained doctrines therein enshrined, the enemies of Mr. Douglas assail the motive which caused him to become a contributor to a popular Magazine. The true motive was plain. Harper has the largest circulation of any periodical in America. (By the way we are under obligations to Mr. Kennedy for the September number.) In the form presented to the reader, it was more permanent than if restricted to the ephemeral existence of the daily press. Mr. Douglas considered the principles there inculcated eternal. They were his, and he desired that they should be understood. If first published in a Democratic newspaper, the *States*, or the *Press*, or the *Times*, its circulation would have been confined to Democratic newspapers which could reproduce so elaborate an article, while it would not reach Republican readers at all, or through garbled extracts, or unsatisfactory abridgements, and misrepresentations.—But there it is—impregnable, as lasting as monumental marble itself and as enduring as literature. In this matter Judge Douglas has manifested his clear judgment, as his views may be now seen by every reader, without abridgement, without distortion, unshorn of its proportions, and perfect in its symmetry.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.—President Buchanan has sent an *ultimatum* to President Juarez in Mexico, demanding immediate ratification of the treaty which our Minister, Mr. McLane, has made with that country.

From British Columbia the news is becoming quite exciting. The British Governor, Douglas, is on the point of using force to prevent the Americans from occupying the Island of San Juan, which is claimed by our country under the Oregon Treaty of 1846. If it is true that a collision has occurred, in which Americans have been killed, there will be an excitement which may lead to important results. The dispute is concerning the construction of the Treaty of 1846, as before stated.

A Miserable Excuse.

In the *Statesman* of Tuesday we have the following paragraph, apologetic for the result of the primary election:

"The ticket nominated will be found in its appropriate place in the *Statesman* of this morning. The Democrats of the county are much better acquainted with the gentlemen who compose it, than the editor of the *Statesman* can be. His residence in the county is of so short a duration that he has not yet made the acquaintance of several of the nominated candidates, and therefore as he cannot speak from a personal knowledge of some of the candidates, it would be invidious to make special reference to any of them. Let the Democracy now go to work and sweep the county like a whirlwind."

It would have been as well if the editor of the *Statesman* had confessed his ignorance of the candidates prior to the primary election, when he was making invidious distinctions.

☞ A tobacconist at Milwaukee, the other day, found on opening a bale of tobacco from Havana, a sheep-skin purse containing between six and seven hundred dollars in gold, mostly of Spanish coinage.

☞ The President has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Commissioner of the General Land Office, who is now a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in Indiana.

A Child Lost in the Woods and Found Dead.

A little girl, about six years of age, belonging to a Mr. King, about four miles north of Kalida, and near the Blanchard river, went on Wednesday fortnight last to visit a neighbor's, and while there went out with his children to carry some water to where their father was working. Some difficulty occurred between the children, and the little girl was caused to go back, and turned to go to the neighbor's house, full of vexation at its treatment. Thinking, doubtless, more about the childish wrong it had received than where it was going, it wandered on moodily, and though in sight of the house where its mother was, took the wrong path, and soon became lost in the dense woods. Two hours after the children it went out with returned, but it was not with them; it was lost. Day and night it was hunted for for nine days, and on Friday last it was found, within two miles from where it had first strayed, naked and dead, lying on its belly over two logs, as if it had fallen and was too weak to rise again. The people of Putnam county from all parts of the county turned out day after day to search for it, and traversed the whole woods for eight or nine and ten miles around during the whole nine days by four and five hundred per day without avail. It appears that where it was had been overlooked, and the search extended too far, in the supposition that it had gone farther. Its little bonnet was hung on a limb and its frock also and clothes; perhaps the little one thought of going to bed, or more probably hung up its clothes to dry after the heavy storm of Thursday night before it was found. It had built play houses to while away its loneliness in the wild woods, and had sucked off the fallen timbers for yards the moss for sustenance. It had waited for its mother and father's coming to take it home, for many days, and had played in the hope of their coming, but they could not find it, though so near to them. When found it had evidently died within a few hours, the body had undergone no putrefaction. The poor mother, we learn, has nearly lost her reason, and no wonder! Those nine days of terrible and soul-harrowing suspense, who can conceive it for her! And then the long years of unavailing regrets the loss must bring to the family, who would have saved, but could not. There are some incidents in this our life, so melancholy, and where human effort is so unavailing that it makes the mind sad to think upon, and where speculation is wasted. Poor child! Sad mother!

The citizens of Putnam county have one consolation. They did all that men could, generously and willingly. It is not their fault that the child was not saved.—*Lima National.*

MURDER OF MR. JOHN WRIGHTSON.—We are pained to learn, by our last advices from Tubac, that Mr. John Wrightson, formerly of this city, was brutally murdered near that place on the afternoon of Sunday, August 14. Mr. Wrightson was in charge of the Santa Rita Company's Rancho at Tomacacori Mission, and on the afternoon mentioned rode in company with his herder to seek some missing animals. When about a quarter of a mile from the buildings, and at a spot where the road is bordered by high grass, he was suddenly lanced by some Mexicans lying in wait there to rob him. Although the first blows were fatal they pierced him again as he was falling from his horse, and, robbing him, dragged his body into the bushes, where it was not discovered till next day at two o'clock, the whole American population turning out to search for it. Mr. Wrightson, who was buried at Tubac, was a man of great energy and undaunted courage. He was well suited to frontier life, and had escaped many dangers from Indians, to be at last cut off when he least expected danger.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Great Eastern.

The Great Eastern steamship, which is advertised to sail from Portland, Dorset, England, on the 15th inst., is thus noticed by Dublin *Evening Mail* of the 18th ult:

The Great Eastern being all ready, what will be done with her, or where she will get cargoes, are questions which must be rather perplexing to the directors. Australia and India won't do; New York would be the best port to get the full of her, but nature says no, in the depth of water at the Narrows below the Empire City. [We have proved that Nature says 'yes.'—*Ed. Herald*] Quebec, then, with the Grand Trunk Railway and its connections through the States, Canada, and, with the St. Lawrence navigable for vessels of 300 tons to Chicago, 1,000 miles in the interior, is the only port in the world where she can get loaded.

On this side there are three rivals for this golden apple—Milford Haven, Holyhead and Queenstown. As to a passenger line, the odds are decidedly in favor of the Irish port, all the Channel risks and danger from fogs being avoided, and the ship on way rejoicing clear of all land in one hour, while goods could be brought from Liverpool almost as cheap by steam or by rail to Milford or Holyhead. Instead of the mee of the "Beautiful City" envying Galway, let them pull together to have Queenstown the port, as it ought to be, of the Great Eastern. Cork and Quebec in six days; Dublin and St. Louis, across the Mississippi, in eight [illegible]

☞ The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, in a candid notice of Mr. Douglas' essay on Popular Sovereignty, expresses the opinion that "it is ably written, and notwithstanding its great length, presents a concise, logical, and connected view of the subject upon which it treats, from the earliest period in our colonial history down to the present time." Such must be the honest judgment of every candid reader.

DEMOCRATIC GERMAN MEETING.—On Tuesday evening, there was a large and enthusiastic meeting at City Hall, which was addressed in German by Hon. Jos. E. Egly, who kept them in constant good humor by his lively sallies, and deeply interested by his earnest eloquence.—Otto Dresel, Esq., of this city, made a short and interesting speech at the close of Mr. Egly's remarks.

☞ The Memphis (Tennessee) *Appeal* says there is but one paper in that State which advocates the doctrine that Congress should protect slavery in the Territories. That paper is the Memphis *Avalanche*. It has no backers in the press of either party. But one candidate for office, Mr. Sneed, Opposition nominee for Congress in the Memphis District, advocated it at the last election.

☞ The Chicago *Herald* states that the Cincinnati *Enquirer* maintains that the people of the Territories can regulate and control the question of slavery within their limits, "notwithstanding the Supreme Court and the Constitution of the United States." It is in error. We maintain that they are allowed to do it by the Constitution, and that no decision or opinion has been expressed by the Supreme Court to the contrary.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

THE REMOVAL OF S. S. DODGE.—We have received a card from this gentleman in reply to the article which we published yesterday from the Evansville (Ind.) *Enquirer* respecting him. Mr. Dodge declares that it is true that he was removed from the Pension Office because he was friendly to Mr. Douglas, and that private reasons had nothing to do with it.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Gov. Magoffin's Inaugural—Congressional Non-Intervention.

Governor Beriah Magoffin was inaugurated at the capital of Kentucky, Frankfort, August 30th, to serve the term of four years. The usual ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Executive of Kentucky were displayed. From the address of Gov. Magoffin, (whom we sincerely congratulate, as an old and warm Democratic and personal friend, upon his successful accomplishment of his patriotic task of winning over Kentucky to Democracy,) we take the following extracts on the doctrine of "Non-Intervention by Congress" with the affairs of the Territories:

The Territories are the property of the States, and all have an equal right to go there with their property, and to be protected in its enjoyment. The people who emigrate there have the right to, and will determine for themselves, whether they will or will not have slavery when they have framed a constitution and propose to Congress to come into the Union as a sovereign State. But they have no right to do so while they are in a Territorial condition. The Democratic party is pledged to resist all attempts at a renewal in Congress, or out of it, of the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. Since the late election, our position cannot be misunderstood. The people of Kentucky have spoken decisively at the polls, after full discussion all over the State between my competitor and myself, in favor of non-intervention by Congress with the question of slavery in the States and Territories. The Democratic party, under the lead of Mr. Clay, if you choose, had succeeded in removing this dangerous question in 1850 from Congress to the Territorial Legislature, and thence to the courts. It was a satisfactory settlement to all but the Free-Soil party, which struggled to keep it in Congress, where they claimed full power over the question, and had announced their intention to exclude slavery from the Territories as soon as they had a majority.

The settlement of the question in the compromise measures was ratified by both National Conventions, in eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and when it came up again in the organization of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, it was again adopted.—Removed from Congress, localized upon the same principle, and that unjust and odious restriction, the Missouri Compromise, repealed, the South, the whole country, breathed freer, after this second victory over the Republicans. Again was this position taken by the Democracy, and advocated and voted for by almost the entire South. Endorsed by the Conventions which nominated Mr. Buchanan and Fillmore, and opposed more bitterly than ever by the Republicans, there was no difference of opinion in Kentucky. The Opposition Governor, their prominent politicians, orators on the stump backed by the press and people, were understood to occupy a position similar to ours. It was in their speeches, newspapers, resolutions in Convention, and finally the resolutions passed by them in the Kentucky Legislature. It was the old Whig position, the Know Nothing position, the position of all parties, and finally embodied in the Opposition address adopted in their Convention last February. I was not a little surprised when I saw the position that the agitation of the question should be kept out of Congress, and that the existing laws upon the subject must be adhered to as final and a complete settlement, without cause abandoned.

No one in the Territories had complained of any lack of protection by law—nothing had occurred to show the inadequacy of the laws, or that the courts were powerless to protect slave property in the Territories; and yet, in order to distract, divide and ruin the only existing national party, our opponents suddenly abandoned their position, and dragged the question into issue without any grievance being complained of. That purpose was thwarted. The Democratic party is united upon the essential principles and questions it has ever advocated. The people have so decided at the polls, and may we not now hope that the opposition will cease, the discussion of this dangerous, exciting and impracticable question. Surely no good to the slave States or to the country can grow out of it, but incalculable evil. If the Republican party ever can succeed, it must be from the agitation of this sectional question in Congress. Instead, then, of fancying evils which may never happen, instead of non-action or unfriendly or unconstitutional legislation which may never occur, and if it does—and we believe it will—may we find an adequate remedy in existing laws, the Constitution, and the courts, instead of supposing that the Territorial Legislatures will proceed contrary to all justice, experience, precedent, custom and reason to disregard their uniform practice, and all social and constitutional right and duty, in their refusal to pass or in enacting such laws—have we not better wait until they act or refuse to act? Have the rights of anybody yet been violated? Has any Territory yet passed laws detrimental to slave property? Has Kansas, with an overwhelming anti-slavery majority, done it even under all the ignorance, bloodshed and excitement which prevailed there upon the subject? Has any such disposition been manifested by Nebraska? Has not New Mexico passed a strong slave code of laws? If, however, this necessity should arise, why not stand by the settlement agreed upon, and go to the courts instead of to Congress? Has anything occurred to cause you to distrust that great tribunal which has given you the Dred Scott decision? Will you be safer to take back your grievances to Congress, with a majority against you, than to appeal to that great sheet-anchor of safety to our rights, the Supreme Court? When it decides that the constitution and laws do not afford adequate protection, and that they can give no relief, will it not then be time enough to go to Congress and make your solemn and imperative demand? Now, that you have succeeded in removing the slavery question to the Territories and courts, would it be prudent to violate your own agreement and remove it back from a place of safety to Congress? By taking it there, you cannot get the protection you demand. It will produce nothing but discord and a severance of all those fraternal ties that bind us together as a nation, and will finally dissolve the Union, brought together by a common sense of danger. Should we not take up a common position of self-preservation, planting ourselves upon the principle that this government was framed to protect the weak against the strong—standing upon the broad ground that it has the power, and that it is its duty, in all the departments, to protect us in the full enjoyment of our negro property, as well as in all other kinds of property guaranteed to us by the constitution? Whenever it fails to do that, it fails in one of the great purposes for which it was created. In that event, having made our demand and afforded full time for reflection—having made an appeal in vain to the justice, the reason and patriotism of a reckless sectional, fanatical majority at the ballot box—we have but one other course to pursue in discharging our duties to ourselves and our children. When we can no longer live as equals in this government—when we can no longer obtain our rights guaranteed to us by the constitution, we have but one other desperate resort, but one other dreadful hope, and in that hope is involved the dissolution of the Union. Other slave States away off in the South, may take ultra ground, and talk lightly of the breaking up of this glorious Republic. Politicians and presses there may advocate the opening of the African slave trade, and upon pretexts great or small may appeal to prejudices or to reason, in order to prepare the public mind for a Southern republic, but we are differently situated. We have a different position in this great sisterhood of States. Kentucky, calling not in question the motives or the morality of other sections, is firmly united in resistance to the re-opening of the African slave trade. She is stubbornly opposed to the introduction of any such tests of political orthodoxy. She will give no countenance whatever at this time, come from what quarter it may, to any movement that looks to a dissolution of the Union. With seven hundred miles of line bordering on free States, we must think more calmly and act with more discretion. The position of Kentucky, ever loyal, ever true to the Union, is to avoid the ultraisms of the South and the treason and dangerous fanaticism of the North. Firm in her high conservative position, avoiding all extremes, true to her friends, she will take no position that will drive from the Democratic party the Free States who have stood so nobly by us in the struggles of the past. She will take no position that will sectionalize the only existing national party that can and will protect her as an equal in this government. In her true spirit of justice she will respect the rights of others and demand her own, submitting to nothing wrong.

She will stand by the compact as our fathers made it, in all of its compromises, yielding what is right and expecting that measure of justice she would render to others."

The Charleston Convention.

The friends of the various Presidential aspirants are watching every suggestion with reference to the Charleston convention with suspicion. In common with many other Democratic journals, we a few weeks ago, advocated the holding of the Charleston convention at a somewhat earlier period than the month of June, for the simple reason that the intense heat of that month would prove not only inconvenient, but intolerable to the delegates from the New England, Northern, and Western States. This is considered a suspicious movement. The convention will be held during a month when thousands of the citizens of Charleston leave the city to avoid the scorching heat. At such a time, a southern city crowded to suffocation, hotels overflowing, and private boarding houses filled, cannot present many comforts.

Those who swaltered in Baltimore at the same season of the year, in 1852, and at Cincinnati in 1856, may form some idea of the torture which is in store for them in a city where strawberries and green peas are at their prime early in April.—We speak knowingly when we say that, whilst a convention of Salamanders might find Charleston pleasant in June, such will not be the case with the delegates to the Democratic National convention.

The final disposition of the time and place for holding the convention rests, we believe, with the National Executive Committee of the Democratic party, and we trust that they will give the whole subject a careful consideration. If the convention meets in Charleston at a pleasant season of the year, it will be the most pleasant ever held. The city of Charleston is one of the most striking, peculiar and attractive cities in the Union, and the citizens the most chivalrous, cultivated and hospitable. In architecture, habits, style of living, and tone of thought, the people of Charleston are unlike the people of any other city in the Union. So great their courtesy, forbearance and respect for the proprieties of life, that nothing is more ludicrous to those who have seen them in their homes, than the absurd newspaper articles which are going the rounds about "Charleston Mobs," and delegates from the North being in danger of being 'slain in the streets.' The people of Charleston are the most quiet, orderly, and thoroughly-well-bred people in the world. The delegates to the convention, if it is held in June, will have much more to fear from "sun strokes" than from "bowie knives and revolvers."—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE OHIO COAL FIELDS.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the entire coal field of Great Britain is less than that of the State of Ohio, yet the coal bed has been used with such skill and energy as to create a manufacturing industry and production beyond anything the world has ever seen in an equal space. What that coal production now is, we find from a table in the *Merchant's Magazine* to be as follows:

Collieries	3,000
Tons of Coal produced	65,394,707
In bushels	1,634,867,700
Bushels produced in Ohio	70,000,000
Worth	60,000,000

We find that Ohio can produce more than *thirty times the coal it now produces annually*, before it reaches the proportion of annual production in Great Britain. The entire amount of coal annually produced in Great Britain, may be mined in Ohio for 600 yrs, without exhausting more than *one seam*, while it is well ascertained that in a thousand feet in depth, there are four or five seams. The 12,000 square miles of coal in Ohio is scarcely a fourth part of the coal basin of which it is a part, comprehending large portions of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. This is the Eastern coal deposit of the North-Western States; but there is also a Western of still greater magnitude.

BROWN COUNTY.—The Democratic *Standard* says: "The Republicans of this county are in a low condition, an apathy has seized hold of them, their courage has departed, and they feel whipped before they have commenced. The *Bee* is trying hard to arouse them from their lethargy, and to revive their drooping spirits, in sounding in their ears names ever dear to them. He wants them to come up to the rack, "fodder or no fodder." But it is useless, the Republican party of Brown county is past recovery, it is fast sinking from sight, and will soon 'sleep that sleep that knows no waking.'"

"Come! let the burial rite be read—the funeral song be sung!—
An anthem for the most dead that ever died so young!"

☞ A letter from Constantinople states that such is the prodigality of the Sultan, that, though his civil list is 27,000,000 francs—the ninth of the total revenue of Turkey—his debts amount to nearly 600,000,000 francs. As examples of his Majesty's extravagance, the letter states that in 1858 he borrowed 10,000,000 francs, at 11 per cent., to pay for a fete given to two of his daughters.

☞ The New York *Shipping List*, after glancing at financial matters, thinks that the great "panic" that was to overwhelm us in the course of the autumn, will have to be postponed till a more convenient season.

☞ The late Major M. A. Browder, of Alabama, left by his will the sum of $150,000 to the Glennville (Ala.) College and Military Institute. The interest on this sum is to be applied to the payment of Professors' salaries, and the education of the poor boys.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

That excellent and valuable American work, Appleton's new Cyclopoedia, contains a well written, fair, and usually correct biographical notice of Stephen A. Douglas. It appears in a publication that was prepared mostly by men who, in politics, are opposed to Mr. Douglas—and as we understand it, this article, which we subjoin, was written by a Republican who has become eminent in the service of his party. We mention this fact, as an explanation of any want of friendly favor that the reader may observe in the composition. It is an article designed for use in history, sketching the life of a statesman of positive views, by a partisan of an opposite school. As such we commend it to the candid opinion of the Illinois public.—*Chicago Times.*

DOUGLAS, STEPHEN ARNOLD, an American statesman, born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vt., April 23, 1813.—His father was a native of the State of New York, and a physician of considerable reputation. He died suddenly of apoplexy, when his son, Stephen Arnold, was but little more than two months old. The widow, with her infant, and a daughter only 18 months older, retired to a farm which she had inherited conjointly with an unmarried brother. At the age of 15 her son, who had received a good common school education, desired to prepare for college; but his family proving unable to bear the requisite expense, he left the farm, determined to earn his own living, and engaged himself as an apprentice to the trade of cabinet making, at which he worked a year and a half, partly at Middlebury and partly at Brandon, when his health became so impaired by the severity of labor that he abandoned the occupation altogether. He has often since said that the happiest days of his life were passed in the workshop. He now entered the academy at Brandon as a student, and remained there a year. His mother about this time was married to Mr. Granger, of Ontario, N. Y., to whose son her daughter had been previously married. Young Douglas removed with his mother to Canandaigua, and entered as a student the academy of that place, in which he continued till 1833. He studied law in the office of the Messrs. Hubbell, at the same time he pursued his academical course, having finally adopted that as his profession. In the spring of 1833 he went to the West in search of an eligible place in which to establish himself as a lawyer.

At Cleveland he was detained the whole summer by severe illness, after his recovery from which he went to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and Jacksonville, Ill. At Jacksonville he found his funds reduced to 37½ cents, and accordingly walked to Winchester, a little town 16 miles distant, where he hoped to get employment as a school teacher. He found there a large crowd assembled to attend the auction sale of the stock of a deceased trader. The auctioneer was without a clerk to keep the account of the sale, and he perceiving that Mr. Douglas, who stood among the spectators, looked like a man who could write and keep accounts, requested him to serve in that capacity. Mr. Douglas consented, and acted as clerk during the three days of the sale, receiving for his services, $6. With this capital at hand he promptly opened a school, and obtained 40 pupils, whom he taught for three months at $3 a quarter, devoting his evenings to the study of some law books, which he had borrowed in Jacksonville, and on Saturday afternoons practising before the justice of the peace of that town. In March, 1834, he opened an office and began practising in the higher courts, for which, after examination, he had obtained license from the judges of the Supreme court. He was remarkably successful at the bar, as may be inferred from the fact that within a year from his admission, while not yet 22 years of age, he was elected, by the legislature, attorney general of the State. This office he resigned, in Dec. 1835, in consequence of having been elected to the legislature by the Democrats of Morgan county. He took his seat in the house of representatives, the youngest member of that body.

In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren register of the land office at Springfield, Ill., a post which he resigned in 1839. In Nov. 1837, Mr. Douglas received the Democratic nomination for Congress, although he was under 25 years of age and consequently ineligible. He however attained the requisite age before the day of election, which was the first Monday in August, 1838. His congressional district was then the most populous one in the United States, and the canvass was conducted with extraordinary zeal and energy. Upward of 36,000 votes were cast, and the Whig candidate was declared to be elected by a majority of 5 only. A number of ballots sufficient to have changed the result were rejected by the canvassers because the name of Mr. Douglas was incorrectly spelled. After this defeat, which under the circumstances was claimed by his friends as a victory, Mr. Douglas devoted himself exclusively to his profession until 1840, when he entered into the famous presidential campaign of that year, with so much ardor that he traversed the State in all directions for seven months, and addressed more than 200 political gatherings. To his exertions were ascribed the adherence of Illinois at that election, to the Democratic party. In Dec. 1840, Mr. Douglas was appointed Secretary of State of Illinois. In Feb. 1841, he was elected by the legislature a judge of the Supreme Court, which office he resigned in 1843 to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress, which was urged upon him against his own wishes, on the ground that he was the only Democrat who could be elected. After a spirited canvass Mr. Douglas was chosen by upward of 400 majority. He was re-elected in 1844 by a majority of 1,900, and again in 1846, by nearly 3,000 majority. He did not, however, take his seat under the last election, having in the meantime been chosen to the Senate of the United States for six years from March 4th, 1847.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Douglas was prominent among those who, in the Oregon controversy with Great Britain, maintained that our title to the whole of Oregon, up to latitude 54 deg. 40 min. was "clear and unquestionable." He declared that "he never would, now or hereafter, yield up one inch of Oregon, either to Great Britain or any other government." He advocated the policy of giving notice to terminate the joint occupation; of establishing a territorial government over Oregon, protected by a sufficient military force; and of putting the country at once into a state of preparation, so that, if war should result from an assertion of our just rights we might drive "Great Britain and the last vestige of royal authority from North America, and make the United States an ocean bound republic." He denied the right of the federal government to prosecute a system of internal improvements in the States, though he maintained the constitutionality and expediency of improving rivers, harbors, and navigable waters, and advocated a scheme of tonnage duties for that purpose to be levied and expended by the local authorities.—He was mainly instrumental in securing the passage of the law extending the maritime and admiralty jurisdiction of the federal courts over the great chain of northern lakes, having reported the bill as a member of the judiciary committee, and put it upon its passage. As a member of the House of Representatives, he was one of the earliest advocates of the annexation of Texas, and after the treaty for that object had failed in the Senate, he was one of those who introduced propositions, in the form of joint resolutions, as a substitute for the treaty. As chairman of the committee on territories, in 1846, he reported the joint resolutions declaring Texas to be one of the United States of America, and he vigorously sustained the administration of President Polk in the measures which it adopted for the prosecution of the war with Mexico, which was the ultimate consequence of that act. As chairman of the territorial committee, first in the House of Representatives and afterwards in the Senate, he reported and successfully carried through the bills to organize the territories of Minnesota, Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Kansas, and Nebraska, and also the bills for the admission into the Union of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, and Oregon. So far as the question of slavery was involved in the organization of territories and the admission of new States, he early took the position that Congress should not interfere on the one side or the other, but that the people of each Territory and State should be allowed to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves. In accordance with this principle he opposed the "Wilmot Proviso" when first passed in the House of Representatives in 1847, as an amendment to the bill appropriating $3,000,000 to enable President Polk to make a treaty of peace with Mexico, and afterward in the Senate when offered as an amendment to the bill for the organization of the territory of Oregon. In August, 1847, however, he offered as an amendment to the Oregon bill, extending the Missouri Compromise line indefinitely westward to the Pacific ocean, in the same sense and with the same understanding with which it was originally adopted in 1820, and extended through Texas in 1845, prohibiting slavery in all the territory north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min., and by implication recognizing its existence south of that line. This amendment was adopted in the Senate by a decided majority, receiving the support of every Southern Senator, but was defeated in the House of Representatives by nearly a sectional vote.

The refusal of the Senate to adopt the policy of congressional prohibition of slavery in all the territories, and the rejection in the House of Representatives of the proposition to extend the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific ocean, gave rise to the sectional agitation of 1849–50, which was temporarily quieted by the legislation known as the Compromise measures of 1850. Mr. Douglas supported these measures with zeal and vigor; and on his return to his home at Chicago, finding them assailed with great violence, he defended the whole series in a speech to the people (Oct. 24, 1850) which is regarded by his friends as one of the ablest he has ever made. In this speech he defined the principles on which the compromise acts of 1850 were founded, and upon which he subsequently defended the Kansas-Nebraska bill in these words:—"These measures are predicated on the great fundamental principle that every people ought to possess the right of framing and regulating their own internal concerns and domestic institutions in their own way.——These things are all confided by the constitution to each State to decide for itself and I know of no reason why the same principle should not be extended to the territories." Mr. Douglas was an unsuccessful candidate before the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, in 1852, for the nomination for the Presidency. On the 30th ballot he received 92 votes, the highest number given to any candidate for that ballot, out of a total of 288 votes. At the congressional session of 1853–4, he reported from the committee on territories the celebrated bill to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, which effectually revolutionized political parties in the United States, and formed the issues upon which the Democratic and Republican parties became arrayed against each other. The passage of this bill caused great excitement in the free States of the Union, and Mr. Douglas as its author was widely and vehemently denounced, and in many places was hanged and burned in effigy. The whole controversy turned on the provision repealing the Missouri compromise, which Mr. Douglas maintained to be inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and territories. After repealing the Missouri restriction, the bill declared it to be the "true intent and meaning of the act not to legislate slavery into any State or territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." Whatever diversity of opinion may exist in regard to the correctness of this principle and the propriety of its application to the territories, it must be admitted that Mr. Douglas has proved faithful to it under all circumstances, and defended it whenever assailed or violated. In 1856 Mr. Douglas was again a candidate for the Presidential nomination before the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati. The highest vote he received was on the 16th ballot, which stood for Mr. Buchanan 168, for Mr. Douglas 121, for Mr. Cass 6. In the Congressional session of 1857–8, he denounced and opposed with energy and ability the Lecompton constitution, upon the distinct ground that it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and did not embody their will.

Before the adjournment of that session of Congress he returned home to vindicate his action before the people of Illinois, in one of the most exciting and well contested political canvasses ever known in the United States. He had to encounter the determined hostility of the federal administration and all its patronage, and the powerful opposition of the Republican party. But he succeeded in carrying the election of a sufficient number of State senators and representatives to secure his return to the United States Senate for six years from March 4, 1859, by fifty-four votes for him, to forty six for Abraham Lincoln, his able and distinguished opponent. During the whole of that contest he maintained and defended the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, in the same sense in which he had previously proclaimed it in Congress. Subsequently, in a debate in the Senate (Feb. 23, 1859,) he avowed and defended the same doctrine when assailed by several of the Democratic party.

Mr. Douglas has been remarkably successful in promoting the local interests of his own State during his congressional career. To him, more than to any other individual, is Illinois indebted for the magnificent grant of lands which secured the construction of the Illinois Central railroad, and contributed so much to restore the credit and develop the resources of the State. He has always been a warm supporter and advocate of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, having been a member of the various committees of Congress on that subject, and being the author of several bills reported by those committees.

Mr. Douglas' views in regard to our foreign relations have seldom been in accordance with the policy of the administration. He opposed the treaty with England limiting the Oregon territory to the 49th parallel, contending that England had no right on that coast, and that the United States should never recognize the claim. He opposed the treaty of peace with Mexico on the ground that the boundaries were unnatural and inconvenient, and that the provisions in regard to the Indians could never be executed. The United States have since paid Mexico $10,000,000 to change the boundaries and relinquish the stipulations in regard to the Indians. He opposed the ratification of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, and endeavored to procure its rejection, upon the ground, among other things, that it pledged the faith of the United States in all time to come never to annex, colonize, or exercise dominion over any portion of Central America. He declared that he did not desire to annex that country at that time, but maintained that the isthmus routes must be kept open as highways to the American possessions on the Pacific, that the time would come when the United States would be compelled to occupy Central America, and that he would never pledge the faith of the republic not to do in the future in respect to this continent what its interest and safety might require. He also declared himself in favor of the acquisition of Cuba whenever the island can be obtained consistently with the laws of nations and the honor of the United States. Mr. Douglas was married April 3, 1847, to Miss Martha D. Martin, daughter of Col. Robert D. Martin, of Rockingham county, N. C., by whom he had three children, two of whom are living. She died Jan. 19, 1853.—He was again married, Nov. 20, 1856, to Miss Adele Cutts, daughter of James Madison Cutts of Washington, D. C.

Thomas Corwin.

It is predicted by the New Orleans *Delta* that the Speaker of the next House of Representatives will be either Thomas Corwin or Emerson Etheridge.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The *Delta* says of Mr. Corwin:

It may be that each of the coalitionists may try to cheat the other by proposing Tom Corwin for the Speakership. It would be difficult to say which would be the greater loss by such a selection—for Corwin is really and truly of neither party. He has been struggling for years past to define his position—in American phrase to "locate himself;" but, though one of the clearest and most gifted character [illegible] and natural orators in the Union, and withal a good-hearted man, he has not yet succeeded in enlightening a single person as to his true attitude toward existing parties. One day he is a Black-Republican, or rather a full-blooded Abolitionist, on the same platform, hand in glove with the man he more thoroughly hates than any in the world—Salmon P. Chase, the next, he is addressing Sam's boys over the glories of Fillmore's administration and convulsing immense audiences with uncontrollable laughter, by his humorous pictures of the Abolitionists, setting themselves up against the authority of the United States, and overturning the old gentlemanly Whig party. The next day he is defending, as a volunteer and unpaid counsel, some slave-stealer, and shedding tears over the wrongs and outrages of the Southern tyrants.

The truth is, Tom is the peculiar institution of Ohio. Everybody turns out to see and hear him, but nobody follows him, or attaches the least weight to his opinions or his political pledges. He is the greatest living dramatist—a natural improvisator—who can speak on any subject, or on any side, with equal humor, pathos and eloquence. The most striking illustration of his versatility was afforded during the last Presidential campaign, when the whole country turned out to hear him, about two weeks before the election, make a most eloquent and effective speech in favor of Fillmore, and a bitter and vigorous denunciation of the candidate, whose claims rested upon his catching a butterfly on the top of the Alleghanies, and satisfying his hunger upon mule steaks with grasshopper sauce.

In a week afterward, in the city of Cincinnati, he followed Governor Chase, at a Black-Republican meeting, in an able appeal to the people to vote for John C. Fremont.

Such is Tom Corwin. His election to the Speakership would, in our view, be a great loss to the people. It would deprive them of the best entertainment in the dramatic line—of the richest specimens of witty, racy oratory—that were ever offered to a humor-loving people.

SUICIDES IN NEW YORK CITY.—The *Post* published about a month ago a list of twenty-six suicides which had been committed in the city within the preceding two weeks. On Friday morning, it published another list for the month of August, containing twenty-seven instances in which life had been actually taken, and twenty attempts which had proved unsuccessful. Domestic trouble was the cause in the majority of the cases; straitened circumstances, and disappointments in business in others. Fortunately, none of these wretched victims were persons of so much note, or afflicted themselves with such pain, as to induce any people to follow their example [illegible]

[illegible] —The New York *City* has now in process of construction, at a cost of forty thousand dollars, a press that possesses this advantage—namely, it will feed itself and print both sides of the paper at the same time, and with the same rapidity that [illegible] mammoth Hoe presses now in use by the *Times*, *Herald* and *Tribune*.

LARGE PREMIUMS.—The mammoth Fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association at St. Louis commences on the 26th day of the present month, [September]. Amongst the premiums offered are those of $1,000 each, as follows: For best thorough-bred herd of any [illegible] for best roadster stallion, $1,000; for best thorough-bred stallion of any age, $1,000.

☞ The [illegible] asserts positively that cargoes of African negroes are "constantly landed in the United States, and publishes a copy of an agreement entered into between a Rhode Island captain, one Miller F. Wickham, commanding brig *Favorite*, and a firm on the African coast, for the delivery of eighty "fat and merchantable negroes." The [illegible] adds, that this cargo has been safely landed on the Southern coast, and the negroes found a ready market.

There is a caricature privately circulating in Paris representing the Emperor Napoleon putting a cat, a dog, a monkey, a parrot, a weasel, and a serpent, all into one bag. The Emperor Francis Joseph looks on in some surprise, and inquires: "What are you at, there?" "An Italian Confederation," replies Napoleon, "and you will be so good as to put one of your arms into it." "Very willingly," replies the Austrian, [illegible] with his 500,000 claws.

A CHALLENGE.—We are authorized by Jacob Shaeffer, of [illegible] township, to announce that he will run his three year old mule up the Turnpike, [illegible] against any three year old now owned in the State, mares not [illegible] to rule, mile heats, for from $200 to $500, [illegible] to come off this fall over the [illegible] Course, [illegible], Ohio. Match to be made three weeks before the race.—[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1859.

Democratic Primary Election.

On Saturday afternoon and evening the Democracy of this county held their primary election. For some of the offices there were outside candidates, but the lines were pretty distinctly drawn between the "Minnon clique" and "Anti-Minnon clique," and the voting principally confined to those who represented the two wings.

The emissaries of the "clique" were unusually active, and swarmed, not only in the wards, but in several of the townships. In the first and fifth wards, the Post-Office was well represented, a deputy, the Son-in-law of the P. M., operating in the former, aided by deputies from the *Statesman*, and the latter literally alive with new-fledged politicians, who had received their "free principles" from Tom Minnon. Washington township was put under contribution by Albert Thurman, a Post-Office clerk, and Sam Davis, deputy Sheriff, who were despatched there for the purpose of moulding the political sentiment of that township. Weeks ago we were told that a number of young Republicans of that township intended to join the Democrats, with the view of nominating unpopular candidates, in the hope of defeating them at the general election. This probably was the case; and Thurman and Davis could have no difficulty in securing such assistance.

The main attention of the "clique" was turned to some of the townships, and the sole disclosure exactly where they operated. They did not scruple to misrepresent the prospects of the candidates in the city, and give assurances that their friends would sweep the city as by a hurricane. The honest farmers, unused to deceit and treachery, fell into the snare. They could not suspect the monstrous falsehoods fabricated for the occasion, and were deceived. They were the unintentional abettors of fraud, and were made the instruments of defeating candidates who received the support of the city. By this time they will have discovered the deceit practiced upon them and should not forget the deceivers.

From the time of his appointment as Commissioner, to fill a brief vacancy, the *Statesman* waged a relentless war upon Mr. Sparrow. It assailed his report on the defalcation in the Treasury, made two years ago, and set it up as the cause of Democratic disaster and defeat, charging it as furnishing Gov. Chase with the elements, or basis rather, of his successful canvass. It called the appointment unfortunate, and not fit to be made. It thought "our Democratic county officials" (John Phillips, auditor,) were asleep, or had stultified themselves in making such an appointment. O. P. Hines, a popular and respectable citizen of ample means, was brought out to beat Phillips, and every engine of Post-Office and *Statesman* set at work to defeat both Phillips and Sparrow.—But the people have said No!

What will the *Statesman* do? The people have endorsed both Phillips and Sparrow. Will the *Statesman* respond affirmatively to their endorsement? We shall see. It is a matter of no moment to us, what course the *Statesman* may now pursue, whether it will continue its malicious revilings of two excellent gentlemen, of unblemished reputation, and "[illegible]," or curl its tail between its legs and sneak off like any other whipt dog. The rebuke is signal, and would have been overwhelming, had it not been for the free use of money, and the most unscrupulous fabrications and unblushing effrontery.

The contest between the candidates for Clerk of Common Pleas was animated and severe. Mr. Smith, a courteous and amiable gentleman, was already in the office, to which he had been appointed in compliance with the arrangement of Tom Miller. He was respected by his acquaintances, but this is not a disposition to beget sympathetic warmth; and his connection with Minnon, although he received the benefit of its active service, damaged him materially in the estimation of many who really liked him. On the contrary, Mr. Martin has been a citizen here for forty years—has been an old-line Democrat—has toiled hard for the party, and has a positive individuality which, while it makes some enemies, is always sure to rivet strong friendships. He was undisguised in his support of Phillips, and consequently had the hostility of the Minnonites. He, too, is courteous to all, although ready to deal severe blows with an adversary. He had nothing to back him but his own energy and his integrity to his party, to which he has been a hard worker, but he mixed well with the people and his success was not unexpected, although it must be confessed [illegible].

In the formation of the ticket there was a very evident trick or device to defeat Martin. Now. It was so divided that two candidates were set apart for the long term, and three for the vacancy. In this way some of the tickets were headed, while others contained all the names but one, as should have been done in every instance, taking the highest on the list for the long, and the next two for the short term. The trick did not succeed.

For Representative, Mr. Reed was elected by a large majority, and a contest between Judge Rankin and Mr. Cowgram was very close—the townships in which Millerism prevailed, being without exception for the latter, who at the time of writing this, is supposed to have succeeded by a small majority. The objections, however, to him are of considerable standing, and when it was first suggested that he had been nominated, the hostile feeling manifested itself in undisguised expressions; and it was asked what confidence could be reposed in a man who denied over his own signature that he had been a K. N. when he had been in full fellowship with the organization and had participated in its proceedings? These were suggested other objections, besides his being a Miller candidate, and the affairs and interests of the county were not considered in safe hands if confided to him.

The defeat of J. R. Rankin has caused no little dissatisfaction among those citizens who sustained him, especially among the German population. His uprightness and integrity, his long and devoted services to the Democratic party, his peculiar fitness for the office entitled him to the regard of his fellow citizens; without the necessity of pursuing an active canvass in which his competitor engaged, aided and backed by Millerism, although it is averred that [illegible].

There has been some talk of an independent ticket. That there will be we are not prepared to say. The "Minnon clique" and its policy and mode of operation are despised, and the disaffection to any one suspected of a partnership in the concern is deep-seated.

The Board of Canvassers, consisting of a Judge of election from each ward and township, met to-day, and appointed a committee to select a County Central Committee, and adjourned until this afternoon. The votes of the several wards and townships were all in, but incomplete at the time of this writing. Should they be received in time, we shall give them, reserving further comment for to-morrow. We need only say that in this family contest of the Democracy the Post-Office and *Statesman* "clique" met with a disastrous defeat and that their prestige is gone.

Another Trot Between Flora Temple and Princess.—A trot between Flora Temple and Princess, mile heats, for $1,000, came off at Portland, Me., on Thursday. Flora won in three straight heats. Time—2:23, 2:25½, 2:29.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

—Brown and Price, merchants of Urbana, have made an assignment.

—The Democrats of Monroe county have nominated Dr. James M. Stout for re-election to the House in the next State Legislature.

—David Cowden has been nominated by the Democrats of Guernsey and Monroe counties for the State Senate.

—A son of Mr. Rodgeoutch, of Lancaster, aged 10 years, was accidentally shot dead while hunting in the woods near that place on Monday.

—The first rail in the Cincinnati Street Railroad was laid on Friday. To the *Penny Press* was awarded the honor of driving the first two spikes.

—Colonel Samuel F. Kerr has been nominated by the Republicans of Fayette County for Representative.

—A deficiency has recently been discovered in the Treasurer's Office of Fayette County. What the deficit is, is not yet known. An Investigating Committee will report in a few days.

—The Republicans of the Richland and Ashland Senatorial District met at Ashland yesterday, and nominated Dr. Samuel Glass for the Senate. As the Democrats are running two candidates for that office, his election is probable.

—The Republicans of the Senatorial district, composed of Scioto, Adams, Jackson and Pike counties, in Convention at Portsmouth on Thursday, nominated G. A. Waller on the first ballot.

—The Quarterly Meeting of the Fire Lands Historical Society will be held at Sandusky on the 9th inst. It is expected that Gov. Chase and Hon. John Sherman will be present and deliver addresses.

—The Clermont *Sun* of the 1st inst. notices the death of Charles Temple, of that county, whose team ran off with him, dragging him by the foot which was caught in some chains attached to the wagon, and killing him.

—Marysville, Union county, was the scene of another incendiary fire last week. On Thursday morning, the Millway store, occupied by Mrs. Armstrong, was consumed with its contents. The stock was insured for $300 and the building, a frame, belonging to Mrs. Pickels for $150. Wm. Eaton, who was a sufferer in a former conflagration, lost a lot of tin and brass ware valued at $300, which was stored on the premises.

—A destructive fire occurred at Wellsville, Columbiana Co., on Saturday morning last, occasioned by some scoundrel firing the barn of John M. Jenkins, the keeper of the principal Hotel in that place. Besides the destruction of the barn, Mr. Jenkins lost two horses, two fine hogs, about two hundred and fifty bushels of oats, seventy-five dozen sheaf oats, hay, lumber and other property, amounting, probably, to $1,500.

Ms. J. T. Prosser, Smith and Rogers, and Mr. Nicholson owning property adjoining, lost to the extent of $330. There was no insurance.

The Approach of Death.—The article on Death, in the New Cyclopedia, has the following:

As life approaches extinction, insensibility supervenes—a numbness and disposition to repose, which does not admit to the idea of suffering.—Even in those cases where the activity of the mind remains to the last, and where nervous sensibility would seem to continue, it is surprising how often there has been observed a happy state of feeling on the approach of death. "If I had strength enough to hold a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die," were the last words of the celebrated William Hunter, during his last moments. Montaigne, in one of his essays, describes an accident which left him so senseless that he was taken up for dead. On being restored, however, he says: "Methought my life only hung upon my lips; and I shut my eyes to help to thrust it out, and took a pleasure in languishing and letting myself go."

A writer in the London *Quarterly Review* records that a gentleman who had been rescued from drowning declared that he had not experienced the slightest feeling of suffocation. The stream was transparent, the day brilliant, and as he stood upright he could see the sun shining through the water, with a dreamy consciousness that his eyes were about to be closed on it forever. Yet he neither feared his fate nor wished to avert it. A sleepy sensation which soothed and gratified him made a luxurious bed of a watery grave.

Beautiful was the reply of a venerable man to the question whether he was yet in the land of the living. "No, but I am almost there."

Sad Occurrence—Three Persons Drowned near Wellsburg.—Yesterday, two young ladies, Miss Worthington and Miss Bell, started from the Ohio side of the river to attend a Camp meeting at Gentleman's Run; when near Wellsburg they hailed a man to take them across the river to the Virginia side. Mr. Chamberlain, the gentleman whom they requested to take them over, started with a skiff. The young ladies stepped in, and when near the center of the river the skiff, being a worn out affair, filled with water and sunk, consigning the three to a watery grave. This melancholy occurrence has cast an universal gloom over the neighborhood where they resided. The bodies were recovered about four hours after the occurrence.—*Wheeling Times*, Sept. 5.

Editorial Life.—But few realize every thing of the labor and care devolving upon an editor—one who vastly feels his responsibility. Captain Marryatt says: "I know how a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself it appear nothing, the labor is not manifest nor is it in the labor. It is the continual attention it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One day's paper is no sooner corrected and printed than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, and endless repetition of toil and constant weight upon the intellect and spirits, and demanding all the exertions of your faculties, at the same time you are compelled to the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.

The Oldest Church in America.—It was built in 1681, in the town of Bingham, Mass., and is still occupied as a place of worship. The bell-rope hangs down in the middle of the aisle, where it was placed in order that the bell might be rung instantly to give alarm of any sudden Indian incursion. There are many of the old-fashioned square pews in the house, enclosed by what resembles more a high and substantial unpainted fence than anything to be seen in a modern church. The frame is of oak, and the beams are huge and numerous. The old house is good for two hundred years more. The old church has an old pastor, the Rev. Joseph Richardson, having preached in it for fifty-three years.—*Exchange paper*.

Mortality in New York City.—At a meeting of the New York Sanitary Association, on Thursday evening, Dr. Bowman stated that he had in preparation a table of mortality extending over fifty-two years, from the year 1804, showing 416,000 deaths in fifty-two years, 150,000 of which were children under two, and over 100,000 children under or at one year of age.

The Chairman also made some remarks, in the course of which he stated that the proportion of deaths in New York was four times more than Providence, three and a half times more than Philadelphia, and three times more than Boston. In Providence, as in London, it was one in fifty; in New York, it was one in twenty-seven.

Horace Greeley's Baggage.—A San Francisco paper, in noticing the arrival in that city of Horace Greeley, says:

Mr. Greeley's baggage was taken in charge by the committee and hung upon a hook. It consisted of a leather carpet sack, containing his clothing; that world-wide "old white coat" which, he says, he has had for thirty years—carried with him through Europe, worn while a member of Congress, and has been brought with him to California; a cotton umbrella, considerably worn, and a pair of blankets done up in an oil-cloth cover.

One of Sixteen.—The latest and best, some on the extract in question, we find in the Cleveland *Herald*:

[illegible]

A polite young lady recently asserted that she had lived near a barnyard, and that it was impossible for her to sleep in the morning, on account of the noise made by a "gentleman hen."

—Mr. Thomas Casey, a stone-cutter, was run over and killed while crossing the track of the S. M. & P. Railroad at Springfield, on Friday. The deceased, who was an industrious, respectable man, leaves a wife and two children.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The widow of the late Gen. Quitman died on the evening of the 23d of August.

Porter's *Spirit of the Times* says that the purses put up in the trots between Flora Temple and Princess are all a sham.

The report from Philadelphia that the United States frigate Congress had been lost, with all on board, turns out to be a canard.

They say that Stevenson, the celebrated English engineer, received $325,000 for the plan of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal.

The several churches of New York City which were closed during the summer season were re-opened yesterday.

The London *Field* says it is calculated that Mr. Ten Broeck is a richer man by $40,000 than he was when he landed on these shores in 1857.

The appeal granted in the case of Mary Hartung, the beautiful German murderess, will be argued to-day (Monday) at Albany, N. Y.

The tobacco in Connecticut is now lying out for drying. This year's crop is estimated at $1,000,000. Last year the crop was 10,000 cases, and prices averaged about 11c per pound.

Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, has extended invitations to the Executives of the various States to be present at the muster and review of the entire active military force of the State, which assembles at Concord on the 7th.

A new "Old Folks" concert company has been organized in Boston, with a view of proceeding to England at an early day.

Hon. Robert Dale Owen has arrived at his old home in Posey County, Indiana, after an absence of six years.

There are fourteen revolutionary soldiers now living in Massachusetts, whose united ages amount to thirteen hundred and forty nine years.

The Spanish titled aristocracy, according to one of the journals, consists of two princes, 82 dukes, 680 marquises, 526 counts, 74 viscounts, and 68 barons.

The price of coal in Boston is $5 a ton. The present comparatively low price is owing to the active competition among the different coal mining companies.

The citizens of Concord, N. H., have tendered a public reception to Ex-President Pierce, which it was expected would take place yesterday.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, the cordage manufactory of Lawrence, Waterbury & Co., was destroyed by fire. Loss about $90,000.

It is said that 22 bbls of cornmeal cooked will make as much pork as fifty pounds raw.

Donetti has engaged his troupe of performing monkey, dogs and goats to Mr. McVicker, of one of the Chicago theaters. They will appear next week.

The two sons of Robert Burns, the Scottish poet, are at present in Ireland, where they have been welcomed with demonstrations of respect.

It is estimated that there are on all the railways in the United States 6,890 locomotives, 5,910 passenger cars, and 114,330 freight and other cars.

The movement of wheat into Chicago is on a large scale. The Illinois Central brought in one day sixty car loads—about 25,000 bushels.

One Sweet, who styles himself a "Professor," is about to compete with Blondin and De Lave for the popular applause, by crossing the Pawtucket River in Rhode Island "on a wire so small as to be scarcely perceptible."

The employees of the Michigan Southern Railroad struck yesterday, in consequence of the non-payment of wages for four months. The running arrangements of the road were consequently interrupted.

Patrick Mulholland, a suspicious character, has been arrested in New York for the murder of Hon. Mike Walsh, who, it will be remembered, was found dead in that city some months since.

The Hon. Amos Kendall, of Washington, reached his seventieth year on Tuesday last, on which occasion he was visited and congratulated by a number of friends in that city.

The Detroit *Tribune* says there was a slight touch of frost throughout that State on Sunday night last. In some places the corn is advanced beyond its reach, in others it will require two weeks of warm weather yet.

The wife of a laboring man, in Newark N. J., was delivered on Wednesday night of three sons at one birth, averaging in weight more than five pounds each. All alive and "doing well."

The club-house property, on Seventeenth street, Washington city, so infamously associated with the tragedy to which Phillip Barton Key fell a victim, has been sold. A. B. Stoughton, Esq., became the purchaser at $20,000.

The Republicans of San Francisco, Cal., have nominated H. L. Dodge and James M. Taylor for Senators to the State Assembly. Taylor was a member of the last Legislature. Dodge is a merchant of San Francisco city, and formerly from Burlington, Vt.

The New Orleans *Delta* says, that Bob Harlan, the colored man who accompanied Mr. Ten Broeck to England, and is one of the best race managers in the United States, won $80,000 on the recent successes of the American horses.

The vote of Texas, at the election for Governor, was about sixty-three thousand. In 1850, when Texas came into the Union, she only polled about eight thousand. This shows an astounding increase in the population of the State.

There was a boiler explosion at Roach's shutter factory in New York City, yesterday, in which one man was killed, and five seriously wounded and burned. The engineer, a boy 17 years old, escaped with a slight scratch on the face.

A man named Downs, at Nashville, Tenn., was run over by a fire engine while on the way to a fire, and considerably injured. He received $1,000 damages against the company, and the amount not having been paid, the engine and apparatus have been levied on.

Timothy Regan, a brakesman on the Galena Railroad, in attempting to rescue at Chicago, on Wednesday, two children who had crept under a train from instant death, effected his purpose, but in so doing, had his left hand crushed to atoms.

Among the recent money grants voted to the British government by the House of Commons, is the sum of $50,000 for alterations in the copper coinage of England. It is intended, as we have done in this country, to reduce the size of the inferior coin.

A great discussion commenced at Quincy, Illinois, yesterday, between Rev. Dr. Warren and Mr. Joseph Barker, upon the question "Has the Bible exerted a beneficial influence on the world?" Dr. Warren takes the affirmative, Barker the negative. The debate is to continue four evenings.

As an illustration of the very extraordinary increase of novels in the last forty years, it may be stated that in 1820 there were only twenty-six volumes of novels on the shelves of the British Museum, while at present there are about seven thousand, all of which have been written since "Waverly" was begun.

A Kansas correspondent states that one of the kidnappers concerned in the abduction of Dr. Doy has made full confession. It appears that a man named J. J. Busey, a New Hampshire man, and the party who betrayed Doy and his friends into the hands of the Missourians. One of the accomplices, named Whitley, was induced to turn informer.

Georgia is remarkable for the cheapness of her railroads and State government. Her railroads were built very economically, and yet substantially. Her annual expenditures for the support of the State government impose a tax of only seventy-seven cents on the thousand dollars. This, we presume, is the lowest State tax paid in any State of the Union.

The New York *Express* translates from a Cuban circular an account of "the gallantries of General Concha, Captain-General of Cuba." It pretends that he was discovered in *flagrante delicto*; that he was pursued through the streets by an injured husband, that upon arriving at his house, Madame Concha bitterly upbraided him, and that he has ordered the police to fine everybody who shall mention the scandal $100. The lady was Senora Seraphina Jorrin.

At the book trade sale in New York on Friday, the invoices of G. P. Putnam, of New York, and Carey & McMillan and Harper Hardtng, of Philadelphia, were offered. The bidding was very spirited, and large sales were made of Harding's Imperial Bibles; 12,000 to 15,000 sold. Mason's Musical publications, 26,000. Webster's Quarto Dictionary, 11,000.

Colonel John Robinson, of Madison county, Miss., has had manufactured a silver cup, saucer and spoon, lined with gold, and worth nearly fifty dollars, which he offers as a premium to the young lady, a native of Mississippi, who will make, with her own hands, the best shirt—the shirts to be on exhibition at the State Fair in November next, and to be decided by the committee on needle-work.

A Reporter's Joke.

Morgan O'Sullivan, an Irishman, and a celebrated Parliamentary reporter, attached to the London *Morning Chronicle*, some fifty years ago, was as remarkable for his humor as his professional ability. Whenever any one offended Morgan, or got out of favor with him, he invariably retaliated in the way of some practical joke, that generally placed his antagonist in a very ridiculous position, and afforded the humorist satisfaction. In this way he once "got even" with two individuals at the same time, who had excited his ire—namely, the celebrated Wilberforce, then a leading member of the opposition in Parliament, and one Jack Finnerty, a Parliamentary reporter of the *Morning Herald*. Finnerty was fresh from Tipperary, and quite unacquainted with the characteristics of the different members of Parliament, but he received a good deal of generous professional assistance at the outset of his career from Morgan O'Sullivan. On the occasion now referred to, Finnerty came into the reporters' gallery at a period of the night when the debates seemed to have slackened; he concluded to take a doze on one of the benches, and requested his friend to wake him up if anything lively came before the House, and thereupon went off to sleep. Presently Mr. Wilberforce got upon his legs and addressed a very thrilling speech before the House. As he progressed a mischievous idea seized Morgan O'Sullivan, which, as soon as Wilberforce sat down, he proceeded to put in practice thus:

Rousing Finnerty from his slumber on the benches, O'Sullivan exclaimed, "Jack Wilberforce has just made an extraordinary speech." "What about?" returned Finnerty, rubbing his eyes. "About the potato; the effect of it on national vivacity, the great virtues of it as an article of popular diet; proved that the finest kind of men were reared on it, far superior to the English." "Wilberforce said that, did he?" exclaimed Finnerty, "come, let me take his remarks in all from your notes." "With pleasure, my dear fellow," replied O'Sullivan, who commenced as if reading from a notebook, whilst Finnerty eagerly wrote after him, in the following vein: "Mr. Wilberforce then emphatically remarked that it always appeared to him beyond question that the great cause why the Irish laborers, as a body, were so much stronger and capable of enduring so much more fatigue than the English arose from the surpassing virtue of their potato." "That's what I call eloquence," interrupted Jack Finnerty. Morgan resumed: "And I have no doubt (continued Mr. Wilberforce) that had it been my lot to have been born and reared in Ireland, where my food would have principally consisted of that inestimable root, instead of being the poor, infirm, shriveled and stunted creature you, sir, and honorable gentlemen behold me, I would have been a stout, athletic, handsome man, able to carry an enormous weight." "Well done, Wilberforce," exclaimed Jack, in high glee; "go on, Morgan." O'Sullivan then proceeded in the same vein of pathos and absurdity, but adroitly keeping within the bounds that Finnerty's credulity would swallow, until he had placed a most whimsical speech in the mouth of the grave and earnest Wilberforce. Finnerty, with many expressions of thanks to his brother reporter, started for the *Herald* office. On his way, turning into a tavern close by the House of Commons, where a number of reporters of the different morning papers were regaling themselves, Jack furnished them all with copies of "Wilberforce's speech," and the boat found its way the next morning into every paper in London, with the exception of the *Morning Chronicle*, to which, as a matter of course, the correct report was furnished by O'Sullivan.

The public was astounded at the extraordinary speech, which, according to all the papers, Mr. Wilberforce had made, and the general [illegible] was that he was a candidate for [illegible]. On the following evening, on the Speaker taking the chair, Wilberforce rose and claimed the indulgence of the House. "Every honorable member," he observed, "has doubtless read the speech which I am represented as having made on the previous night. With the permission of the House, I will read it." (Here the honorable gentleman read the speech, amidst the most deafening roars of laughter.) "I can assure honorable members that no one could have read this speech with more surprise than I did myself this morning when I found the paper on the breakfast table. For myself, personally, I care but little about it, though [illegible] such unaccountable nonsense as is here put into my mouth. It is high time that instead of being a member of this House, I were an inmate of some lunatic asylum. It is for the dignity of this House that I feel concerned, for if the honorable members were capable of listening to such nonsense, supposing me capable of giving expression to it, it were much more appropriate to call this a theater for the performance of farces, than a place for the deliberations of the representatives of the people."

This was only one of the many instances in which Morgan O'Sullivan paid off, to his heart's content, members of Parliament and other persons who had, in some manner or other, provoked the waggish propensities of the incorrigible humorist.

Physical Benefit of the Sabbath.—The Sabbath is God's special present to the working man, and one of its chief objects is to prolong his life, and preserve efficient his working tone. In the vital system it acts like a compensation pond; it replenishes the spirits, the elasticity and vigor which the last six have drained away, and supplies the force which is to fill the six days succeeding; and in the economy of existence, it answers the same purpose as, in the economy of income, is answered by a savings' bank. The frugal man who puts away a pound to-day and another pound next month, and who, in a quiet way, is putting by his stated pound from time to time, when he grows old and frail, gets not only the same pound back again, but a good many pounds besides. And the conscientious man, who husbands one day of his existence every week—who, instead of allowing the Sabbath to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasures it devoutly up—the Lord of the Sabbath keeps it for him, and in length of days and a hale old age gives it back with usury. The savings' bank of human existence is the weekly Sabbath.—*North British Review*.

A Scotch Parson, in his prayer, said "Laird, bless the great council, the parliament, and grant they may all hang together."

A country fellow standing by, replied:

"Yes, with all my heart, and the sooner the better. I'm sure it is the prayer of all good people."

"But, friend," said the parson, "I don't mean as that fellow does, but pray they may all hang together in accord and concord."

"No matter what kind of cord," replied the other, "so 'tis a strong one!"

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Farther Point, Sept. 5.—The steamship North Briton has passed this point for Quebec, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday afternoon, the 24th ult.

Nothing of importance has transpired of the proceedings of the Conference in session at Zurich. The assemblies of Modena and Tuscany have adopted resolutions banishing the dynasties on the former Dukes and annexing the Dukedoms to Piedmont.

[illegible] and Hamburgh line, has been withdrawn for repairs.

The [illegible] the screw steamer Baltic, for Halifax, to sail on Sunday, the 27th ult., simultaneously with the Arabia, for Halifax and Boston.

It is believed that Mr. Lever's offer to charter the Great Eastern has been rejected.

The missing frigate Grand Admiral had arrived at Portsmouth.

Several members of the English Royal family are passengers on board the North Briton. Their visit to Canada is supposed to have reference to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to the British possessions.

The East Indian loan had all been awarded at a rate of above 97 per cent. The Russian loan has been a partial failure.

It is reported that the British government congratulated France on the recent political amnesty. The impression prevails that the recent appointment of Gen. McMahon to the command at Lille is in consequence of the projected fortifications at Antwerp.

Three per cent rentes closed on the Paris Bourse at 69f 70c.

The Paris flour market was heavy.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Market, Aug. 24.—Cotton dull. Rice firm. Carolina [illegible].

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—Breadstuffs very dull and sales unimportant. Provisions closed very dull, with no sales of importance.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—Consols closed at 95¼@95⅜.

London Market, Aug. 24.—Breadstuffs declining. Wheat dull and partially 1@2s lower. Coffee dull. Rye dull. Linseed oil 28s. Wool unchanged.

London Money Market.—Steady. American stocks dull.—Erie Railroad Securities have declined slightly.

Zurich, Aug. 19.—Yesterday a Conference took place between the Plenipotentiaries of France and Austria. A messenger of the French Cabinet has arrived here and departed again for Paris.

At the banquet given by Count Colloredo, M. Debus proposed the health of the Emperor of Austria, and Count Colloredo proposed as a toast—the permanence of friendship between Austria and Switzerland and the Government of Zurich. In the next sitting of the Conference it is supposed that the question of the boundary of Lombardy, and her participation in the Austrian debt, will be settled. To-day there was a Conference between M. Debourqueny and M. Desambrois, the French and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains a decree to the effect that foreign shares and securities may be negotiated at the bourse after two-fifths of their value have been paid up. Previously it was necessary that seven-tenths should be paid up. The *Moniteur* further announces that their Imperial Majesties arrived yesterday at Tarbes, and proceeded to the villa of M. Fould. They were received with great enthusiasm by the population.

The *Pays* says, Marshal Canrobert has left Vichy, where he will remain for some days, before resuming his duties as Commander of the corps d'armee, the head quarters of which are at Nancy.

The *Patrie* announces the departure of Marshal Niel for Toulouse, where he will preside at the sitting of the Council General of the Department.

Central Italy—Marseilles, August 20.—General Garibaldi arrived on the 16th inst. At Modena it is confirmed that he is charged with the command of the Tuscan army. The *fete* of Napoleon was celebrated at Florence by solemn mass at the Cathedral, at which the Ministers, the members of the National Assembly and the officers of the staff were present. Signor Sasazi has suspended the publication of the *Undiciani* at Genoa.

Austria—Vienna, Aug. 19.—Since the return of the Emperor to Vienna no council of the Ministers still in power has been held. The official *Wiener Zeitung* contains a list of numerous military promotions and distinctions made on account of the battle of Solferino. It is stated that the Minister of the Interior, Baron Bach, will be appointed ambassador at Rome.

Austria.—A letter from Verona says that some of the regiments of the army of Italy, which were to have returned, have received counter orders, and will remain in Venetia.—This has been construed by some as an intention on the part of Austria to make an armed intervention shortly on the Duchies, but information derived from a good source, refutes any such intention on the part of the Imperial Government. The Imperial family of Austria show the greatest sympathy for the deposed sovereigns, and is making every diplomatic exertion to procure their restoration. A second counsellor attached to foreign affairs has left for Zurich to stimulate the zeal of the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, and new dispatches have been forwarded to Count Colloredo on the subject of the measures to be adopted, for effecting as soon as possible the much dreaded restoration of the Arch Dukes.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

New York, Sept. 3.—A terrible catastrophe happened yesterday afternoon at No. 106 Goerick street at about four o'clock a steam boiler located on the premises alluded to, which were occupied by John Roach as an Iron Foundry, exploded, completely demolishing the building and burying all the hands employed in it some fourteen in number, in the ruins. By some fortunate circumstance, however, but one man named Shaw was killed, while five others were more or less injured. The names of the wounded men are, Edward Roach, Edward Petrie, Wm. Beamond, James Timms and John Stewart. The concussion caused by the explosion was felt for a considerable distance, and the people in the vicinity of the building were fearfully excited.

New York, Sept. 3.—The North Atlantic steamship Co. have issued their advertisement. The new Line to San Francisco via the Panama Railroad is established with the Collins steamers, Baltic, Adriatic and Atlantic, running to Aspinwall, and the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. from Panama. The first trip will be made by the Baltic, Capt. A. G. Gray, on the 5th of October, to be followed by the Atlantic on the 20th proximo.

Lexington, K. Y., Sept. 1.—Robert Wickliffe aged eighty-five, the wealthiest man in the State, and father-in-law of Preston, Minister to Spain, died this morning.

Boston, Sept. 1.—The National American State Committee have determined to call a State Convention for the nomination of independent candidates.

New York, Sept. 1.—Edward Bates was serenaded last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Hon. John M. Botts received a similar compliment at the Astor House, he also received a visit and complimentary address from the Whig General Committee, and made a speech in reply developing his plan for the organization of the Whig party.

The dead body of a negro has been found in the hold of the ship *Neptune's Bride*, from North Carolina, stowed away among the cargo. The deceased was doubtless a runaway.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—The machinists at Laporte and Adrian of the Michigan Southern Railroad struck yesterday and refuse to allow anything but the mail car and engine to run. Passengers which left this city yesterday morning returned last evening. Cause of the strike inability or refusal of the company to pay back wages. No trains left here since yesterday morning.

Washington, Sept. 1.—General Lane, in a private letter, says, in relation to the Presidency, that he is content to place himself in the hands of his friends, and will take no step to bring himself before the people as a candidate.

Judge Douglas intends leaving Washington on Monday next and proceeding via Pittsburg, to attend the U. S. Agricultural Fair at Chicago on the 13th inst. It is now probable that he will be able, while on his way, to comply with the request of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio, to canvass that State, as well as to deliver several speeches.

New York, Sept. 1.—During a squall last night the yacht Edda, owned by Mr. Roosevelt, was capsized in the sound and two young ladies—Miss Julia Waterbury, daughter of Lawrence Waterbury, Esq., of this city, and Miss Graves, of Norfolk were drowned.

New Orleans, Sept. 1.—The steamboat Messenger, from Memphis to New Orleans, took fire and was run ashore and scuttled, and sunk near Bayou Sara. The passengers and the cargo, consisting of cotton, were saved.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—The steamer York State, belonging to the Alton Packet Co., sunk at Madison, fourteen miles above here, this morning. The boat is a total loss.

Henderson, Ky., Sept. 1.—Lewis Leonard shot Wm. Elam, a wealthy farmer of this vicinity, through the breast, last evening. Leonard has been arrested. Elam was the Democratic candidate at the late election for the legislature. His situation is critical.

New Orleans, Sept. 1.—Five stores on Tchoupitoulas street were burned this afternoon. They were filled with whisky and produce. Loss $100,000.

Buffalo, Sept. 1.—It is rumored that a small boat containing two men and a woman went over the Horse Shoe Falls yesterday. The boat, which was named the Katy, has been picked up, but the names of its unfortunate occupants have not yet been ascertained. They are supposed to belong to Navy Island.

Baltimore, Sept. 1.—Philip Reed, Postmaster at Poolesville, Md., has been arrested by the U. S. Marshal on a charge of embezzling letters. He was examined before Commissioner Hanna and held to bail in $1,000.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 2.—The coal miners, numbering two hundred, turned out to-day on a strike, contending for payment of wages according to weight instead of measurement.

Louisville, Sept. 1.—A difficulty occurred at Hopkinsville, Ky., between W. W. Weston and Captain John Jackson, late candidate for Congress. The former was shot and instantly killed.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The scoundrel who recently brought from Philadelphia to New York three young ladies under the pretence of taking them south as school and music teachers, and then robbed them of their money and baggage, was arrested here to-night. He was recognized as Hiram P. Leslie, heretofore temporarily employed in the Patent Office. Some of our own citizens had been swindled by him. His valise contained a large number of letters from various parts of the country, the contents of one of which shows that he has traveled south, and was extensively engaged in dishonest schemes. He has a wife living in Washington. Two large traveling trunks claimed by him are at the Express office and are supposed to contain money and valuables belonging to his victims. He has been committed to await the requisition of the Governor of New York.

Boston, Sept. 2.—The auroral display of last night was so brilliant after midnight that ordinary print could be read by its lights. It considerably impeded the working of telegraph lines, and its effects were continued up to noon of to-day. The auroral current from east to west was so regular that the operators on the eastern lines could send messages to this city without the usual batteries being applied. The same extraordinary effect was apparent on the National Telegraph wires between Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

New York, Sept. 3.—Three colored lads, whose ages range from ten to thirteen years, are missing, under certain circumstances leading to the suspicion that they have been taken south to slavery.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Sept. 2.—Prof. La Mountain descended in his balloon, near Saxton river, at 8 o'clock this evening, having traveled a hundred miles in an hour and a half.

New York, Sept. 3.—The steamship Quaker City from Havana on 29th ult., arrived at this port at noon to-day. A royal decree imposing great restrictions on the commerce of the island gave much trouble to American shippers and captains. The weather was very hot, but the health of the city was good for the season.

The sugar market was flat but unchanged in price. Exchanges were declining; on London 12@13 per cent. premium.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The Southern mail furnishes New Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday. There was not a case of yellow fever in New Orleans during the past season.

Washington, Sep. 3.—The Department of State is officially informed of the ratification by Nicaragua of the Lamar Zeledon treaty after the omission of the obnoxious clause objected to by this Government.

Boston, Sept. 3.—An Englishman named Edward Humphrey, who it is alleged is a defaulter to the amount of £40,000, has been arrested here. Humphrey is the clergyman who eloped with another man's wife from England as already published. He is a brick.

New York, Sept. 3.—The *Herald* says among the arrivals at the Clarendon hotel in this city, we are pleased to record, that of the Hon. Grantley F. Berkley, the celebrated English sportsman, who is about to commence a hunting excursion through this country.

Baltimore, Sept. 4.—The law and order town meeting for to-morrow evening will be an immense affair, and the spirit already manifested has had the desired effect upon the rowdy gangs. A full independent ticket will be nominated.—Our city is certainly bad enough, but the sensation reporters have awfully exaggerated recent events. The late steamboat outrage is an instance of this spirit of exaggeration. At the investigation into the affair forty-two witnesses were examined, and yet not one either saw or heard of any violence to the females on board. The other parts of the story as originally published appear to have been equally magnified.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The government has been advised by General Harvey of his proceedings in taking possession of San Juan, and the steamer of to-morrow will convey to him a reply. From what has here transpired, it is reasonable to infer the position of the administration admits of no compromise, it being fully satisfied the island belongs to the United States.

Official notice is given, that in all cases in which pre-emption declaratory statements, founded on bona fide, actual settlement and cultivation made prior and up to date, are filed by the settlers before the 5th of October, the registers and receivers are directed, where the pre-emption claimants are unable and do not prove up and pay for their tracts at or before that time, to withhold such actual and cultivated tracts.

The public sales in Minnesota are to take place in October and November.

The Secretary of the Interior has informed certain memorialists in St. Louis who asked the public lands of Kansas and Nebraska to be withheld from private entry after the close of the public sales, that the President is of opinion the law invests him with no power to grant such request.

The State Department has been informed by Mr. Wright, Minister to Berlin, that it is not true, as reported by many American newspapers, that several American citizens are in the Prussian army. He knows of none.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Senator Douglas leaves the city on Monday morning, passing through Harrisburgh at noon and reaching Pittsburgh at midnight. He speaks at Columbus at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon; also at Cincinnati Thursday evening. He will reach Chicago on Saturday.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—A dispatch from Leavenworth says a collision between Democrats and Republicans occurred on Saturday night, both parties having made demonstrations prior to the municipal election. To-day the Republicans were holding a meeting at the intersection of two streets, the Democratic torchlight procession attempted to pass through, but being resisted a general melee ensued, several hundred on both sides participating, using stones, bludgeons, pistols and knives. One was shot and five or six severely cut, none fatally. The Republicans maintained their ground and proceeded with the meeting. The affray, it is believed, was purely accidental, and is universally regretted. There is some apprehension of a disturbance to-day. Effective preventive measures have been taken.

The Denver Express of the 27th arrived yesterday with a small quantity of dust. In Gregory's Diggings some miners penetrated three feet through a strata of sulphate of iron, finding rich dirt below. Discoveries on Colorado prove remunerative.

Indian depredations continued, and isolated parties of miners were frequently cut off.

Indianapolis, Sept 5.—Ex-Governor Wallace, an old resident, and lately judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died of apoplexy last night.

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—The steamship Havana, of the Louisiana and Tehauntepec line, has arrived below, with San Francisco advices to the 20th ult., and Minatitlan to the 1st inst.

The Pacific Mail steamships Sonora and Cortes, sailed from San Francisco on the 20th ult., for Panama, with over $2,000,000 in specie and 1,200 passengers.

A British man-of-war had arrived at San Francisco from Vancouver's Island, and it is supposed she brings dispatches for England concerning the San Juan dispute.

No arrivals at San Francisco are reported. Business had improved. Provisions are unchanged. Candles had advanced ½c. Sugar firm; refined sold at 11½c.

Advices from Vancouver's Island to the 10th ult., state that Gen. Harney, on the 9th ult. ordered four artillery companies from Fort Washington to reinforce Capt. Pickett, who still occupied San Juan unmolested.

Gen. Harney had forwarded dispatches to Washington.

Horace Greeley had addressed a large Pacific Railway meeting at San Francisco.

St. Louis, Sept. 5—6 P. M.—The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from Tubac, Aug. 27th, says the express from Magdalena brings intelligence that independence is about to be declared by Sonora and Chihuahua. Governor Peagriera was placed at the head of affairs some time past. Pesqueira has been receiving large supplies of cannon, small arms and ammunition, and has increased the army nearly three thousand more.

Markets.

New York, Sept. 6.—Flour heavy; sales of 6,500 bbls at $4@4 40 for State, and $5 00@5 35 for Ohio. Wheat heavy; sales of 5,000 bu red at $1 24 and mixed at $1 10. Corn quiet. Pork quiet at $15 for mess and $10 25 for prime. Lard steady. Whisky firm.

New York, Sept. 6—Stocks.—The Stock Market was active and higher at the first Board, and the excitement continued after the close. Large sales were made especially in Missouri sixes, Michigan Southern and New York Central. Quotations C. & R. I. 62½; Illinois Central, 67½; Illinois Central Bonds, 88; Michigan Southern, 24½; New York Central, 75½; Pennsylvania Coal, 84; Virginia Sixes, 95; Missouri Sixes, 85¼; United States fives of 1874 105½; Galena and Chicago, 73¼; Michigan Central, 47½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland Columbus and Cincinnati 93½.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—Flour receding; sales for home use at $4 50@5, for old stock and fresh ground superfine and $4 75@6 00, for extra and fancy. Rye flour held at $3 75. Cornmeal at $3 50. Wheat in fair request; 3,000 bu of red sold at $1 17@1 19. A lot of fair white sold at $1 30; some Kentucky sold at $1 35. Rye sells readily at 73@75c. Corn firmer; 4,000 bu yellow sold at 78½@79c; 2,000 bu prime new Delaware oats sold at 34c. Whisky unchanged, sales at 27@27½c.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, at St. Petersburg, says twenty thousand men are at work on the St. Petersburg and Warsaw Railway, and other lines are progressing. For the moment, Russia desires peace, which is indeed, almost a necessity for her.

The American party of New Jersey, in convention at Camden on Thursday, nominated Hon. Peter I. Clark candidate for Governor. The movement created considerable sensation in political circles.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & SON.

COLUMBUS, September 7, 1859.

Wheat, red, ♥ bush.	[illegible]	Hams	[illegible]
do white, do	[illegible]	Dried beef	[illegible]
Flour, ♥ barrel	[illegible]	Pork, Mess	[illegible]
Corn, ♥ bushel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, ♥ bushel	[illegible]	Potatoes ♥ bushel	[illegible]
Oats, ♥ bushel	[illegible]	Turnips, ♥ bushel	[illegible]
Clover Seed, ♥ bush.	[illegible]	Onions, ♥ bushel	[illegible]
Timothy ♥ do	[illegible]	Apples ♥ bush	[illegible]
Beans, ♥ bush	[illegible]	Apples, dried, ♥ bush	[illegible]
Sugar ♥ lb	[illegible]	Peaches, pared, ♥ do	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]	Beeswax ♥ lb	[illegible]
Butter, ♥ lb	[illegible]	Wool, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Eggs, ♥ dozen	[illegible]	Feathers, ♥ lb	[illegible]
Cheese, ♥ lb	[illegible]	Chickens, alive, ♥ doz	[illegible]
Lard, ♥ lb	[illegible]	Chickens, dressed	[illegible]
Tallow ♥ lb	[illegible]	Turkeys, alive, each	[illegible]
Salt, ♥ bbl	[illegible]	Turkeys, dressed	[illegible]
Hides, ♥ lb	[illegible]	Whisky, ♥ gallon	[illegible]
White fish per bbl	[illegible]	Hay, ♥ ton	[illegible]
Mackerel No 1	[illegible]	Wood, ♥ cord	[illegible]
do No 2	[illegible]	Potash	[illegible]
do No 3	[illegible]	Rio Coffee	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Java	[illegible]

Buy Ayer's Ague Cure for Intermittents, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for a Cough, and Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

The Scandinavian Pills and Purifier.—The following flattering notice is taken from the Portsmouth (Ohio) Scioto Valley *Republican*, of April 8, 1858:

Scandinavia.—A friend writes to us for our "real opinion" of Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies—where he can obtain them—and why they are called "Scandinavian," and we are frequently asked the same questions. Scandinavia is the ancient name of Sweden and Norway, and a Scandinavian, that is a Swede or Norwegian, affectionately calls his country "Scandinavia," in the same sense as we speak of "Columbia," or "The Union." By the way, there are over nine thousand Scandinavian families in Dane county, Wisconsin. Although a citizen of this country for many years, Dr. Roback is a Swede by birth; and compounds his Medicines of Swedish herbs. We think the name is very appropriate. We have the very highest opinion of the Medicines, and of Dr. Roback himself, who is not only a singularly skillful physician, but a gentleman of the Old School, as we know personally. Our advertisement columns will answer the rest of our friend's letter.—*See advertisement.*

A Campaign Paper.

We call attention to the subjoined Prospectus which our friends can cut from the paper and use. It is the cheapest campaign paper in the State, and will be found particularly advantageous for general circulation. Four copies will be furnished for one dollar; and we shall supply them from the present time to the election—each subscriber being furnished with the full returns.

We hope that orders may reach us as soon as possible; as we intend to make the Campaign Press do yeoman service in the canvass. Let it go to every domicil, where its sound, unwavering, reliable Democracy will bring cheer to the household. Its motto is "Equal rights to all—Exclusive privileges to none."

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.

THE

CAMPAIGN PRESS,

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO,

Will be sent to subscribers at the Low Rate of

25 Cents Each!!

until after the October Election, being the CHEAPEST CAMPAIGN PAPER in the State. This will enable the

CAMPAIGN PRESS

to reach all classes, and entitle it to

A Most Extensive Circulation.

20 Copies for $5!

Our friends of the press in this State will please give this a few insertions or call attention to the fact.

J. [illegible]

July 21st, 1859.

CITY NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH WONDER.

Of the wonders, wonders famous,
We, throughout our land, have seen;
None more useful, few amusing
More than SINGER'S Famed Machine.
[illegible] universal,
Those who've tried them [illegible]
[illegible] in domestic circles.
One should be in every home.
Thousands who, sad vigils keeping,
Oft in sorrow night repine,
Hail with joy the dawn that's peeping
Soon they'll see the better time.
[illegible]
This great marvel of our day
Wives and sisters, mothers, children—
All, their joyful tribute pay.
Thirty thousand now are using
These Machines throughout our land;
Stitching, felling, hemming, [illegible]
All without the aid of hand.
Tens of thousands have intention,
And are using every means—
Soon to buy this great invention,
SINGER'S world-renowned MACHINES!
Stitching lines, cloth or leather,
On each side the work the same;
More employed than any other.
Wonderful, indeed, their fame.
[illegible]
Ornamented they have been,
Also, made in handsome cases.
SINGER'S NOW IS THE MACHINE!

McCoy's Commercial College.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the most practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are taught, and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to hold his own against the vicissitudes and avoid the baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of approbation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution of similar character, which speaks for itself:

Birmingham Commercial College, June [illegible], 1859.

Prof. Samuel I. McCoy—

Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that yours surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the Union. As to the penmanship department, you have carried it home, and but few equals in the country.

N. SHAFFER,

Formerly teacher of chirography in Duff's College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's building, town street, near Fourth.

[illegible]

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisped in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever wooed a couplet, and need not be repeated here. [illegible] Edward Cornelison, whose address heads the music store of Messrs. Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes discords from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and villages if needed. He is an accomplished musician and agreeable gentleman.

E. P. Jennings, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a stock of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

The Capitol Restaurant is centrally located and its Proprietor John O'Hare is determined to furnish all the luxuries of the season for the market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

Fashion Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made ours for the last two or three years.

Rossing & Dickinson continue to furnish the townsmen with delicious bread. "Jonny" says that he don't care if putty is three cents a pound more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

The Bitter Rooms on State street do one of the most agreeable trade in these [illegible]. The fixtures are superior, and everything is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the corks fly and Monroe deserves the liberal custom he has.

Hats are of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at [illegible] article.

Soda.—That marble fountain of our jovial friend J. M. Dennis on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in copious jets, and as cool as ice can make it. Very convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the Gwynne Block.

Cheap Dry Goods.—Those who are in pursuit of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. C. Chittenden on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

Seltzer & Webster are the agents of Knabe & Co's. galvanized pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, unequaled.

Dr. J. Stewart has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

Charley Brenner is becoming one of the handsomest sights we have seen. Their is one of the Spring style for summer wear that will look ha[illegible].

Frank Hertrich, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

Kennedy has the latest periodicals.

WORREL & ROBINSON,

BILL POSTERS

AND CIRCULATORS,

Office Nos. 4 & 5, Buckeye Block, Up Stairs,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

[illegible]

50 Licensed Bulletin Boards.

[illegible]

SINGER'S

Sewing Machines.

[illegible]

PRICES $50, $75, $110, $125, $135, $150.

These Machines do

ALL KINDS OF WORK,

From a harness to a Cambric Handkerchief; are clear of mechanism, [illegible]

Solidity of Construction

[illegible]

Hem, Run, Gather, Tuck & Fell,

And are universally conceded for

FAMILY OR MANUFACTURERS USE.

They have received the [illegible]

Highest Testimonials

Of excellence from all parts of the United States.

C. W. CHAMBERS, Agent.

[illegible]

E. BASSETT LANGDON,

Attorney at Law.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

[illegible]

SPENCER HOUSE,

By Pratt and Morrell

COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,

CINCINNATI, O.

BUCKEYE HOUSE,

By A. W. DOLSON,

Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.

[illegible]

COOKE & TAYLOR.

[illegible]

DESHLER ICE.

[illegible]

GIBSON HOUSE,

By GEFFROY & CO.

Walnut Street above Fifth,

CINCINNATI OHIO.

JOHN H. WHEELER,

INSURANCE AGENT,

Notary Public

AND

COLLECTOR.

[illegible]

CLARENDON HOTEL,

CORNER OF SECOND & POPLAR STREETS,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Opposite the Pacific Railroad Depot.

[illegible]

TERMS, — $1 50 PER DAY.

[illegible]

M. SCHLESSINGER,

SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.

CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

[illegible]

WM. DENNISON,

R. S. CARRINGTON,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

[illegible]

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,

By JOHN O'HARE,

High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

[illegible]

He has a French Cook.

[illegible]

The Capitol Saloon.

[illegible]

C. A. WAGNER,

DEALER IN

FRUITS,

Preserves,

WINES,

Liquors

AND

CIGARS.

[illegible]

CAPITOL

SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

HAVING [illegible]

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

[illegible]

Turtle Soup Served every Sunday.

[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1859.

THE WASTED QUIVER.

Love came one night when the revel was wild
All in a grand saloon,
And tripped about like a fairy child,
And danced to a lively tune.
He came where a pair were playing at "Because,"
And he shot at a lady fair,
But his bow was snarled in the lady's [illegible],
So his arrow went to her hair.

Then at one as bright as a tropical [illegible],
All [illegible] in a languid [illegible],
Love sent his shaft; with a silver gleam,
Like dew beneath the moon,
The arrow flew in a [illegible],
Was lost in a [illegible],
But oh! what a whispered, fluttering rush,
When it struck on "patent bustle."

Then he pulled at a man with a foreign air,
[illegible]
Assuming the role of the "do dad dare,"
But acting that of the "fool;"
And he, the gallant and bold "son of Mars,"
Would scorn Love's flimsy net,
So the arrow sunk from out the bars
Of his gaudy epaulet.

And then on a dandy all polish and smell,
The heir of his father's house,
With a puppy's face and a goose's swell,
With the talent and tact of a [illegible],—
I am sorry to say Love wasted a dart;
The dandy thought it a joke,
But the shaft was true and found the heart,
When it struck in his padded vest.

And then for a pensive creature,
With a perfectly outlined bust,
With elegant classic features,
And a faint sweet odor of [illegible],
Love fitted his choicest arrow,
And tipped with a glittering [illegible],
But it fell to the ground like a sparrow,
It struck on a corset bone.

"Out," he cried, "on your corset ribs,
And out on your skeleton skirts,
[illegible]
You're a terrible army of flirts."

GOOD AND BAD FUNGUS.

[From Dickens's "All The Year Round."]

Some of the most important diseases of corn and other agricultural crops are owing to the attacks of microscopic fungi. These having been divided into four sorts: those attacking the flower, as smut (uredo segetum); those attacking the grain, as pepper-brand (uredo foetida); those attacking the leaves and chaff, as rust (uredo rubigo); and those attacking the straw, as corn-mildew (puccinia graminis). Smut-balls, pepper-brand, or blight, is a powdery matter occupying the inside of the grain of wheat, and when examined under the microscope is found to consist of minute balls, four millions of which may exist in a single grain, and each of these contains numerous little spores. In this disease the seeds retain their form and appearance, but the parasitic fungus has a peculiar fetid odor, and hence is called stinking dust. Dust-brand is a sooty powder, having no smell, found in oats and barley, and shows itself conspicuously before the ripening of the crop. Baur says that in one hundred and sixty thousandth part of a square inch he counted forty-nine spores of this fungus. Rust is an orange powder exuding from the inner chaff scales, and forming yellow and brown spots and blotches in various parts of corn plants. It is sometimes called red gum, red robin, red rust, and red rag. Mildew is supposed to be another state of the same disease.

Those fungi which are developed in the interior of plants, and appear afterwards on the surface, are called entophytic, within a plant. Their minute sporules are either directly applied to the plants, entering by their stomata, or they are taken up from the soil. Many other funguses grow parasitically on plants, and either give rise to disease or modify it in a peculiar way. In the potatoe disease a species of fungus commit great ravages by spreading its spawn through the cells of the leaves and the tubers, and thus accelerating their destruction. Various kinds of fungi attack the tomato, beet, turnip, and carrot. A species of dorparis sometimes causes disease in the knots of wheat. A diseased state of rye and other grasses, called ergot is owing to a fungus which causes the ovary of the grain to become dark colored, and project from the chaff in the form of a spur; and hence its name of spurred rye. The nutritious part of the grain is destroyed, and is acquires highly injurious properties.

Many kinds of wood are liable to the attacks of fungi, "which renders," says the Rev. M. N. Berkeley, "one or two species, known under the common name of dry-rot, such a dreadful plague in ships and buildings." This disease, once established, spreads with wonderful rapidity; and Professor Burnett records the following instance of the speed with which a building may be destroyed by this insidious enemy. "I knew," he says, "a house into which the rot gained admittance, and which, during the four years we rented it, had the parlors twice wainscoted, and a new flight of stairs, the dry-rot having rendered it unsafe to go from the ground-floor to the bedrooms. Every precaution was taken to remove the decaying timbers when the new work was done; yet the dry-rot so gained strength, that the house was ultimately pulled down. Some of my books which suffered least, and which I still retain, bear mournful impressions of its ruinous tread; others were so much attacked that the leaves resembled tinder, and, when the volumes were opened, fell out in dust or fragments."

A species of fungus called racodium is somewhat bacchanalian in its tastes, and to gratify them pays frequent visits to [illegible] and places like the London Docks where it is said "he pays his unwelcome visits, and is in even worse odour than the exciseman." An instance is related of a gentleman who, having a cask of wine rather too sweet for immediate use, directed that it should be placed in a cellar, that the saccharine might be decomposed by age; at the end of three years he directed his butler to ascertain the state of the wine, when, on attempting to open the cellar door, it was found to be impossible, on account of some powerful obstacle. The door being cut down, the cellar was found to be completely filled with a fungous production, so firm that it was necessary to use an axe for its removal. This appeared to have grown from, or to have been nourished by, the decomposing particles of the wine, the cask being empty, and carried up to the ceiling, where it was supported by the fungus.

Like insects, fungi do not content themselves with preying upon dead organized matter; some of them also attack living substances, both animal and vegetal. They have been found growing in the air-cells of birds, and even upon the living membranes of the human lungs. Silk-worms are sometimes destroyed in vast numbers by an internal fungus called muscardine. A species of wasp, inhabiting the West Indies, may often be seen flying about with fungoid plants as long as its own body growing upon it; and the caterpillar of a New Zealand moth, when it retires into the earth to undergo its metamorphosis, is attacked by a fungus which destroys it. A very curious circumstance connected with this fungus-bearing caterpillar is, that the plant invariably grows from immediately behind the head of the victim, and from no other part of its body. One sort of fungus specially devotes itself to destroying the hoofs of horses and the horns of cattle, sticking to nothing else. Several French surgeons, among the rest Lemery, narrate cases in which, on removing bandages from sore surfaces, they have found a collection of fungus growing upon them, generally about the size of a finger, and one of them adds that, having reapplied the wrappings, a second batch came out in the course of twenty-four hours, and this for several days consequently.

The uses to which funguses have been put are various, such as making dye or ink, for stupifying bees, for staunching blood, and for making tinder. A fungus called Agaricus muscarius is largely used in Kamtschatka, in decoction, as an intoxicating liquor. Reeves says this is the Moucho more of the Russians, Kamtschatdales, and Koriacs, who use it for intoxicating; they sometimes eat it dry, but more commonly immersed in a liquor, and when they drink it they are seized with convulsions in all their limbs, followed by that sort of raving which accompanies a burning fever; they personify this mushroom, and if they are urged by its effects to suicide, or any other dreadful crime, they pretend to obey its commands; to fit themselves for premeditated assassination they recur to the use of Moucho more.

Of the funguses formerly employed in medicine, the ergot of rye is the only one which keeps its ground. A fungus called Polyporus suaveolens has been much vaunted for its surprising effects in cases of consumption, but it has now fallen entirely into disuse.

In Lapland, Linnaeus saw the Boletus igniarius, is shaped like a horses hoof, hung up on the walls of the cottages, and used as a pin-cushion. It is made use of as a tinder in some parts of England and Germany.

The Yeast-plant is another of the useful fungi. It surprises many persons to be told that yeast is plant. Yet, nevertheless, it represents one condition of a species of fungus remarkable for the diversity of forms it exhibits, its almost universal distribution, and the wonderful effect it is capable of producing. The forms in which it is familiar to most persons, although its nature may be unsuspected, are yeast, the gelatinous vinegar-plant, the "mother" of vinegar, and many other decomposing vegetable infusions, and the common blue or green "mould" which occurs everywhere on sour paste, decaying fruits, and all dead organic matters exposed to combined moisture and moderate heat. Yeast and the vinegar-plant are the forms in which it vegetates when well supplied with food. Mildew is its fruits, formed on the surface exposed to the air, at certain epochs, like the flowers and seeds of the higher order of plants, to enable it to diffuse itself. This it does most effectually, for the microscopic germs, invisible singly to the unaided sight, are produced in myriads, and are so diminutive that ordinary notes floating in the atmosphere are large in comparison.

A wholesome vinegar can be made by placing a developed vinegar-plant in a syrup composed of a quart of water and half a pound of sugar. If kept covered from dust in a cool place, the vinegar after being filtered will be fit for use.

But, the edible, the most useful of the funguses are the most neglected by botanists. The Chinese present a striking contrast to ourselves in the care they bestow on their esculent vegetation. About a dozen years ago, M. Stanislaus Julien presented to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, a Chinese treatise in six volumes, with plates, entitled the Anti-Famine Herbal, containing descriptions and representations of four hundred and fifty-six different plants, whose leaves, rinds, stalks or roots, are fitted to furnish food for the people when drought, ravages of locusts, or the overflow of the great rivers have occasioned a failure of rice and grain. Of this book the Chinese Government are said annually to print thousands, and distribute them gratuitously in those districts which are most exposed to natural calamities.

In England wilful ignorance and silly prejudices still prevail to such an extent that Mr. Badham says: "I have myself witnessed whole hundred weights of rich wholesome food rotting under trees; woods teeming with food and not one hand to gather it; and this, perhaps, in the midst of potatoe blight, poverty, and all manner of privations, and public prayers against imminent famine. I have indeed been grieved to see pounds innumerable of extempore beef-steaks growing on our oaks in the shape of fistulina hepatica; agaricus fasipes to pickle in clusters under them; puff-balls, which some of our friends have not inaptly compared to sweet-bread, for the rich delicacy of their unassisted flavor; hydna, as good as oysters, which they somewhat resemble in taste; agaricus deliciosus, reminding us of tender lamb kidneys; the beautiful yellow chantarelle, growing by the bushel, and no basket but our own to pick them up; the sweet-nutty flavored boletus, in vain calling himself edulis where there are none to believe him; the dainty orcella, the agaricus heterophyllus, which tastes like the crawfish when grilled; the agaricus ruber, and agaricus virescens, to cook in any way, and equally good in all; these are among the most conspicuous of the edible funguses."

No country is perhaps richer in esculent funguses than our own, for we have upwards of thirty species abounding in our woods. No markets might, therefore, be better supplied than the English, and yet England is the only country in Europe where this important and savory food is, from ignorance or prejudice, left to perish ungathered. In France, Germany, and Italy, funguses not only constitute for weeks together the sole diet of thousands, but in many form a valuable source of income. Indeed, enthusiastic writers upon the subject have styled them "the manna of the poor."

A CLEAR CASE.—Coming along the street the other morning we overheard the following conversation which is clear enough:

'Julius, is you better dis morning?'

'No, I was better yesterday, but I's got ober dat.'

'Are dere no hopes for your discovery?'

'Discovery of what?'

'Your discovery from the convalescence what am fotching you on your back.'

'Dat depens, sir, altogeddah on de prognostication which implies the disease should dey continue fatually, de doctor thinks I'se a goner, should dey not consinuate fatually, he hopes dis sailed individool wont die dis time. But as I said afore, dat all depends on de prognostics, and till dese come to a head, dere are no telling wedder dis pusson will come to a disconfluation or oderwise."

A HANDY ARTICLE.—Adam Slonaker a number of years ago, came to Huntington Furnace, and there, for the first time, seeing a pair of snuffers, he asked:

"What's them for?"

"To snuff the candle."

"To snuff the candle?"

The candle just then needed attention, and Adam with his thumb and finger pinched off the snuff, and carefully poked it into the snuffers, saying:

"Well, now, them is handy."

☞ A newly married couple, some years since, took up their abode in a place named *Poplar*. At breakfast the next morning the gentleman said to his lady: "My dear, this is *Poplar*, and by putting in u (you) it becomes *popular*." "And by putting us in it," promptly replied the lady, "it will become *populous*."

☞ Marriageable young women are in great demand out west. A Jerseyman writing from that section, to his father says:

"Suppose you get our girls some new teeth, and send them out here?"

The Cotton States.

We have been so far content with the assurances that come to us from sources at the North, wherein may be found the virtue and patriotism we have so often attributed to certain classes of Northern men, that we have been led to regard the crusade that has been made against our domestic institutions by certain declaimers and propagators of sectional antipathy, as utterly impotent to effect any change in the policy of the government inimical to the rights of the South. Although we do not claim for this Northern sentiment of slave toleration any high or elevated falling of patriotic devotion to the Constitution or the rights of the South, yet the sagacity of the Northern manufacturer, and the peculiar and very striking interest which he has ever manifested in any enterprise which might tend towards the promotion of his own interest, has long since convinced us that should the dissolution of the Union ever become a practical issue, we would find issuing from the counting-rooms of the merchant, the work-shops of the manufacturer, and the marts of trade an army of interested allies, each and all impelled by that irresistable first law of nature, self-protection. That this class at the North are fully sensible of the mutual benefit resulting to both sections of the Union from reciprocal commercial relations, we have abundant evidence from the bold and patriotic avowal which often comes to us, with a refreshing influence, from the very hot bed of abolitionism.—The following toast, given at a public celebration in Boston on the 5th of July, warrants the opinion expressed above that the mutual commercial dependency existing between the producer and the manufacturer will, whenever the fearful crises may arrive, be found as a Gordian-knot which even the two-edged sword of fanaticism cannot sever:

"The Cotton States.—Producers of the staple we consume, and consumers of the manufactures we produce: May the reciprocal tie of union, which springs from our mutually advantageous commerce, be cemented by continued warm and generous social relations."

The sentiment expressed in the above extract, is the result of an intelligent appreciation of the entire dependancy of the Northern work-shop upon the product of slave labor, and the capacity of the North for affording employment to her growing population. Without the demand for manufacturing labor, which is afforded by the manufacturers of the North to the vast population that are now fed and sustained by the manufacture of the raw material, the product of slave labor, the cry of "bread or blood" would again startle the good order of society, and agrarianism would become the watchword of her starving hordes. More than two thirds of the working classes at the North are supported by work-shops and manufactories; they are in turn sustained by the demand from the South for the manufactured product. Thus, by a reciprocal interchange of buying and selling, the product of the Southern soil gives employment of Northern laborers, sustains the work-shops of Northern enterprise, builds up her commerce, freights her railroads, and adds strength and vigor to the already giant-grown arm of her political power. Such has become our political inferiority, that we are neither feared or hated, but are regarded as vassals to do her bidding. So long as the South can supply her physical and material demands, so long will Southern rights be tolerated; when she fails as a producer, she forfeits the respect of her Northern task-masters.

CAUSE OF THE AURORA BOREALIS.—M. de la Rive, the celebrated French astronomer, explains the production of the Aurora Borealis in the following manner:

When the sun, having passed into the southern hemisphere, no longer heats our atmosphere, the aqueous vapors which have accumulated during the summer in this part of the atmosphere begin to condense, the kind of humid cap enveloping the polar regions extends more and more, and facilitates the passage of electricity accumulated in the upper portion of the air. But in this elevated region, and especially at this period of the year, the aqueous vapors must most frequently pass into the state of minute particles of ice or snow floating in the air, similar to those which give rise to the halos; they form, as it were, a kind of semi-transparent mist. These half frozen fogs conduct the electricity to the surface of the earth, near the pole, and are at the same time illuminated by these currents or electricity discharges. In fact, all observers agree in asserting that the Aurora Borealis is constantly preceeded by a mist, which rises from the pole, and the margin of which, less dense than the remainder, is colored by the first; and indeed it is very frequent near the pole in the winter months, and especially in those where there is an abundance of vapors in the air.

☞ The following recipe for making tattlers is said to be infallible in its effects:

Take one pound of the vine called runabout; the same quantity of the root called nimble-tongue; a sprig of herb called blackbite added either before or after dog-days; a table spoonful of don't-you-tell-it; six ounces of malice; a few drops of envy, which can be found in any quantity, at the shop of Miss Tabitha Tea-table and Miss Nancy Night-walker. Stir them well together, and let them simmer well for half an hour over the fire of discontent, kindled with a little jealousy; then strain them through the rag of misconstruction; put it in the bottle of malevolence; rub it on a skein of street yarn; shake it occasionally for a few days, and it will then be fit for use. Just take a few drops before walking out—you will then be able to speak all manner of evil about your neighbors, and that continually. The recipe never has failed yet.

☞ Jim H., out West, tells a good story about a shell-bark lawyer. His client was up on two small charges—frivolous charges, as shell-bark designated them—(forging a note of hand, and stealing a horse.) On running his eyes over the jury he didn't like their looks, so he prepared an affidavit for continuance, setting forth the absence in Alabama of a principal witness. He read it in a whisper to the prisoner, who shaking his head, said:

"Squire, I can't swear to that ar document."

"Why?"

"*Kose hit haint true.*"

Old shell inflated and exploded loud enough to be heard throughout the room.

"What! you *forge* a note and steal a hoss, and can't swear to a lye! Hang such an infernal fool."

And he left the conscientious one to his fate.

☞ Boys, if you don't want to fall in love, keep away from muslin. You can no more play with those girls without losing your hearts, than you can play with gamblers without losing your money. The heartstrings of a woman, like the tendrils of a vine, are always reaching out for something to cling to. The consequence is, that before you are going you are "gone," like a lot at an auction.

"Jack, did you carry that umbrella home I borrowed yesterday?" "No, father, you have often told me to lay up something for a rainy day."

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

HOW GOSHEN BUTTER IS MADE.—Mr. Dennison, a practical butter maker, tells in the following brief description how the celebrated Goshen butter is made:

The cellar where the milk is kept should be cool, well ventilated and clean. The milk ought to be strained in pans containing ten or twelve quarts each. If the weather is very warm, the pans ought to be set on the cellar bottom—otherwise on shelves. The milk ought to be churned until it becomes thick, or loppered—the milk and cream are then churned together. Some dairymen skim off the cream and part of the milk, and churn that, but the Goshen butter is churned from the milk and cream. The churn used is the common "dasher churn," driven by dog, horse or hand power, according to the size of the dairy. The churn may be half or two-thirds full with milk; and a pailful of cold water added before starting to churn. In cold weather, warm water is put in.—The churning should be with a slow, regular motion—and to make good, solid butter, will take from one hour to one hour and a half; before the churning is done, another pailful of water ought to be put in. When the butter is done, take it out, wash it through one water in a large tray, throw the water out, then salt the butter, using about one ounce of pure Liverpool (Ashton) salt to each pound of butter—put in a cool place, and let it stand an hour, then work it carefully over, and set it aside for five or six hours—work it over again, and set it aside in the same cool place until the next morning, when it is packed. In working butter, great care ought to be taken to work out all of the milk—but not to work it too much, so as to break the grain, and make it salvy.—If any milk is left in, the butter will soon become rancid; and if worked too much, it will be greasy or salvey, and not solid. Butter worked just enough, will be solid—sweet yellow—and the drops of brine on it will be as clear as a cystal.

Orange county butter is packed in white oak firkins, the staves selected so as not to leak the brine; the firkins will weigh about eighteen or twenty pounds empty. The firkins are soaked in pure cold water for some days before using, by being filled with water; they hold from eighty to one hundred pounds of butter. When the firkin is full a linen cloth is placed over the top of the butter, and on this cloth a layer of salt an inch in depth is laid, made a little damp with cold water. The butter stands until marketed; then the salt and cloth are taken off, a fresh cloth wet with brine put on, and the firkin headed up. Great care should be taken to have the firkins kept perfectly clean. The outside out to be as bright as when turned out by the cooper. No leaky firkin, or say that will filter the least particle of brine, ought to be used. This is the way Goshen butter is made.

SALT FOR HORSES.—A person who kept sixteen horses made the following experiments with seven of them, which had been accustomed to eat salt with their feed: Lumps of rock salt were laid in their mangers. These lumps, previously weighed, were examined regularly, to ascertain what quantity, weekly, had been consumed; and it was repeatedly found that whenever these horses were fed on hay or corn they consumed only two and a half or three ounces per day, and when they were fed with new hay, they took six ounces per day. This fact should convince us of the expediency of permitting our cattle the free use of salt at all times; and it can not be given in so convenient a form as rock salt, it being much more palatable than the other in a refined state, and by far cheaper. A good lump should always be kept in a box by the side of the animal, without fear that it will ever be taken to excess.—*Cultivator.*

RECEIPT FOR MAKING HONEY.—Just get a half pint of alcohol and put it in a clean bottle; to this add five drops of rose oil, and shake it up; cork it well, and keep it for use as it may be needed.—Then take one and a half pints of water, 4 lbs white sugar; ½ oz. alum. Put these, in a clean vessel, on the stove and let it boil for three or four minutes, then pour it in an earthen vessel, and add one table spoonful of the alcohol in the bottle, and stir it up, and when cool it is fit for use. Brown sugar will do for common use, but will not be so clear [illegible].

When you add the alcohol, it will boil up suddenly, like putting water into hot grease; the vessel should be large, that it may not boil over. By stirring, it soon settles down. The above are proportions, so that you can make any quantity desirable.

TO TAKE OUT PITCH, TAR, RESIN, PAINT, ETC.—If any of these happen to get on a garment, either linen or woolen, pour a little alcohol on the place, and let it soak in about half an hour. Then rub it gently, and you will find the alcohol has soaked out the glutinous quality, so that it will easily crumble out [illegible].

THE NEGRO AND THE BEAR.—The following good story of a negro's first meeting with a bear is told by Colonel ——, who had spent some of his fortune and life in the woods of Florida. The Colonel had a black fellow—a good natured, happy creature—who, one morning was strolling through the woods, whistling and roaring as he went, when suddenly he spied an individual as black as himself, with much more wool. Dick looked at his new friend, and the bear seated on his rump, looked at Dick, Dick's eyes began to stick out a feet.

'Who's dat?' cried Dick. 'Who's dat?' again cried Dick, shaking all over.

Bruin began to approach. Dick pulled heels for the first tree, and the bear after him. Dick was upon the cypress and the bear scratching close after him. Dick moved out on a limb, the bear followed till the limb began to bend.

'Now, see here, mister, if you come any farder, dis limb brake. Dere! dere! I told you so.' As Dick had said, the limb broke, and down came bear and nigger.

'Dere, you black imp, I tole you so; dis is all your fault. Yer broke your neck, and I'll just take yer to Massa Colonel.'

☞ The entire expense of the feeds, champaign, hack hire, &c., incurred by the Philadelphia Committee in the entertainment of the City Council of Cincinnati, during their late visit, is said to be about $1,500. The Committee are now hard at work to collect money to settle bill, in order to prevent the necessity of asking an appropriation for that purpose.

☞ Information, derived from the Missionary House, in Boston, is contradictory of the statements published in the New York *Independent*, to the effect that the Sandwich Islanders were backsliding into barbarism; on the contrary, it is asserted that the churches are in good condition and civilization rapidly progressing.

☞ Col. Hiram Fuller, who has recently enjoyed the intimate friendship of ex-President Pierce, says that it is utterly useless to recommend his nomination by the Charleston Convention. "Nothing can induce him to accept a second nomination, or a public office of any grade."

"Off she goes," said Mrs Smith to her spouse, as they started by the railway from Charleston.

"There you are wrong," said Smith, "for this is the mail (male) train."

A lady in Buffalo has suggested an improvement on the calico ball. She suggests a flannel shirt party.

New Books.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
VIEWS and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher.
ACADIA in a Month with the Red Rover. By Frederic S. Cozzens.
SPARCLIFF, or the Mystery of the Westervelts. By J. W. Forman.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.
The Country of Acadia. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Asia, Africa and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland (7 vols., cloth $ vs.)
The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novelette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Southwould (a Novel). By Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons, By his Son.
Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. Headley.
The Good News of God Sermons. By Charles Kingsley.
June 16, 1859 J. H. RILEY & CO.

J. McCoy's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

CARPENTER'S BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

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S. I. McCoy, Teacher of Book-keeping and Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
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TERMS—Payable in advance:

For a full and unlimited course in all the departments, with the privilege of review at the student's option, $[illegible]. Students taken for a special course by the month, as per agreement.

The Principal has received the first premium for specimens of excellent and Ornamental Penmanship at many State and County Fairs, and at the U. S. Fair. He presents to the Public specimens of penmanship, and invites criticism and comparison with all other. He also invites the attention of those desiring a business course, to the superior facilities which he is prepared to offer students in all the departments essential to a thorough business-man's training.

Rooms Open Day and Evening.

Send for Circular and Specimens of Writing.
Address, SAM'L I. McCOY,
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THE NEW BOOKSTORE!

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DEALERS IN

LAW, MEDICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS,

of any size, style and pattern of ruling, on hand, and made to order.

RAILROAD AND INSURANCE OFFICES

Banks, Brokers, and County Offices,

supplied with any article, in the line of Stationery, on the best terms, and all Work warranted.

BLANK NOTES AND DRAFTS

JOB PRINTING, BOOK BINDING.

A full supply, at all times, of Valuable Standard Works. Foreign and American Editions.

A good stock of valuable Mechanical and Scientific Works at all Times. All the new Books received direct.

French, English and American Stationery

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Also, Paper Hangings and Borders, the most extensive Stock West of Philadelphia.

Window Shades and Fixtures, Window Cornices, Picture Mirrors, from 3 to 8ft.; French Plate; Oil Paintings and Engravings; Portrait and Picture Frames always on hand and made to order; Cutlery and Gold Pens; Work Boxes and Dressing Cases; Card Cases and Porte Monnaies; Hair, Hat, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pocket Books, Wallets, Bill Holders, &c., &c. june16

FRESH MEATS! FRESH MEATS!!

D. W. HILL,

Columbus Meat Market,

North-East Cor. of Broad and Front Sts.

Has constantly during fresh and salted Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c., which his fine cheese enable him to keep [illegible].

Market attended regularly, where his customers will be served with the choicest meats to be procured in the country.

Thankful for the liberal custom he has enjoyed, his endeavors will be to merit its continuation.
June 22.

COLUMBUS

Machine Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

CASTINGS,

MILL GEARING,

MACHINERY,

—ALSO—

RAILROAD WORK.

P. AMBOS, Treas. CHAS. AMBOS, Supt.
June 22-ly

E. CORNELISON,

TUNER

AND REPAIRER OF

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

Columbus, Ohio.

[illegible]

Also, particular attention paid to TUNING AND REPAIRING ORGANS.

☞ Orders left at Seiter & Webster's Music Store, will [illegible] prompt attention.

Important to the Ladies

—AND—

HEADS OF FAMILIES.

J. C. BAGNALL, on Hickory Alley, near [illegible], has invented a most effective and infallible

Hair Tonic,

For cleansing the hair and removing dandruff and dryscurf. It removes every particle of dirt with a gentle rubbing and leaves the surface cool and agreeable, with open pores and slightly but effectually stimulated. As a hair restorative, it possesses more virtue than high sounding pretensions, and what is far better leaves the head cool, and the hair thoroughly cleansed and free to grow.

Also a mixture for cleansing silks and satins, and restoring their original lustre.

Also Impressions or Transfer Paper of the best quality and of every color, and of any size to suit the trade.

BAGNALL'S HAIR TONIC, for sale by the quart or gallon.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

VOLUME 28 SMITH'S NEW YORK COURT of Appeals.
Vol. 2 Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports.
Vol. 6 Gray's Massachusetts Reports.
Vol. 21 Howard's United States Court Reports.
[illegible]
Vol. 8 Ohio Supreme Court Reports.
Parson's Laws of Business, for Business men.
Matthews' Guardians' Guide.
Holmes & Disbrow's Code, Treatise and Forms.
For sale at the New Bookstore.
J. H. RILEY & Co.
H. R. [illegible] full supply of Law Books of the latest editions, always on hand. 1y14

New and Good Books.

DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
Burlamaqui's Natural and Politic Law, from 7th London Edition.
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New Ed. with additions.
Spain: By Wm. Cullen Bryant.
Diary of Lady Morgan.
Home Memories.
Ginevra.
Sixty Years' Gleanings.
The Foster Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and Infants.
Precedent and Friends.
Douglas Jerrold.
Arago's Memoirs.
Life and Travels of Herodotus.
For sale at the New Book Store.
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Cheap Dry Goods.

(High and Broad Streets.)

NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Embracing a Variety,

Not exceeded in this market.

Silks, Delaines, Lawns, Challis, Berages, Calicoes, Robes, Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets.

J. C. CHITTENDEN.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers.

FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and Open Ditches, and especially Tiles; including Tables of Rain Fall. By Henry F. French.

A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.

Hints to Horse-keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)

For sale at the New Book Store.
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Attention, Republicans!

THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Morphy in Europe.
Agnel's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Kinney's Manual of Chess.
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Memoirs. By the author of Saint Sir Philip Sydney.
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Napoleonic Ideas.
Caird's Prairie Farming in America.
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Sensation Books.

L'AMOUR. By Michelet.
The Roman Question. By E. About.
The Two Paths. By Ruskin.
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1859.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs.

Open to visitors seeking health or pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.

The Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County 18 miles North of Columbus, [illegible] on the Scioto River, 10 miles from Delaware, 1 miles from the [illegible] Station on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.

The medical qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States. For terms or other information, address

ANDREW WILSON, Jr.
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio
june16

The Best Pianos

IN THE UNITED STATES ARE

MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & CO

Of Baltimore, who have always received

THE "FIRST PREMIUM!"

Over "CHICKERING," and all other competitors. No one doubts this, as the facts are too well known.

THAT BASE FALSEHOOD

in J. C. Wood's advertisement is still kept before the public, though

WE HAVE CHALLENGED HIM!

and have the documents to confirm its falsity. If the Chickering agent is unwilling to accept our challenge of

A Trial of the Instruments!

and continues his unfair advertisement, we must continue to brand him as

A PERVERTER OF THE TRUTH!!!

1y31 SEITER & WEBSTER.

New Paint Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO

House, Sign, Carriage

AND

Ornamental Painting.

China White, Graining, Papering and Glazing; Sash and Blinds for sale; Paints ready mixed, of all colors; Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds and Japan for sale.

[illegible] in Kirk's New Building, rear of the [illegible] House.
1y31-3m] VAN BUREN & PINKERTON.

PROPOSED

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of this State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."

WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

April 5, 1859.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., April 7, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly, is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.

A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO,
COLUMBUS, April 12, 1859.

I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.

JOHN [illegible],
Auditor of Franklin County.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
may1y

DR. STEWART

WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for diseases of the LUNGS and THROAT, also CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success in curing many of these of hopeless cases, in the city and country, is a sufficient warrant of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. S. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio but of the Eastern and Middle States and Canada, where he has practiced.

He is now PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Columbus, and patients can rely on having almost daily attention if required. Those who have been humbugged by traveling impostors, (who may perhaps a day in a place, in turn the next hundreds of miles away,) should note the above fact.

Columbus is a central location, is one of the [illegible] countries in the world, and can certainly sustain a physician, who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and whose practice is far in advance of ordinary Practitioners. Dr. S. employs VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian Tribes, when this continent was discovered.

Being naturally inclined to Consumption, Dr. S. spent many years in the investigation of a remedy, which under the old treatment, is always fatal, and at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in his hands, has produced the most surprising results. Combining with this the INHALATION of certain vegetable juices, it brings the treatment almost to perfection. Inhalation is an excellent method, which has been greatly injured by claiming too much for it.

Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary Diseases should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. How many neglect a cough or throat affection, or what is worse, suffer themselves to be drugged by old school Doctors, till no human aid can save them from the grave!

Dr. Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease. Chronic Catarrh cured in every case [illegible].

DISEASES OF FEMALES.—Dr. Stewart in this class of diseases can truly say, he has been more successful than any physician in the State. Particular attention given to Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, and Affections of the Eye.

CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable extract.

Cases sworn to or claims collected. He will forfeit $500 for any of the following he cannot cure:

Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (in persons under 25,) Swelled Neck, St. Vitus Dance.

A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.

Office hours 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House, containing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished medicine gratis.
june25

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea proceeding from COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. ROBACK'S

SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and Ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in hopeless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual Disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,

however they may have been trifled with and abused; that their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly upon the poison of disease in the blood, they

Cause sores to Heal,

and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels the liver, the nervous system, the skin glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief, and, (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They banish acne through every avenue and organ of the system, and are expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, forit takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser, containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.

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Ang. J. Schueller, Columbus.
[illegible]
[illegible], Canal Winchester.
[illegible] Thompson, Worthington.
[illegible] Johnson, Reynoldsburg.
[illegible] Beckley, Westerville.
[illegible] Gutter, [illegible].
Henry Hiller, Harrisburg.
John Metott, Grove City.
Geo. W. Evans, [illegible].

And by Druggists and Merchants generally in the [illegible] Union.

AYER'S

Ague Cure.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed for the whole Class of Diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such a remedy we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants, and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled Dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Roberts & Samuel, No. 34 North-High street, Columbus, O.; Seirs, Eckstine & Co., Cincinnati, O.; William Fiske, Cleveland, O.; W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O.; and by all Druggists and dealers in medicines.

Ohio White Sulphur Springs

VIA THE

LEOCHANE, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

To Lewis' Centre Station.

PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at 4:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis' Centre Station, which is situated sixteen miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R. R. and six miles east of the Springs. For the accommodation of persons wishing to spend the Sabbath at the Springs, the night freight leaving Columbus at 6:30 P. M., on Saturday, will leave passengers at Lewis' Centre Station.

RETURNING.

Cincinnati Express will stop for passengers going south, at Lewis' Centre Station, at [illegible] A. M., on MONDAY MORNINGS ONLY, arriving in Columbus at [illegible] A. M. The Mail train will stop daily at [illegible] P. M., arriving in Columbus at [illegible] P. M.

Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers between the road and Springs. Passengers can rely upon being taken to the Springs promptly on arrival of trains.

The climate of Columbus will find this the most pleasant way to go to the Springs.

Tickets for the round trip to the Station and back during the season, only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

For further information and tickets, inquire at the ticket office in the Depot.

JAMES [illegible], Agent.
Columbus, June 22, 1859—3m.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.

Great Northern & Eastern Route,

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati

RAILROAD.

Connecting at Crestline with the

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad

For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.

Connecting at Cleveland, with the

Lake Shore Railroad.

For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.

THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at [illegible] a. m. Will leave passengers at all stations, south of Galion; stop at Delaware, at Lewis Centre, Ashley, Cardington, Gilead and [illegible] North of Galion, connecting at Crestline with the [illegible] train for Pittsburgh arriving at Pittsburgh at [illegible] p. m. Also with [illegible] road at Crestline with the [illegible] Express for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at [illegible] p. m. Also at Grafton with Toledo road for Toledo. Arrives at Cleveland at [illegible] a. m.

SECOND TRAIN.

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at [illegible] a. m., stopping only at Delaware, [illegible], Cardington, Galion, Crestline, [illegible], New London and [illegible], connecting at Crestline with the [illegible] Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at [illegible] p. m., [illegible] at Cleveland [illegible] p. m. connecting [illegible] Express on Lake Shore road for the East arriving at [illegible] p. m. [illegible] p. m. [illegible] New York [illegible] p. m. [illegible] p. m. [illegible] other line.

THIRD TRAIN.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at [illegible] p. m. stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at [illegible] p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline, for Chicago arriving [illegible]. Connects at Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston, arriving at [illegible]. [illegible] Buffalo [illegible] a. m.

☞ *Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.*

RETURNING.

Night Express, arrives at [illegible] a. m.
Cincinnati Express arrives at [illegible] a. m.
Mail Express, arrives at Columbus at [illegible] p. m.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

For further information and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the [illegible] Depot, Columbus.

[illegible]
Columbus, May 23, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.

To the South and West.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

FIRST TRAIN.

NIGHT EXPRESS—[illegible] a. m., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati, arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] a. m. [illegible] Dayton, Indianapolis, [illegible], Chicago, &c. Connects for Louisville, Vincennes, Cairo, and all points on M. & C. R. R., and the [illegible] trains on Ohio & Mississippi R. R., [illegible] St. Louis, New Orleans, [illegible] and the South and West, and [illegible] for Louisville.

SECOND TRAIN.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—[illegible] a. m., stopping at [illegible], London, South Charleston, [illegible], Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow, [illegible] (and on signal at [illegible]), arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] a. m. [illegible] Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c., &c.

THIRD TRAIN.

NO. 2 EXPRESS—[illegible] p. m. stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Foster's, Loveland, Milford, [illegible], arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] p. m., connecting at Xenia for Dayton and Indianapolis, &c., &c., and at Cincinnati with [illegible] for Louisville, Vincennes, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c., &c.

FOURTH TRAIN.

(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

MAIL—[illegible] p. m., stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Morrow, Loveland, &c., arriving at Cincinnati at [illegible] p. m. [illegible] Yellow Springs, &c., &c.

RETURNING.

Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express [illegible] A. M., No. 1 Express [illegible] & the No. 2 Express [illegible] and accommodation [illegible] p. m.

☞ For further information and Through Tickets, apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent, in the Union Depot.

[illegible]
Superintendent, Cincinnati.
[illegible]
General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
[illegible]
Agent, Columbus, O.
Columbus, May 23, 1859.

1859. 1859.

NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST

Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.

Two Trains Daily. (Sundays excepted.)

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 25th, Cars will leave Columbus as follows:

FIRST TRAIN.

Leaves at [illegible] a. m., on the arrival of trains from Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Arrives at Indianapolis at [illegible] p. m.

This train connects at Urbana with [illegible] for Sandusky, for [illegible], Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati. [illegible].

Also connects at Urbana with trains for [illegible] & C. & X. for Bellefontaine, Forest, [illegible], Sandusky and Toledo. Connects at [illegible] for Greenville, for [illegible] and [illegible].

At Indianapolis will connect for Lafayette & Chicago; also, with trains for Terre Haute and St. Louis, and trains at St. Louis with the [illegible] Kansas and Nebraska.

Also, connects at [illegible] for Jeffersonville, Louisville, Madison and Peru.

SECOND TRAIN.

Leaves Columbus at [illegible] p. m. on the arrival of trains from Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Arrives at Indianapolis at [illegible] p. m.

This Train connects at Urbana for Mechanicsburg and Springfield; at Urbana with [illegible] for Cleve, [illegible], [illegible] at Piqua with [illegible] for Lafayette, Chicago, [illegible], [illegible] Wayne and Chicago, [illegible] for Lafayette, Chicago, [illegible].

YEAR WAY FARES!

Leaving Columbus at [illegible] a. m. [illegible] a Passenger Train for the Accommodation of Way Travel.

☞ Be sure to see that your ticket reads VIA THE COLUMBUS & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. LINE, and not that you will have [illegible] by other lines. Baggage Checked.

☞ Tickets for all Western Routes for sale at all the Principal Rail Road Stations in the East.

M. WALKUP, W. [illegible],
General Ticket Agent, Superintendent.
Columbus, Ohio, May 9, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!

A Democratic Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.,

By J. Barney Marshall,

At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

[illegible] publish a devoted [illegible] to the [illegible] of the People [illegible] will be acceptable [illegible] THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, a large and elegant weekly Newspaper, [illegible] and literary information [illegible] welcome visitor to every home.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will advocate Democratic principles and its columns shall be characterized by liberal sentiments and honesty [illegible] of preventing the introduction of [illegible] contributing all in its power to the [illegible] and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the cause of the Democratic Party and [illegible] everything that [illegible] of [illegible] Democratic and [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the Democracy [illegible] the [illegible] first choice for the Presidency [illegible] consistent with [illegible] country in [illegible].

Any [illegible] interested in the paper will not be [illegible] the [illegible] character of the paper, [illegible] remunerative patronage.

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year [illegible] $2 00. A discount of [illegible] on clubs of twenty, [illegible] per cent to clubs of [illegible].

[illegible]
Columbus, March 23, 1859.

☞ Persons sending us a club [illegible] which will not only be [illegible] but [illegible] giving the Democratic [illegible] to their [illegible] papers.

State Library

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859. NUMBER 19.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL - - Editor

TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion	$1 [illegible]
Each additional insertion	[illegible]
One square 3 months	3,00
" " 6 "	5,00
" " 12 "	12,00
One fourth of a column per year	40,00
" half " " "	60,00
" column " " "	100,00

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... $10,00.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements to BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular sovereignty.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850,—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it; to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in the maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exercise of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the [illegible] the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of mere violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

HON. GRANTLEY BERKELEY, THE ENGLISH SPORTSMAN.—The New York *Herald*, of Saturday, noticing the arrival in that city of the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, the famous English sportsman, says:

This gentleman has visited the United States for two purposes; which may yet be called one, seeing how intimately they are connected. His first design is to proceed to the West to hunt the elk, the antelope, the buffalo and the other animals which hold undisputed possession of our extensive prairies and forests. For this purpose he has brought his hounds, and he intends to enter with spirit into the sport, so that he might find abundant material for his "Adventures," which he proposes to send to the *Field*, the sporting paper of the English metropolis. His next intention is to visit all the Western farms and plantations, and to witness the operations carried on upon them in regard to the care and rearing of stock. There can be no doubt the honorable gentleman will meet with a warm and generous reception from the true-hearted and sturdy sons of the West, who will gain a great deal of information from him concerning English sports, in all the branches of which he is so proficient; while on his part he will not fail to gather some useful practical lessons from the hardy American sportsmen of that beautiful country. Let the western sportsmen brighten their rifles and keep their powder dry, for the hunt will soon begin.

THREE PERSONS OVER THE FALLS.—The telegraph on Friday evening advised us of a rumor that a boat containing three persons—two men and a woman—went over Niagara Falls the day previous. The following particulars are given by the Lockport *Advertiser* of Friday morning:

Yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, a man by the name of Rosseau, and a Mr. Morse and wife, started in a boat from near the head of the Hydraulic Canal at Niagara Falls, to cross over the river to Chippewa, when the boat was struck by a gale and capsized. They were observed by persons on the shore with spy-glasses, to get on the boat in safety. They were soon carried by the strong current into the rapids, and were last seen above the "Three Sisters." The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and the efforts which were commenced for their rescue could not be completed before they were hopelessly engulphed in the fatal waters of the rapids.

We learn that Rosseau was saved from a fate like this only about a year ago, and when rescued was so chilled as to be entirely helpless. He is reported by the citizens in his neighborhood to have been a smuggler by occupation. Mr. Morse was a jeweler, and resided at Chippewa.

For these particulars we are indebted to Officer Canfield, of Niagara Falls, who came down here on the late train last night.

☞ The annual income of Mr. Wm. Macdonald, the owner of Flora Temple, is said to be $30,000. He resides in Baltimore.

Editorial Life—A True Picture.

Did it ever occur to you, most agreeable reader, that editorial life is not an unruffled sea? Did you ever pause in looking over a newspaper to think of the ceaseless toil that is necessary to provide for you the columns and paragraphs you so easily scan? This editorial writing—what a ceaseless tapping of man's brains it is! No matter how he feels—the paper must be out at the appointed time, and his usual contributions must fill the accustomed niche.

The limited space of a newspaper column does not allow the editor to treat any subject at large. He must not attempt an extended discussion, no matter what he writes about; but he is expected to touch on a variety of themes every week, and to just touch them—nothing more; so that his readers may not be wearied by long articles. To write a long essay or series, would sometimes be a great relief. But if he does either, ten chances to one he will hear of it. Once or twice, in a long editorial service, we have ventured to do this dangerous thing. Fortunately we heard no complaints, though we have no doubt many were uttered. Now and then, however, we have been complimented by a brother saying to us: "That was a very good article of yours in last week's paper, as far as I read; but it was so long, I was called off before I had time to finish it!"

Editorial writing is pleasant enough, and easy enough to a man accustomed to it—when he has once determined what he shall write about. But this selection of topics is not easy. For a single paper or two, any man will find subjects at hand; but when it comes to writing to the same readers year in and year out—when one calls up the subjects already presented, some briefly, others more elaborately, either by himself or by correspondents, the difficulty of selecting so as to avoid self-repetition, is quite embarrassing. As to waiting till something suggests itself—till it comes to you—that is out of the question. The respectable but ill-named boy is at your door already. He is calling for copy. You must sit down and write at once. What if half a dozen persons in the office are earnestly discussing Church matters or politics? What if you are interrupted every moment or two by some irrelevant interrogatory urged with singular indication of obliviousness of what you are about or not; you must feel your way through, like a man walking in a narrow pass during a dark night; and, having reached the end of your sheet, you may take a long breath, a adture away in search after some other subject. And there is no end to this, for as soon as you have succeeded in arranging for one number, the burden of another is upon you, from the first week in January till the last in December.

But to the writing of editorials is to be added the other aggregate of other duties. Here is correspondence well meant and full of sensible sayings. But it is badly written, perhaps badly spelled, perhaps poorly put together. You must go over it. You must dash out an unnecessary word yonder. You must be a grammarian for the writer, who either has never learned grammar, or has permitted himself to write without revision. You must, in short prepare his irregular composition for the press, and, where we cannot make out precisely what he intended to write, guess at it, and let your readers have the benefit of your guessing.

To read a newspaper for pastime is a very inviting employment. But here are twenty received by the morning's mail. You take the scissors in hand and glance over them. What a treat would these be to some people—people who have leisure to read them through. But your work is to scissorize. You are looking for scraps. Here is one, but it was in your paper last week. Here is another, but it is too sectarian. Here is a third, but it is one of last year's creation, that has lodged a while on the shores of forgetfulness, and and is now swept again on the tide of news to float until it can find another standing place.—After an hour or two of search, you gather up the result. It is your column of clippings from the exchanges! What a search for so meagre a reward.

Well, have you done? See, there is a roll of proofs. The type is set, and the foreman wishes to make up the form. Here is a letter upside down—there is a word you never saw before—here is a sentence without meaning. What are you to do? Look at every letter—read every line—mark every intended correction—and send it back to be printed after your alterations shall have been made. You must do this at once. "Delays are dangerous!" You must not take half a day for it. Drop everything you have before you, and read your proofs. The press will be waiting for you, and unless you are in time, your place will be taken by another, and your issue delayed. Happy the editor who, when his sheet is out, does not find a dozen errors that he could not find before! Thrice happy he who, besides all this, does not find many that he did not see still glaring upon him in all their deformity and provoking calmness, despite of all his care!—*Baltimore U. S. Journal.*

IMPERIAL ACTS OF GRACE.—Napoleon has celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of his remarkable uncle's birthday by two acts of grace. The *Moniteur* of August 16th contains the following Imperial decree, of the "short and sweet" order of public documents:

A full and entire amnesty is granted to all persons sentenced for political crimes or offences, or those who have been the object of any measures taken for the "public security."

Another decree proclaims that the "cautions" given, *or parte* the Government, to newspapers, shall be considered as never having been issued. To comprehend the value of this boon, it must be remembered that when a French newspaper publishes an article which the Government censor dislikes, it receives a caution. If this caution be thrice received, the newspaper cannot be published any longer.

The full amnesty to all political "offenders," whether criminal or only suspected, shows the reliance which Napoleon now has upon his popularity. There can be no doubt of the fact that the Italian War has given him a *prestige* second only to that formerly enjoyed by his uncle. If he did not feel very strong, he could not afford to run the risk of re-admitting to France—most of them into Paris—some fifteen hundred opponents of his policy, whose principles and prejudices have not been mitigated by their enforced exile in England and America, Cayenne and Algeria.

BRANDING FLOUR.—The editor of the New York *Examiner* has been sojourning in Rochester, where he visited one of the large flour mills, and was initiated into the mysteries of branding flour. He says: "Branning, to us poor outsiders, has been a source of a good deal of mystery. In our simplicity, we have supposed that a brand was a true indication of the place where the flour was ground, and the wheat it was made from. But this is an egregious error. 'There are tricks in all trades but ours.' Only the very best flour is labeled by the name of the mill where it is ground. Inferior flour is branded Corinthian Mill, New Mill, or some other mill that is owned by the man of the moon. All these practices are known in the Corn Exchange as well as at the mills; but to us poor consumers, who buy a barrel of flour once a quarter, it may not be uninteresting to know that all the best family flour is branded double extra superfine, with the real name of the mill and manufacturer. Genesee flour is as ubiquitous as Orange county milk, Goshen butter, or relics of the ship Constitution among the curious, or the bones of saints and pieces of the true cross in the cabinets of Romish priests. Genesee flour is for the most part made from Western or Canada wheat."

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—Describing the Empress Eugenie as she appeared on the fete day at Paris, an enthusiastic correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Never was the realization of the beautiful beheld to greater advantage. Attired in white, enveloped in clouds of rich lace, through which her soft complexion was softened even more, she appeared the most perfect realization of Imperial grace and dignity ever beheld since Mary Stuart fell beneath the murderer's axe of the infamous Elizabeth. The taste displayed in her costume was perfect—a graceful daughter of high-souled and dignified Spain, deriving her descent, too, in part from the old Celtic race—Killpatrick of Scotland—an honorable branch of the Fitz-Patricks, Princes of Ossory, in Ireland. No fantastical bonnet concealed those flowing tresses and lovely features from the admiring crowd; she selected the Spanish and old Irish costumes; a long veil of Brussels print was thrown over her head, and that calm, fair forehead was encircled with the imperial diadem, the great Sanci diamond which flashed and sparkled, as the true gem only does, as in the sun of that memorable Autumn day."

OHIO STATE NEWS.

— Senator Douglas will speak at Wooster, Wayne county, on Friday, the 16th inst.

— The Republicans of Champaign county have nominated Dr. J. J. Masson for Representative.

— Mr. Robert Reilly, formerly an opulent merchant of Cleveland, died in that city on Sunday.

— The Republicans of Washington county yesterday nominated John Haddow for Representative.

— The Republicans of Preble county, on the 3rd inst., nominated Jesse Stubbs, of Gratis, for Representative.

— Cooper's English Opera Troupe will commence an engagement at Cleveland, the 12th inst., Monday.

— "Columbus," says a traveling correspondent of the Indianapolis *State Sentinel*, "is a beautiful city, blessed with clean streets and good water."

— On Monday, a woman named Rebecca Quinn was arrested at Ravenna, and committed to await her trial, on a charge of forgery. It seems that the offence hardly amounts to a forgery, for the signatures to the note were written in a girlish hand, and not calculated to deceive anybody.

— Hon. Wm. Dennison and Judge R. P. Ranney, Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor, met in debate at Tiffin, yesterday. Several thousand persons were present. The debaters occupied two hours each; Mr. Dennison reserving a half hour of his time to close.

— Jacob Dennis, a farmer of Guernsey county, whose mind became so seriously impared by the effect of the frost of June last on his crops, was a few days since sent to the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus.

— The Portsmouth *Tribune* learns that a fire at Haverhill on Friday morning destroyed the dwelling of Mr. P. M'Coy, Postmaster, and also injured the Public school building. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

— Three prisoners of the "chain gang" escaped from the Hamilton county jail last evening, by prying back the bolt of one of the doors. They were re-taken shortly after and brought back. Wm. Neely, confined on a charge of grand larceny, who escaped during the day, was also captured.

— Arrangements have been made with the Grand Lodge of the Sons of Malta of the State of Ohio to assist the Grand Lodge of Masons in laying the corner stone of Perry's Monument, at "Put in Bay Island," on the 10th inst. It is expected that George D. Prentice, Esq., of Kentucky, G. R. I. A. of the Order, will take part in the ceremonies.

— The Chicago *Press and Tribune* states that over *fifteen hundred* business men and firms have signed the remonstrance against the removal of Isaac Cook from the office of Postmaster.—No petition ever received the signatures of so many of the business men of Chicago, irrespective of party. Several hundred citizens known to be Douglas Democrats signed it.

— The Defiance *Republican* says:—A great many of the farmers of this and Henry Counties are raising tobacco this season, which, it is said, yields quite abundantly. The tobacco is of a superior quality, and brings from eight to ten dollars per hundred weight. Many are raising it this year, only as an experiment, and if successful they intend, hereafter, devoting much of their time to its cultivation.

CAN A MOTHER FORGET?—Can a mother forget? Not a morning, noon, or night but she looks into the corner of the kitchen where you read *Robinson Crusoe*, and thinks of you as yet a boy. Mothers rarely become conscious that their children are grown out of their childhood. They think of them, write to them, as if not full fourteen years of age. They cannot forget the child. Three times a day she thinks who are absent from the table, and hopes the next year, at the farthest, she may have "just her own family there;" and if you are there, look out for the fat limb of a fried chicken, and that coffee which none but everybody's own mother can make. Did Hannah forget Samuel? A short sentence, full of household history, and running over with genuine mother-love, is tellingly beautiful: "Moreover, his mother made him a little coat, and brought it to him from year to year, when she came up with her husband to the yearly sacrifice."

A mother mourning at her first born's grave, or closing the dying eye of child after child, displays a grief whose very sacredness is sublime. But bitter, heavier than the death-stroke is the desperation of a son who rushes over a crushed heart into vices which he would hide even from the abandoned and the vile.

Napoleon once asked a lady what France needed for the education of her youth, and the short, profound reply was, "*Mothers!*"

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—From Vera Cruz we learn that Minister McLane has returned and presented Buchanan's ultimatum to Juarez, demanding an immediate ratification of the treaty. Nothing important from the Capital. Degallado had ordered the troops in the Tampico neighborhood to march to San Louis Potosi, which is to be the general rendezvous of the Liberals. He intends attacking the capital in October. All the Pacific coast is in peaceable possession of the Liberals. Vidauri is organizing his forces at Nuevalion against the Indians and Americans. Pesquiera defeated the Indian depredators in Sonora after a severe battle.

Business at Mazatlan is good. Lepis recaptured by Revolutionists after considerable fighting. Marquez is conducting $3,000,000 to San Blas from Guadaljara for the British war ship Calipso. The government of San Blas resolved to prevent the shipment if the duties were not paid. Difficulty was apprehended. Corona left Mazatlan with fifty men to join the Liberals' forces in Jalisco and attack Marquez at Guadaljara. The Isthmus of Tehuantepec is quiet.

An English writer has recently asserted that an undue proportion of lime in the system is the cause of premature gray hair, and advises all to avoid hard water either for drinking pure or when converted into tea, coffee, or soup' because hard water is always strongly impregnated with lime. Hard water may be softened by boiling it; let it become cold, and then use it as a beverage. It is also stated that a liquid that will color the human hair black and not stain the skin, may be made by taking one part of bay rum, three parts of olive oil, and one part of good brandy, by measure. The hair must be washed with this mixture every morning, and in a short time the use of it will make the hair a beautiful black, without injuring in the least. The articles must be of the best quality, mixed in a bottle, and always shaken well before being applied.

A PIECE OF THE METEORIC ROCK.—Garritt Vanderpool, a well-known and highly respected farmer, lives seven miles from the city and one mile west of the Bethlehem Church. When at work in his barn, on the morning of the mysterious commotion heretofore referred to, and about two minutes after the noise which had attracted his attention had ceased, he heard what sounded like a small stone thrown against the side of his carriage house. On looking up he saw the object fall, and at once picked it up. It is about the size of a pigeon's egg, broken through the centre, and is partially covered with a black substance. Mr. V. says there is no stone on his farm like it, and is fully persuaded that it is a part of the exploded meteor. Others also think so. It will be examined by competent judges, and the result proper announced.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

POSTMASTER ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING THE POSTAL LAWS.—John L. Van Allen, postmaster and station agent at Wenona, on the Illinois Central railway, was arrested last week for a flagrant violation of the postal law. It appears that the prosecuting witness, Wm. Ebrot, owed Van Allen some $8 50 for freight, and during his absence the latter opened a letter received for him from Iowa, containing $20, paying himself the money due. He then called in his brother-in-law, showing him what he had done, and lent him the balance of the $20. The letter was registered, which led to the development. On application to the postmaster the money was refunded. Van Allen and his brother-in-law were both station agents on the Illinois Central, and had been called upon at this time to pay up all freight bills for the month. Van Allen was brought to this city and recognized in the amount of $1,000 to appear for trial.—*Chicago Times Sept. 1.*

☞ Accounts from England do not speak favorably of the condition of the health of Cardinal Wiseman.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Mr. Buchanan pronounces the Douglas Manifesto, as published by the Harpers, a paper of great ability.

☞ The Commissioners of the New York Central Park, on Monday, discharged one thousand laborers. Cause: want of funds.

☞ The great Reform Meeting which was to have taken place at Baltimore on Monday was postponed, on account of stormy weather, to Thursday afternoon.

☞ Carl Schomthaler, 29 years of age, living three miles from Milwaukee, blew his brains out on the 1st instant. Money, or the want of it, was the cause.

☞ They have got up a ladies' shoe in London, which can be made of any color, by simply slipping into its place a piece of silk or satin. It is called the chameleon shoe.

☞ The argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Hartung, the murderess, at Albany, N. Y., set for Monday last, has been postponed to Wednesday, the 15th inst.

☞ At St. Johns, N. B., on the 3d inst., a boat containing ten persons was upset off the harbor, and four women, one man and three boys drowned.

☞ In the Superior Court, sitting in New London, Ct., on Wednesday last, a jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in a slander suit, assessing damages at *three cents*.

☞ A Yankee in Brooklyn has invented a machine which changes money. It is used by railroad conductors who receive and give change for fare without once handling the coin.

☞ Col. Kinney, the Central America colonist and fillibuster, having returned to Texas, has just been elected to the Legislature of that State from Nueces county.

☞ Mr. Thomas Dennis, of Washington, D. C., is pensioned by a Russian Prince, named Demidoff. He gets 400 francs annually for [illegible].

☞ During July the coinage at the San Francisco mint consisted of $1,850,000 in double eagles, $60,000 in eagles, and $30,000 in half eagles.

☞ The suspension of building in London for one month will occasion a loss of £330,000 to the public—the average earnings by the men being 5s 6d per day.

☞ It is estimated that two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of wheat have been raised in Daviess county, Indiana, the past season.

☞ The first premium for wool at the late Wool Growers' Meeting at Cleveland was awarded to Mr. Alexander Black, of Putnam county, Indiana.

☞ The Vincennes (Ind.) *Sun* says that the chills and fever are very prevalent in Evansville and vicinity. Families that have not been affected for years are now prostrated with this disease.

☞ The International Horse Fair will be held at Buffalo this year on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th inst. The arrangements have been made that promise a larger fair than ever before held.

☞ Last week in some portions of Wisconsin and Michigan the frosts were hard enough to damage vegetables and buckwheat. In Wisconsin some fields of corn on low ground were injured.

☞ Governor Wise and his friends, it is stated, have become confirmed in the opinion that Mr. Buchanan and his friends had a hand in the conspiracy, as they call it, of the Donelly letter.

☞ The New York *Herald* says the new Fifth Avenue Hotel has been such a success that another house, still further up town, is talked of already.

☞ Dr. Brandreth, of pill celebrity, is a Democratic candidate for the next Legislature in the Seventh Senatorial District of New York, Gen. Geo. P. Morris is his opponent.

☞ The Indian Bureau remitted to Oregon, by the steamer of Monday, $111,000 for the Indian expenses in that State during the present fiscal year.

☞ The acting Secretary of the British Legation leaves shortly for England to attend to matters connected with his own private affairs as a member of the University of Oxford. He is to return in the winter.

☞ Very pretty Geneva watches are sold in Paris this season in the form of a heart, in that of a tulip, or representing a shell, on which are admirably painted views of Geneva, or pastoral scenes.

☞ P. T. Barnum has made a beautiful artificial lake in East Bridgeport, Conn., a mile long and one-eighth of a mile in width, upon the banks of which he intends to build a new Iranistan.

☞ The Quebec *Chronicle* retracts its assertion that the Prince of Wales is coming to this country, and explains by saying that his late tutor, Mr. Gibbs, and Sir Henry Holland physician to the Court, are coming.

☞ Mr. Sebastianoff, a Russian savan, has discovered an and MS. of Ptolemy's Geography in the Monastery of Mount Athos, and has made photographic copies of the maps of the classic world.

☞ A new law in Connecticut makes it a misdemeanor to drive a hired horse beyond the point bargained for. The first victim of the regulation was Paul Sequin of Woodstock, who was fined $5, and sentenced to be imprisoned fifteen days.

☞ During the dog war in New York City, which commenced on the 6th of June, and ended on Saturday, the 3d inst., 9,681 dogs and 387 puppies were seized. The price paid for full grown dogs was 50 and for puppies 25 cents. The total expenditure was $5,256,06.

☞ The typhoid dysentery is prevailing to an alarming extent in the upper part of Stafford and lower part of Fauquier counties Va. A large number of persons, children and adults, have fallen victims to its ravages, and as yet it has not in the least abated.

☞ Charles Dickens has given mortal offence to the Dublin people by publishing an article in his new serial, entitled "Her Majesty's Irish Mail." A correspondent in *Saunder's News Letter* threatens to have Mr. D. tarred and feathered, or worse, should he return to give any more of his readings in Ireland.

☞ Peter Boyle, a man 102 years of age, was found on Saturday, in New York, wandering about the streets, and, by request, was sent to the Almshouse. He says that he was born in Scotland, and served as a sailor under Lord [illegible]

☞ Monsieur De Motte undertook to cross the Genesee river at Charlotte on a rope, on Friday. When about thirty feet from shore he lost his balance, and fell sprawling into the water. He was picked up by a boat, and on the second trial succeeded.

☞ The public schools of New York were opened on Monday. The mandate of the Board of Education directing that the Bible should be read at the commencement of each day's exercises was disobeyed in the schools of the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards. In all the other schools of the city the rule was obeyed.

☞ The Memphis *Appeal* of the 26th ult. says:—"As an indication of the feeling in the corn market in the Mississippi Valley, we have heard of the purchase recently, by Mr. Popham, of Breckinridge county, of two or three crops, embracing one hundred thousand bushels at thirty-five cents per bushel, to be delivered at the river bank below Cairo."

☞ The widow of Austin D. Moore, of New York, has succeeded in obtaining a division of her husband's estate according to the laws of Florida. This gives her $100,000, instead of the $1,500 named in her husband's will, which was made under the laws of New York, although he was, according to the late decision, a resident of Florida.

☞ Judge Pettit, of Kansas, has explained the reason of his stoppage of certain courts in his district. He says that the people are anxious to have the courts, but do not provide for the expense. He has notified the Supervisors that he will hold court when officially desired to do so.

☞ A "Gentile meeting" was held at Fairfield, Utah Territory, on the 23rd of July, at which a preamble and resolutions were adopted, arraigning the Mormons for their crimes, bloodshed and treason. Hon. Andrew Humphreys, of Indiana, presided over the deliberations of the meeting.

☞ Christopher Schrock was found dead in his bed at Indianapolis on Monday. Schrock had been living apart from his wife. When found his body was so far advanced in decomposition that it was impossible from the stench for the Coroner's jury to make a critical examination, but a bottle found and other evidences led to a verdict of suicide.

☞ A letter from Havana, in the New Orleans *Picayune*, dated August 24, states that baptism had taken place there of no less a personage than the son of the Chief or King of the Loango Congo district of Africa, who came passenger to Cuba in 1857, upon a slaver, and fell into the hands of the Government as an ordinary Bozal.

☞ Summer is over at Saratoga. Visitors have mostly turned their faces homeward. The season has been very successful. At the principal hotels over 23,000 names are registered. Add to this the visitors who stopped at private boarding houses, and the estimate of 35,000 is not extravagant.

☞ Captain Chappell, of New London, Conn., who saved a man from drowning the other day, was just about to be married, and had on his "best clothes" at the time. Notwithstanding this, he plunged in, best clothes and all, and after saving the man, was married in his wet suit.

☞ Mr. Miller, State Treasurer of Illinois, has resigned his office, and has been succeeded by Mr. Butler. Irregularities in his office, showing a deficit of some $200,000, growing out of loans and bank deposits in Springfield and Chicago, are among the rumored causes of the change.

☞ A number of Irish gentlemen who reside in the city of New York, desirous of expressing their admiration for Marshal McMahon, of the army of France, have decided upon sending him a fine specimen of an American horse. Over one thousand dollars have already been subscribed for the purchase of the animal.

☞ The Hon. Oliver J. Morgan, of Carroll, La., has presented to Bishop Polk the handsome sum of $40,000 as the foundation of a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry in the "University of the South." This donation makes up the entire amount of $500,000 required by the charter for the establishment of the University.

☞ Napoleon invited the diplomats at Paris to attend at the Place Vendome during the great *fete* of the 14th, but not in "uniform," which, in court etiquette, meant that they could accept or not. It was so arranged in order to gratify the Austrian, Prussian and English ministers, who preferred to keep away. The Americans displayed a considerable number of flags for the *fete*, but not a single British flag was to be seen.

☞ During the reception of Ex-Gov. Seymour at Hartford, the military were ordered to drive back the crowd by a charge with the bayonet. In the pressure, one young man named Charles W. Banks, from Trumbull, Ct., was stabbed by one of the bayonets in the right side, and so seriously injured that it is thought he cannot recover. The affair creates the greatest excitement in Hartford.

☞ The Peru (Ind.) *Sentinel* says: Mrs. Sarah Jackson died at the residence of her son-in-law, J. M. Jackson, on Thursday last, at the age of one hundred years. The family do not know her age from a date, but from circumstances, and the declaration of the deceased, they are sure she was over one hundred years at the time of her death.

☞ In Marion county, Ga., last week, a slave of Benjamin B. Matthews stole three hundred dollars. Pursuit was commenced, and for thirty-six hours the negro was kept unceasingly on the run, fresh pursuers coming up to the chase. Just as the party gained on him he fell dead in his tracks. A large bowie knife was found in his clinched fist.

☞ The Post Office in New Haven was entered Friday night by burglars who bored through the back door. They searched through all the bags they could find, but they contained only the way mails. It is not supposed any large amount of money was taken. Some counterfeit bills which they found may lead to there detection.

☞ The ship Sir John Franklin, at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, reports having spoken, August 10, the steamship England, 150 days from Calcutta, for London, under sail, her engines being out of order. She was short of provisions, and the crew had been subsisting on one meal per day for nearly 30 days. The England had 36 passengers, most of whom were ladies and children. The Sir John Franklin supplied their wants.

☞ A number of prominent Philadelphians have addressed a letter to Ex-Senator Cooper, requesting an expression of his views relative to the expediency of insisting on a reduction of the postage rates and an increase of import duty as issues in the approaching national election. His reply is looked for with interest by dabblers in state and federal politics.

☞ The death of General Sir John Slade, Bart, G. C. B, loses to the English army its oldest living member, save one. Had he lived but a few months longer he would have completed eighty years of military service, his commission, as Cornet, in the Tenth Hussars, bearing date May 11, 1780.

☞ Near Jacksonville, Ill., on Sunday, Aug. 28, a lad named Carter, about twelve years of age, took up a gun which was sitting in the corner of the room, and playfully pointed it at his little sister, some three years old. Unfortunately the gun was loaded and the contents were discharged into her body, mangling her horribly, and killing her almost instantly.

☞ In Philadelphia, for one hundred and seventy-five years, there have been market buildings and stalls along Market street. Those last erected there were graceful in appearance, clean, light and airy, but the voice of the public has called for their removal, and so they have been scattered around the city, in clean and wholesome structures erected for the purpose.

☞ When railways were in their infancy it was supposed that they would injure the estates through which or near which they ran, and the English Cabinet Minister, Mr. Labouchere's father, received the compensation of $150,000 for an imaginary detriment of this sort. After his death, his son, finding that there was no injury to the estate from the vicinity of the railway, but the contrary, refunded the $150,000.

SAD NEWS FOR CHILLY PEOPLE.—According to the views of a distinguished astronomer, the earth is gradually increasing its distance from the Sun, and in the course of six thousand years the distance will be so great that only an eighth of the warmth we now enjoy will be communicated to the Earth from the Sun; the Earth, therefore, will be covered with eternal ice and snow, as we now see the plains of the North, where the elephant formerly lived, and where there is neither Spring nor Autumn. In this case, we recommend rheumatic and gouty people to lay in a stock of flannels and see to their drawers. Six thousand years will pass away very soon, and there is no telling how expensive flannel and "sich" will be at the time mentioned.

ARREST OF A MISSOURI JUDGE.—Judge John Watson was recently arrested at Kaytesville, Chariton county, Mo., on the charge of having been one of the party who broke open the county safe, about a year and a half ago, and robbed it of some $5,000. The grand jury of that county indicted him for grand larceny and burglary, and he was required to give bail to the amount of $2,000. This case attracts a great deal of attention, partly from the fact that the accused is a man of considerable wealth, and at the time the crime was committed was one of the judges of the County Court.

THE FIRST SMOKERS.—In Fairholt's "History of Tobacco" it is said that it was in the first week in November, 1492, that Europeans first noted the Indian custom of tobacco smoking. The two sailors sent by Columbus to explore Cuba returned to the ships of their great commander, and told this among other things new and strange. They found the natives carried with them a lighted firebrand, and puffed smoke from their mouths and noses; this their European notices led them to conclude was some mode of perfuming themselves. A more intimate acquaintance with the natives taught them that it was certain leaves of a herb rolled up in the dried leaves of the maize or Indian corn that they thus burned and inhaled the smoke. It was a novelty to the Spaniards, but it was an ancient and familiar custom with the natives.

OBJECTIONABLE LITERATURE.—The leaders and stewards of the M. E. Church at Lambertville, N. J., have "resolved, that the circulation and reading of the New York *Ledger* and *Police Gazette* is a violation of the spirit and intent of that portion of the general rule of that Church—first, the injunction to do no harm; second, doing what we know is not for the glory of God; thirdly, the reading those books which do not tend the knowledge and love of God."

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—There is no truth in the recent statement from Vera Cruz that Minister McLane had presented an ultimatum, and demanded the immediate ratification of the treaty, for it is known here that the preliminary points thereof were mutually satisfactory to both this government and that of the Constitutionalists. It was also understood that if the treaty should be ratified on this basis M'Lane himself would return it to Washington.

The main points probably are, the right of way across the northern States of Mexico from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Arizona to Gayamas, or some other outlet on the Gulf of California, the United States to have the privilege of transporting troops and munitions of war over these routes, and protect the latter in the case of Mexico's inability. To do so in consideration of these grants the United States pay $4,000,000, one half to be appropriated for the satisfaction of claims of American citizens against Mexico.

Gen. Harney has acquainted Gen. Scott with all the circumstances attending his occupation of the Island of San Juan. It appears he had not been previously specially instructed to take possession, but sent troops thither to protect the twenty-five or thirty Americans residing there, who had been included in the taxation limits by the authorities. Our boundary commissioner, Mr. Campbell, has no doubt about the island belonging to the United States, but the British Commissioner made the issue, and hence the protest of Gov. Douglass. This subject excites much interest in official and diplomatic circles.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 24.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following: The Emperor having ordered that the army be placed from a war to a peace footing, the Minister of War has given orders that from September 30,000 men should return to their homes, whose term of service expires in 1859.

BELGIUM.—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies agreed to the project for the fortification of Antwerp. The *Le Nord* concludes that the project will endanger the neutrality of Belgium.

ITALY.—The Modinese National Assembly, on the 30th ult., unanimously decreed the forfeiture by the house of Hapsburg Loraine of the Ducal throne. On the following day the annexation of Modina to Piedmont was unanimously decided by a vote by ballot, and Signor Farine concentrated Dictator. A loan of 5,000,000 livres was elected.

The Tuscan National Assembly, on the 20th, voted the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont.

A defensive league has been formed of the States of Central Italy.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The *Times'* city article says the funds continue to show remarkable steadiness. Money is in good supply.

The business in the Railroad market was quiet but firm.

Forester's festival at the Crystal Palace attracted over 52,000 people, the greatest concourse ever assembled there.

The builders' strike in London shows no sign of adjustment. The chairmakers of Worcestershire are also on a strike, and other branches of trade give signs of discontentment.

FRANCE.—Commands had been distributed to the marshals at the head of the army of Italy. M. McMahon is appointed to the command at Lille, where a large body of troops is being concentrated.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—A Committee of five hundred has been appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee to receive Mr. Douglas at the Depot, on his arrival here. Extraordinary preparations are making to give him an enthusiastic reception. Democrats from all parts of the State are flocking to this city to hear him speak.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The steamer Arago, from Havre and Southampton on the 24th, ult. arrived here at 8 o'clock this afternoon. Her advices are anticipated. She brings 240 passengers, including Henry W. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*; J. Ouleno, Sardinian Consul for the port of New York; Gen. Bernard, of New Orleans, and C. Bodolonegule, manager of the New Orleans Opera.

MOBILE, Sept. 6.—The Brooklyn left Vera Cruz on the 1st inst. The *Progresso* says Mr. McLane avails himself of two months' leave of absence.

HAVANA, Sept. 3.—The Bank of Havana has increased its capital one million, and is authorised to issue bills to double the amount of its capital.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The Overland mail of the 15th has arrived. The town of Vallecito, Calaveras county, was destroyed by fire on the 13 h ult.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Convention will be held at San Francisco on the 20th of September. All the Pacific States and Territories will be represented.

SYRACUSE, Sep. 7.—The State Convention this afternoon made the following nominations: For Secretary of State, Elias W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga county; Comptroller, Robt. Denniston, of Orange county; Attorney General, Chas. G. Myers, of St. Lawrence county; State Engineer, Orrville W. Storrs, of Allegheny county.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Some two months ago Capt. Stone made a full statement to our government of the circumstances attending the expulsion of himself and others, Americans, from Sonora. This act of Gov. Peschiera being clearly violative of the provisions of our treaty with Mexico, proper measures have been taken for the protection of U. S. citizens in that quarter, and instructions are now on the way for the purpose.

Lists of lands, embracing an area of nearly one hundred and seventy-two thousand acres, enuring to the Southern Mississippi R. R., under the act of Aug., '56, has been certified to the State of Mississippi by the Secretary of the Interior.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—An arrival at this port from Ciudad, Bolivar, August 11th, furnishes later Venezuelan advices. There was no communication with the interior, owing to the river being in possession of the factionists, and most vessels in port will leave in ballast, as no hides are to be had.

Revolution was going on in the interior—a free pardon offered to the revolutionists having been refused.

Gen. Brito, with 800 to 900 government troops, was at San Fernando in expectation of an attack upon the town. It had been well defended by artillery.

FREEPORT, Ill., Sept. 7.—The State fair is a complete success, there being not less than 25,000 people on the ground. Receipts for the day amount to $5,000. Steam plows on exhibition this forenoon, and Fawkes' machine plowed an acre in eleven minutes. The number of agricultural implements on exhibition is larger than at any previous fair. The Farmers' Convention meets this evening for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to agriculture. Friday is the last day, when premiums amounting to $16,000 will be awarded.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The Republican State Convention to nominate candidates met at noon to-day. The hall was crowded to suffocation. Ward Hunt, of Oneida Co., was chosen temporary chairman. Wm. A. Wheeler, of Franklin Co., will be the permanent President. The Convention adjourned till this afternoon.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 7.—A destructive fire this morning consumed the Mechanics' Hall in this city, together with six large stores. The loss amounts to nearly $40,000. The buildings were insured. The Excelsior Minstrels, who have been performing at the hall, lost $2,000 worth of property. Beneau's Panorama of the Celestial Empire was destroyed—loss $7,000. No insurance. The stores were occupied by the following firms—Cowdery & Bros, druggists; Farcant & Co., tailors; Walters & Co., paper hangers; Pepper's Restaurant; Sandels Restaurant; Ultomon, shoe dealer. Their loss is partially insured.

ZANESVILLE, Sept. 7.—P. M.—The Fire Companies from Dayton, Urbana, Columbus, Cleveland, Newark, and other places have arrived. many more are expected to-night. The State Parade promises to be very large.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—The meeting to-morrow will be immense. The disorderlies seem to have vanished, for the past two weeks there being not the slightest disturbance. Baltimore now is a model city.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7.—The planing mill of Goodwin, Miller & Co., and two adjoining buildings on the corner of Ashley and Main street, were burned this morning—loss $30,000, insurance $19,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The schooner John Elliott, Capt. John Green, capsized in the North River at the foot of 31st street, and sunk in deep water. The vessel was subsequently raised and towed to the dock at the foot of fourth street, where she was pumped out yesterday. In the cabin was found the body of a man who had taken passage from Haverstraw. The deceased has not been identified, but it is believed that he was a resident of Philadelphia. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—The Railway bridge at Decatur is passable. No interruption to the Memphis and Charles Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—The steamship Desota, with advices from Havana to the 2d inst., has arrived at this port.

Sugars were firm and had advanced 12-16. Exchange on New York [illegible].

Yesterday the Desota signaled the U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, from Vera Cruz, and supposed to be bound to Pensacola, with Minister McLane's treaty.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The Leavenworth municipal election yesterday passed off quietly. Denman (Dem.) is thought to be re-elected by a small majority. The Republicans gained largely over the last election and probably will have a majority in the council and city offices.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The New Orleans papers, received by mail, state that the Independents, or Houston Democrats, have a majority of twenty-two on joint ballot in the new legislature recently elected.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Sept. 6.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool, on the 27th ult., has arrived at Halifax. Her advices, which will be three days later, we expect to arrive here to-night.

ADVANTAGES OF WOMEN OVER MEN.—Some one sums up the advantages of women over men as follows: "A woman may say what she pleases to you without being knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband has to go to work. She can go forth into the streets without being invited to treat at every coffee-house. She can paint her face if it is too pale, and flour it if too red. She can stay at home in time of war, and wed if her husband is killed. She can wear corsets if too thick—other fixing, if too thin. She can eat, drink and be merry, without costing a cent. She can get divorced from her husband whenever she sees one she likes better. She can get in debt all over, until he warns the public by advertisements—not to trust her on his account any longer."

THE CHAIN GANG.—We think Toledo was among the first cities in Ohio to revive this mode of punishment. We do not mention this so much as a matter of pride, as one of fact, for whatever advantages the ball and chain may have as a "terror to evil-doers," they have no superior claim as a humanizer, or reformer of morals. There is no doubt that drunkenness, fighting, and other petty crimes are restrained in our city by this means to an extent unattainable by any other mode of punishment, and that in this way it is a public good; but we think few individuals have much hope of reformation in the man who has been degraded and humiliated by this process. There is something in the sight of the Chain Gang on a public street which is calculated to excite our commiseration for its members.—*Toledo Blade.*

HOG CHOLERA IN INDIANA.—The Lafayette *Courier* says the hog cholera is prevailing to an alarming extent in Tippecanoe county. One man has lost fifty of his best hogs within a few days by this disease, and several others have lost great numbers.

The New Harmony *Advertiser* says: The hog cholera is still very bad. Some three or four miles from that place, some of the farmers have lost nearly all their hogs. If it continues much longer there will not be much distilling done in that place this season, for the hogs are the principal profit in a distillery.

THE FROST IN WISCONSIN.—The Janesville *Gazette* says: A severe frost on Sunday night at Berlin has cut off the last hope of any considerable amount of good corn in that region. This, also, with continued drouth has wilted the potato business. "Grass on all the uplands is dead, says a Berlin paper, and the crop, as a consequence, have pretty much dried up."

The Ripon *Times* says that a severe frost on Friday night came off the last hope for corn and buckwheat crops in that region. It also states that fires have raged extensively during the past week, on the marshes of Green Lake and Marquette counties, and that hundreds of stacks of hay have been burned.

The Baraboo *Republic* says: Last Monday morning a black frost fell in that vicinity, and the cold was so intense as to freeze water to the thickness of nearly one fourth of an inch. This is the third time within seven years that frost has fallen on the 20th day of August, says our informant, who has noted them down at the time of the occurrence.

☞ The Auburn, N. Y., papers of the 9th state that a serious disturbance occurred on that day in the State Prison. Deputy Keeper S. S. Austin was assaulted in the shoe shop by a desperate convict and severely knocked on the nose with a shoemaker's hammer. Gilbert Roberts rushed to the rescue, who was struck over the head with a boot and cut severely. Assistance soon arrived and the disturbance was quelled. Seven or eight convicts were engaged in the affray.

☞ A young couple in Wheeling lately resolved on matrimony; the parents of the young lady refusing consent, an elopement was resolved upon. On Wednesday night the gay Lothario having a carriage in waiting, raised a ladder to the window of the sleeping apartment of his beloved, and ascended for the purpose of carrying off his prize; but, as the old adage has it, the course of true love does not always run smooth; as he entered the room there stood the lady's father, who applied a cowhide to the young man's shoulders soundly, and sent him home with his ardor somewhat cooled.

☞ Mrs. Elizabeth Byrnes, female physician, was arrested in New York, on Tuesday, for causing the death of Mary Vinscher through mal-practice. Mrs. B. is a native of Roxbury, and claims to be a graduate of the Boston Female Medical College.—A woman named Mary Smith was also arrested as an accomplice.

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF A BANK.—On Monday, says the Buffalo *Express*, the effects of the Hollister Bank were sold at the instance of the Receiver, at the Old Court House. The face value of the effects sold was $69,500, but the total receipts amount to but $10,019. Most of the effects sold consisted of ordinary debts, judgments, &c., and only two mortgages were disposed of. J. P. Stafford's bond & mortgage for $8,000 brought $750, and became the property of Gibson T. Williams. Charles E. Clarke's bond and mortgage for $2,000 was bought by A. J. Rich for $650. 263 shares of Western Transportation stock were sold to G. Clagg, of New York, for 30 cents on the dollar.

LOSS OF THE CORN CROP IN IOWA.—The Dubuque *Herald* of the 3d September says:

We learn from the country that all corn not situated on very high land was completely killed by the frost on Thursday night. The corn was much of it still in the milk, and very little filled. Consequently those fields touched by the frost are almost a total loss.

Whether the frost extended over the State it is impossible to say, but we much fear that the corn crop is to be cut down a total loss.

A young gentleman was lately engaged in teaching mutes. He was explaining by signs the use and meaning of the particle "dis," and requested one of them to write on a black board a sentence showing her knowledge of the sense of the prefix. A bright little one immediately stepped forward and wrote the following: "Boys love to play, but girls to display."

The grand essentials to happiness in this life are, something to do, something to love, and something to hope for.

The violet grows low, and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers yields the most delicious and fragrant smell—such is humility.

Aunt Betsy has said many good things, and among the rest, that "a newspaper is like a wife, because every man should have one of his own."

A pedant said to an old farmer, he could not bear a fool. "Your mother could," replied the farmer.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SIDNEY MARSHALL - - Editor.

TERMS - $2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.

AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.

TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.

COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES S. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
BENJAMIN L. REES.
GEORGE L. CONVERSE.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT,
MATTHIAS MARTIN.

FOR SHERIFF,
GEORGE W. HUFFMAN.

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN PHILLIPS.

FOR TREASURER,
JOHN G. THOMPSON.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS SPARROW.

FOR COMMISSIONER—(Vacancy.)
JOHN SNYDER.

FOR CORONER,
ELIAS GAVER.

FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,
JAMES LANG.

Douglas in Harper.

The little squatter has turned his attention to literary pursuits, and appears in the late Harper's Magazine as the author of a fiction elaborately gotten up, but by no means original or pleasing. It is an unhappy move. Black and White are bad partners for so changeable a politician as Stephen A. Once committed to paper, in nine cases out of ten he finds himself committed to more than he contemplated.—However, we congratulate the little Squatter and his numerous friends. In abandoning the fields of politics for the walks of fiction, he only follows his natural bent.—But he must be careful not to confound the two pursuits. He must not give us as literary, his senatorial stupidity, or carry into politics the fictions more properly pertaining to literary romance.—*Mac-a-cheek Press.*

Here is a specimen of the mode in which the Republican papers attempt to dodge the unanswerable and irrefragable argument of Mr. Douglas, on "the dividing line between Federal and Local authority,"—and establishing beyond peradventure the true doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty in the Territories."

The Mac-a-cheek *Press* is flippant and pert, with some few scruples of conscience in some instances, considerable pretension to sarcasm and piquancy, and would have it generally believed, is not devoid of humor, if not wit, and taste, if not judgment. The publication in Harper for September, may be "an unhappy move," but not for Mr. Douglas; and it is a piece of arrogant knavery to refer to him as "so changeable a politician." When the great question of the right of a people to form their own constitution in their own way, was before Congress, in the case of Kansas, who were foremost in singing paeans to Mr. Douglas for his patriotism and firmness? The Republican press from Maine to California. He was regarded with favor by not a few of them, as the man for the times, to be supported by even Republicans, in resisting the threatening wave of Executive dictation. In what has he shown himself a "changeable politician?" He maintains the same opinions he maintained then. If he has matured them by contemplation and elaborately and clearly defined them, is it a symptom of variableness and vacillation? It is easy to call him "Squatter," and to prattle of "senatorial stupidities," but to prove the one, or refute the other, will be found rather beyond the calibre of even the Mac-a-cheek *Press.* Mr. Lincoln discovered it an undertaking beyond his capacity, although countenanced by the voluntary assistance of Federal office-holders and their parasites. The Mac-a-cheek editor, who turns a paragraph cleverly enough, would rather dispose of the subject by one of his free dashes, than to undertake the labor of pointing out in the magnificent article on government by Mr. Douglas, aught conflicting with the true theory and history of our institutions.

Negro Voters.

The free colored voters of the United States number about fifteen thousand.—They are comprised in the five New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where they vote on an equality with the white race, and in N. York where a property qualification is required. They are struggling for an increase of school and other privileges in other States, and their established journals, the *Anglo-African* and *Frederick Douglass' Paper,* betray an earnestness of purpose in the reformers which must result advantageously to their condition.—*New York Evening Post, Republican.*

The *Post* omitted to mention Ohio, where in the northern part of the State Republican judges of election despite the law which declares that none but white citizens shall vote, allow hundreds and thousands of negroes to deposit their ballots? It was by negro votes illegally taken that Salmon P. Chase was elected Governor in 1857. A majority of the white people voted for Payne, but the negroes unconstitutionally stepped in and decided the contest for Chase. Negro suffrage is one of the ends and aims desired by the Republican party.

DOUGLAS IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Delaware (O.) *Standard* writes as follows:

"You have heard, I suppose, that the Democracy of Baltimore are almost unanimous for Douglas, and that such men as Robert J. Brent, Henry May, Reverdy Johnson, and S. Teakle Wallis stand in the front rank of his army of supporters. Though an "Old Joe Lane" myself, the truth must come out, whether I like it or not."

National Democracy in Virginia.

The Constitution carries slavery into and establishes it in all the Territories, and Congress is bound to protect it there.—Neither the people nor the Territorial Legislature have the power to exclude it.

The doctrine of Douglas is even more practically and effectively subversive of the constitutional rights of slaveholders than is the doctrine maintained by Mr. Seward and his adherents of the Black Republican party. Mr. Seward holds that Congress may rightfully exclude slave property from the territories. Mr. Douglas contends that this power resides in the local authorities of each territory.

No man in Virginia can be found bold enough, now, to advocate Mr. Douglas's doctrine through the press or on the hustings.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

This is a *bonne bouche* for the Republican papers, which are giving it an extensive airing. It may well be asked—What for? The Richmond *Enquirer* has lost its former *prestige.* It no more speaks for the united Democracy, or for the United States. It is the special organ of Gov. Wise, and is the mere expositor of his views. The letter which recently was unfortunately disclosed in New York explains pretty well the manner in which the *Enquirer* is edited and how influenced.—It belongs to the Wise family. It is the main pillar in the hopeful accomplishment of Gov. Wise's Presidential aspirations.—That it should endeavor to disparage Mr. Douglas, is not strange, after the development in Wise's letter. Nor is it more singular that it would rather fraternize with Seward than Douglas. The former attributes to Congress all powers in the territories, to be delegated by it or reserved, as in the case of slavery, which it may prohibit. How near akin to Mr. Wise's proposition, advocated by the Richmond *Enquirer,* that Congress is bound to protect slavery in the territories; but how much more congenial with Democratic sentiment, how congenial with our institutions, how natural and consistent the position of Mr. Douglas, that to the people of the territories belongs this power, which Congress has no right to exercise, and if it should attempt to exercise, it would be tyranny.

Notwithstanding the declaration of the *Enquirer,* there are more than a dozen influential papers in Virginia—among the most influential papers in the State, that boldly and freely advocate Mr. Douglas's doctrine; and among her leading politicians, are some of the most highly honored, who claim that the safety of the American Union depends upon maintaining them.

Judge Ranney Don't Please the Republicans!

In reference to the speech of Judge Ranney at Bellefontaine on Wednesday of last week, the Bellefontaine *Republican* says:

"But now the Judge holds that Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in any territory, and that the whole subject must be left to the people of the territories.

"He did not condescend to tell us when or how the people of the territories might exercise that power; whether before or after the adoption of a State Constitution."

He did not think it necessary to distinguish, because he thought everybody knew that after a State is organized the people are sovereign—that Congress has no right to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States; and it is the Democratic doctrine, and it was the Whig doctrine, that Congress should have no power over slavery in the territories, but the question should be left to the people themselves. That is the Douglas doctrine, and it is the true Democratic doctrine, north and south. Would the *Republican* have considered it *condescension* in Judge Ranney to have explained that the people, "after the adoption of a State Constitution," constitute a State, and are under no obligations to Congress? It is no longer a territory "after the adoption of a State Constitution." This quibbling under the merest pretext, and finding fault where there is none, show that Judge Ranney is rather distasteful to Republicans.

GEN. GEIGER.—We notice that some of the most reckless Black Republican papers, who make a trade of lying, and act upon the principle that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth, are charging that Gen. Geiger is a whisky drinker, a regular toper, &c, &c. Nothing can be farther from the truth, as every body who knows the General will readily attest.—It is bad enough to lie politically, but to traduce and villify personal character, is something that *gentlemen* never do. But such conduct is characteristic of Black Republican 'decency.'—*Circleville Watchman.*

We take this occasion to say that there is not a more temperate gentleman in the State than Gen. Geiger, and any insinuation to the contrary is basely false. He does not carry his temperance into the zeal of fanaticism, nor desire to be considered an ascetic. Genial in character, and warm in heart, he is a gentleman of whose eloquence the Democracy are proud, and acknowledge him among their favorite champions.

REPRESENTING MAJORITIES. — Mr. Dennison, in his late speech at Tiffin, asserted that Senator Douglas and Mr. Pugh did not represent a majority of the people of Illinois and Ohio in the Senate of the United States. He said this in order to disparage their influence. In so doing he made a severe hit at Chase, who was elected Governor of Ohio twice by a minority vote. Senator Douglas does represent a majority of the people of Illinois. They elected him United States Senator on a direct issue between him and his competitor, Mr. Lincoln. We have no doubt that a large majority of the people of Ohio also indorse the general course pursued by Mr. Pugh in the Senate. The present Legislature of the State would either re-elect him or choose another man of similar views.

☞ They have had an indignation meeting in Adair county, Kentucky, and passed resolutions of censure upon the late State Commissioners, who gave the certificate of election for Congressman in that district, to Anderson, Opposition, when Chrisman, Democrat, received the [illegible]

Judge Ranney.

A Republican correspondent of the N. York Tribune, writing from Defiance, Ohio, pays the following compliment to the ability and popularity of Rufus P. Ranney the Democratic candidate for Governor:

"The Democratic candidate for Governor is Rufus P. Ranney. He is a native of Massachusetts, now forty-five years old, and has been in the State now thirty-four years. He was, some years ago, one of the law firm of Wade & Ranney,—B. F. Wade being the senior member. In 1850 he represented Trumbull county in the Constitutional Convention, where he was one of the most prominent members, and a member of the Judiciary Committee.—In 1851 he was elected Supreme Court Judge, and served his term with much ability; when, in 1856, he was defeated as a candidate for re-election. In 1857 he was appointed District Attorney for Northern Ohio, but soon resigned, and was a candidate for nomination for Governor in that year, but was defeated in the convention by the Hon. H. B. Payne. He was nominated by acclamation in the last convention. Judge Ranney is one of the leaders of Ohio Democracy; one of the best lawyers in the State, and a "suple-jack" politician. He was formerly one of the trustees of the Meadville College, and is now President of the Board of trustees of Ohio State and Union Law College at Cleveland where he has resided for two years. He will carry more votes than any other Democrat in Ohio could possibly carry who is out and out for Buchanan."

In one thing the Tribune correspondent is mistaken. Mr. Ranney is anything but a "suple-jack" politician. He is noted for his inflexibility of principle. Nor do we suppose that any of the Douglas men mean to bolt him.

We do not know in what paper the foregoing originated, but find it among the selected articles in the Newark *Advocate,* a paper which has given the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN an undeviating support, and has taken no especial pains to conceal its dislike to DOUGLAS. The closing sentence of this extract contains an intimation that may as well be noticed first as last. It is gratuitous and uncalled for. Why should it be supposed that "any of the DOUGLAS men mean to bolt" Judge RANNEY? His views are those of Mr. DOUGLAS with regard to slavery in the Territories being the creature of local law, and that the power of the people in the regulation of their domestic affairs in their own way, is inherent and paramount, and requires no intercession of Congress to confer such right. There are a few persons in Ohio that endeavor to show their fealty to Democracy and the Administration by feeble demonstrations against Mr. DOUGLAS. It is well their number are few; for otherwise they might damage themselves seriously. Mr DOUGLAS is, unquestionably, the choice of Ohio, overwhelmingly the favorite against any competition. It is not, therefore, fair or just to insinuate that his friends might bolt Judge RANNEY, who is supposed to be friendly to Mr. BUCHANAN, or Mr. SAFFORD who is known to be a warm supporter of the Administration, because they occupy similar grounds, on which they stand, and the Ohio Platform of 1859 sustains the views of Mr. DOUGLAS and the Cincinnati Platform of 1856. The two platforms may be seen on the first page of this paper, and it would not be amiss for good and well-meaning Democrats to refresh their memories occasionally.

An Introduction Necessary.

Speaking of the Democratic ticket the *Statesman* apologized on the occasion of its nomination:

"The Democrats of the county are much better acquainted with the gentlemen who compose it, than the editor of the *Statesman* can be."

That's a fact, else they would not have placed on the ticket names of gentlemen whom the *Statesman* abused and sought to defeat. But the *Statesman* continues:

"His residence in the county is of so short a duration that he has not yet made the acquaintance of several of the nominated candidates, and therefore as he cannot speak from a personal knowledge of some of the candidates, it would be invidious to make special reference to any of them."

Then, as he had not made the personal acquaintance of the candidates, why disparage some of them week's before the election? Does he know Mr. Sparrow less than when resorting to low and despicable subterfuge and miserable insinuations to disparage that gentleman? Or is he less acquainted with Mr. Phillips than when as one of "our Democratic county officials," he was censured for his participation in the appointment of Mr. Sparrow as Commissioner?

Perhaps the editor of the *Statesman* would have it inferred that he is personally acquainted with the gentlemen nominated on the Democratic tickets in the several counties of the State, who have received his commendations, such as "this is a good ticket," or "this is a strong ticket," or some other commendatory expression.

The truth is the excuse given by the *Statesman* is a weak and mean equivocation, of which he has shown himself entirely capable. It is well understood here, and is laughed at as ridiculous and contemptable wherever it has been read. It was suggested the morning after it appeared, that the candidates should proceed in a body, and induce Tom Miller, the Postmaster to introduce them in form to his partner, Manypenny, the editor of the *Statesman!*

SPEECH OF COL. MCCOOK.—The sturdy Democracy of old Fairfield were more than pleased with the eloquent and masterly speech of Col. McCook at the meeting on Tuesday. It was replete with arguments and facts, upon State and national issues—carrying conviction to the hearts and minds of all unprejudiced hearers.

The Democracy of this county are under obligations to Col. McCook, not only for this but for past favors. He has never failed us when called upon, and there is, probably, not another man in Ohio who is listened to with greater pleasure here. If the canvass is conducted by all of our speakers in the State with the same vigor and ability, good work is being done.—*Lancaster Eagle.*

☞ The bears are very troublesome in Roanoke county, Va., this season, and have committed great depredations on the corn. The farmers have turned out and shot eight within three weeks.

Perry County.

The Democrats of Perry are having a warm time of it in the old county seat question, which has kept the people of the county in ferment for so many years. The Somerset *Union* and New Lexington *Sentinel* have different persons announced as the Democratic county ticket, the former with our friend T. O. Cox, Jr., for Representative, and the latter Joseph Thompson. They agree, however, upon Mr. Muse for the Senate, whom we trust may have the good fortune to avoid both Scylla and Charybdis, and successfully make port. In no part of the State, do the Democrats and their Abolition opponents exhibit more rancor toward each other, than do the Democrats of Perry among themselves, as illustrated by the columns of the *Sentinel* and *Union.* When the bill was subjected to close scrutiny in the Legislature, at the last session, we gave the matter our earnest attention. There could not have been a more persistent effort made, than Dr. Vanatta's, to defeat the measure, which was to give Somerset one more chance to recover her lost laurels from her rival.—He quarreled with some of his best friends, and became very indignant because in the exercise of their unbiassed judgment, they were convinced that in a spirit of justice, Somerset was entitled to a further trial. At this distance, we do not pretend to offer advice, for it is a domestic question with which we have nothing to do; and in which we hope to see both parties act fairly and squarely, that the question may be determined. Nothing is more perplexing than one of these county questions; and that in Perry is an old and troublesome customer; and while our sympathies are with Somerset and T. B. Cox, Jr., we do hope the contention will cease after the present struggle.

A Disinterested Patriot.

Colonel Schouler, formerly editor of those very interesting papers, the *Gazette* of Cincinnati, and *Journal* of Columbus, has recently published an article in the paper with which he is now connected in Boston, saying:

"In the next Presidential election we are for winning. Victory is, in our judgment, the great end to be gained. * * * What we want is possession of the Government."

Yes, that's it. The Republican party "want possession of the government."—That is their sole end and aim. The means, whatever they may be, must be used—we want possession of the government—we are for winning. Promise largely, no matter what, but promise—any thing to get votes—"we are for winning—we want "possession of the government."

And should they get "possession of the government," what then? Very naturally, anarchy and confusion would ensue, and rascality would reign. They merely "want possession of the government," for what? To impress upon it their crude and ill-defined and heterogeneous notions, that, made for one meridian, will suit no other.

The confession must have done Shouler's soul good, in lifting so vast a weight from his very much attenuated conscience. We hope he breathes more freely. But of this he may be assured. The people are not going to confide the government to any such hands, to tinker with and destroy its delicate machinery under the plea of mending matters. They have no objection to Massachusetts setting up a nigger for Governor, and electing him too, but are content that Massachusetts should have the sole enjoyment of so divine a blessing.

A VOICE FROM TENNESSEE FOR DOUGLAS.—The East Tennessee *Democrat,* a paper of large circulation and influence in that division of the State, has taken ground in favor of the nomination of Mr. Douglas for President. It says:

"There are some papers claiming to be Democratic that profess a holy horror for Judge Douglas. If a Democratic editor, in the exercise of his right as an American freeman, advocates or even seems to advocate the nomination of Judge Douglas, these papers commence talking about treason and all such scare-crow epithets. They charge those papers that seem to favor Douglas with attempting to force him upon the party.

"Now, we want to know from these wise expounders of Democracy if we have not as much right to be in favor of Judge Douglas as they have to be in favor of any body else? If it is our opinion that he should be nominated, have we not a right to express that opinion without being charged with an attempt to force him upon the party? We have just as much right to advocate the nomination of Judge Douglas as they have to advocate the nomination of any body for any political office. The *Avalanche* talks about us lavishing 'disgusting praise' upon Douglas. It has lavished some of the most disgusting praise we ever saw or heard upon men who are mere pigmies compared to Judge Douglas. We have a perfect right to be in favor of Judge Douglas. We are for his nomination, and expect to be until next June."

Although such articles are daily appearing in the Southern papers, the Republicans insist that nobody in the South is for Douglas.

SENATOR DOUGLAS IN COLUMBUS.—In company with some thirty or more citizens of this city and county, we went to Columbus on Wednesday, to hear a speech by that great champion of Democracy and man of the people, Stephen A. Douglas. We have neither time nor space this week to give a synopsis of his speech, but will endeavor to do so hereafter.

It cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to Mr. Douglas, and to all his friends, to witness the enthusiastic reception given him by the people wherever he goes. There were hundreds of people in Columbus on Wednesday who had traveled tens, and even hundreds of miles, to see and to shake by the hand their favorite champion of the rights and unrestricted liberties of the people.

He spoke a little more than an hour and a half in the afternoon, on the east terrace of the Capitol, to a vast multitude of people, who evinced their satisfaction by many hearty plaudits.

From Columbus Judge Douglas went to Cincinnati, where he had an appointment to speak on last evening.—*Circleville Watchman.*

☞ Capt. James H. Roberts, of Parkersburg, Va., was thrown from a buggy near that place, on Saturday, and dangerously injured His recovery is said to be doubtful.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in Cincinnati.

We publish to-day a portion of the speech of Mr. Douglas, at Cincinnati on Friday last. It is similar to the one delivered here, in sentiment and purpose. It is impregable to the assault of the adversaries of true Democracy. We shall give the conclusion in the next number of our paper

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI:

There seems to be a fatality accompanying my attempts to address you on the great political topics of the day. Four years ago when I came here for the purpose of addressing you, I was attacked with a disease of the throat, which deprived me of the opportunity of being heard, and confined me to my room for many months. While on my way here yesterday I had a recurrence of the same attack which rendered it impossible for me to comply with my engagement to address you last night, and I fear I will not be able to address you this evening in a way satisfactory to you or myself; but trust that if you indulge me for a few moments until we shall get fairly into the subject that my voice will return, so that I shall be able to be heard even to the extremities of this immense crowd.

I desire to say, in the first place, that it is no part of my present purpose to discuss any question appertaining to the internal policy or domestic affairs of the State of Ohio. So far as the topics that are now pending before the country affect your internal affairs, I choose to leave them to those who are directly interested in them; but there are certain great principles of universal application, affecting the people of the entire country, in which we are all alike interested, and which can be advocated in Cincinnati as well as in Louisville—in the free States as well as in the slaveholding States. So long as we live under a Constitution, which is the paramount law of the entire Republic, any political creed is radically wrong which cannot be proclaimed in the same form wherever the American flag waves or the Constitution rules. (Cheers.) You will permit me to remark, also, that the Democratic party is the only political organization in this country which can preserve the peace, the harmony, the fraternity of this glorious Union. (Renewed cheering.) There ever has been—there ever will be—two parties in this country: the one is founded on the great fundamental principle of self-government, which underlies all our institutions; the other is the antagonism of the Democratic party.

The history of the Democratic party is the history of this Republic; the record of the Democratic achievements contains a list of all those glorious measures which have characterized the unparalleled growth and development of this Republic. The opposition party to the Democracy at some periods of our history has been known by the one name, at another by another, but still its cardinal features are opposition to the Democratic organization and principles. In the Northern States, at this time, this opposition party is known as the Republican party; in the Southern States it does not assume that name, but sympathizes with all the Republicans in all their implacable hostilities to the Democratic party. The great question which separates the Democratic party from the Opposition party at the present time, involves the slavery question; the Opposition party contending that the slavery question is a Federal question to be determined and controlled by Federal authority, and the Democratic party holding that the slavery question is a local question, a State question, depending on local authority, and to be determined by the people interested in the several States and Territories of this Union.

According to the platform of the Republican party, adopted at Philadelphia in 1856, it is affirmed that Congress has the power and duty to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States, and they assert the sovereign power of Congress over the Territories for their government. The doctrine of the sovereign power of the General Government over the Territories or colonies is not new, nor is it advanced by the Republicans of the present day for the first time. The same doctrine was asserted by the King and Parliament of Great Britain over the American Colonies before the Revolution. You will all recollect that the great Webster said, and many others have repeated the remark, that the American Revolution was fought against a preamble—that preamble to an act of Parliament declaring that the British Parliament had the power and the right to bind the American Colonies in all cases whatever. To that preamble the Colonies replied, denying the right of Parliament to interfere with their local and domestic concerns. When the American colonies assembled at Philadelphia, in 1774, for the first time they proceeded to assert a bill of rights for the Colonies. In that bill of rights, they acknowledged and conceded to Parliament the right to pass all laws regulating commerce and touching those matters which were imperial not colonial. But on the other hand they asserted that these Colonies possessed the sole and exclusive power of legislation in their respective provincial Legislatures, in all cases of taxation and internal policy. Thus, you will find the Tories of the Revolution asserted the very doctrine of that day contended for by the Republicans of this day; that Congress, or Parliament, have sovereign power over the Colonies or Territories for their Government. Our fathers of the Revolution resisted that claim of parliamentary sovereignty over the colonies with blood, and with their lives, during the Revolutionary War; and the Democratic party of this day are prepared to resist, by all constitutional means, this claim of the Republican party to exercise sovereign power over the Colonies or Territories of the United States. (Cheers.)

If any person will trace the history of this question, he will find that the Democratic party to-day stands precisely where the Whigs of the Revolution stood, and that the opponents of the Democracy advocate the same principles that were contended for by the British Parliament and the Tories of the Revolution. I do not use these terms in any offensive sense. I do not impeach the patriotism, nor impugn the motives of those who advocate this doctrine of the right of Congress to bind the Territories in all cases whatever. I simply assert that their claim of sovereignty over the Territories is the precise claim against which all the battles of the Revolution were fought, when that claim was urged by the British Parliament over the American Colonies. The Republicans declare in their platform that in the exercise of this sovereign power over the Territories, it is the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery, wherever it may be found, in all the Territories of the United States. The Southern Opposition party on the other hand assert the sovereign power of Congress over the slavery question, and demand that it shall be exercised for the protection and maintainance of slavery in all the Territories of the United States.

Thus you find that the Southern Opposition party advocate the same principle—that of Congressional intervention on the subject of slavery, and differ only as to the application of that principle. The Northern Interventionists demand that the power of the Federal Government shall be exercised to destroy and prohibit slavery everywhere in the Territories; the Southern Interventionists demand that the power of the Federal Government shall be exerted to protect and maintain slavery in the Territories. On the other hand, the Democratic party stand firmly by the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery anywhere, and popular sovereignty in the States and Territories alike. (Tremendous cheering.) The Democratic principle on the subject was never more clearly defined than in the letter of Mr. Buchanan accepting the Cincinnati nomination in 1856. (Continued cheering.) In the letter of acceptance as you will find it represented in the banner over your heads, (pointing to a large banner suspended across the street,) Mr. Buchanan declared that the principles of the Nebraska bill was as ancient as free government itself, and asserted that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, should decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits. I stand here to-night defending that great principle of Popular Sovereignty and self-government in the precise language of James Buchanan in his letter of acceptance. (Applause.)

The Democratic party are a unit in the assertion of the principles of the Cincinnati Platform. Let us stand by that platform as its reads and as it was expounded in the canvass of 1856, and explained by Mr. Buchanan in his letter of acceptance. The Cincinnati Platform is as good a platform as any Democrat has a right to demand. Let us stand firmly upon it as it exists, without the addition of a single plank or the removal of a single pillar. (Applause.) Standing upon that platform the Democratic party asserts that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, have a right to decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. The enemies of the Democratic party, North and South, deny this doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty. The Southern Interventionists demand intervention by Congress for the protection and maintainance of slavery; the interventionists of the North demand the interference of Congress for the destruction and prohibition of slavery. The Democracy everywhere deny the right of Congress to interfere, one way or the other, for or against slavery; but assert that the people themselves shall decide whether they will or will not have slavery within their limits.

These different positions of the Democratic party and our opponents are not merely idle, speculative, theoretical questions.—They are practical issues presented to the people this day for settlement. Already has New Mexico on the one hand, and Kansas on the other, presented a case for Congressional intervention. You will remember that several years after the passage of the organization of the Territory of New Mexico, the Legislature refused to pass a slave code, for the protection of slave property in the Territory. But during the last year the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico passed a slave code, protecting and maintaining slavery in the Territories as a domestic institution, and punishing all offenses against slave property. The Republican party stands pledged by their platform to repeal the slave code which the people of New Mexico, have adopted, and to abolish slavery where the people have declared that they want it. On the other hand, the people of Kansas Territory, through their first Legislature, passed a law protecting slavery in that Territory; but on the 9th of February 1858, the Territorial Legislature of Kansas repealed their slave code, abolished all the remedies for the protection of slave property, and withdrew from the Courts any jurisdiction over the subject. By this unfriendly legislation on the part of Kansas, slavery to-day is excluded from that Territory. Now the Southern Opposition to the Democratic party tell you that Congress must interfere, and maintain and protect slavery in Kansas, against the wishes of the people and in defiance of the local law, while the Northern Opposition called the Republican party, demand that Congress shall deprive the people of New Mexico of slavery, and abolish the slave code against the wishes of the people, and in violation of the local law. To both of these doctrines the Democratic party maintains a strong, inflexible and irresistible opposition. (Cheers.) We assert that if the people of New Mexico want slavery they have a right to it. (Cheers.) We assert that if they want a slave code they have a right to pass it. We assert that they having passed such a code thro' their Legislature, it must and shall stand the law of the land until they repeal it themselves, and in reference to Kansas, the Democratic party also assert that if the people of Kansas do not want slavery it shall not be forced on them. We assert that if Kansas does not want a slave code, Congress shall never compel her to have it, (cheers;) that if the people of Kansas prefer free institutions, they have a right to them, and that the Southern Opposition, or the Northern Opposition, or any other Opposition, shall not overrule the wishes of the people. (Applause.)

Now, if the Opposition to the Democratic party, either North or South, are sincere in their professions, they are compelled at the next session of Congress to bring forward a law to carry out their doctrines in the Territories. If Mr. Seward be an honest man, he must bring in a bill to abolish slavery and repeal the slave code of New Mexico. If the Southern Opposition members elected in Kentucky and other Southern States, be honest men when they assert that it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories against the wishes of the people, then they are bound to bring in laws to establish and maintain slavery in Kansas, in opposition to the wishes of the people. Hence I say the question of non-intervention of Congress with the domestic concerns of the Territories can be no longer postponed. That issue must be met.—Either the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty must be acquiesced in and carried out in good faith, or else Congress must interfere for slavery or against slavery, in opposition to the wishes of the people in each locality. Now let me ask you how you can ever have peace on the slavery question so long as Congress is allowed to interfere with it? Any man who advocates Congressional intervention is an enemy to the peace and harmony of the States of the Union.

DOES THE WIFE OWN HER HUSBAND?—The Richmond *Enquirer,* speaking of the local fashions in that city, says:

The ate Parisian fashion of ladies going dressed with the utmost plainness to church, has brought out in America a similar desire and at present modest dresses, of the Quaker grades of colors, with plain, full skirts, without flounces, are becoming the *bon ton* of the day. These "*couleurs sean,*" as the French call them are elegant in their simplicity, and will look far more tasteful and lady-like than the brilliant notions vulgar taste loves to spread itself in.

For concerts and operas this winter, extensive show in dress will be carried out to correspond with the newly-imported striped opera cloaks of bright green, scarlet, purple, gold color, &c. Lord help the man who is owned by a tip-top fashionable wife.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WELCOME TO STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

BY EDWARD CRAFTS?

Ring out! ring out the welcome shout,
To greet the true and brave;
And let from every house-top high
Our country's banner wave.

For now comes he whose single thought
Through years of wild unrest
Has been to see that banner float.
With proud and stainless crest.

In tricksters' arts, in [illegible] parts,
Altho unlearned is he;
And from corruption's loathsome taint
His manly soul is free.

His country's weal, his only aim,
And truth his only guide,
The People own him—North and South—
With open, [illegible] pride.

All hail! all hail! let every gale
Bear out the welcome roar;
And let our loud hosannas now
Float o'er Ohio's shore,

That all our brethern South may know,
That we as well as they,
With loyal hearts can fitly greet
The Jackson of to-day.

The Way Judge Ranney Answered Dennison.

In his speech at Dayton, Judge Ranney, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, made the following answers to his competitor's (Mr. Dennison's) questions on current political matters:

Q. Do you deny or affirm the constitutional power of the Federal Legislature to prohibit slavery in the Territories?

A. I deny the constitutional power of the Federal Legislature to prohibit slavery in the Territories.

Q. Do you deny or affirm the rights of slave-holders to take slaves into the Territories and hold them there as property?

A. Without the protection of a Territorial law, I deny it.

Q. Do you deny or affirm that a Territorial Legislature may exclude slavery by law; that is, prohibit by law the bringing of persons into the Territories, to be held as slaves?

A. I say that the Territorial law has power over it.

Q. Do you affirm or deny the right of slave-holders in a Territory to demand compensation, in the full value of their slaves, when the Territory comes into the Union as a free State?

A. I deny them the first red cent.

Q. Are you for or against the repeal of the Fugitive-Slave Act of 1850?

A. I am against it?

Q. Do you approve or disapprove the act of 1857 "to prevent slaveholding in Ohio."

A. Now, here you have got me, for I never read it, and did not know till now that one had been passed.

Q. Do you approve of the Cincinnati Police Bill?

A. I don't know any thing about it.

Judge Ranney said he could not give a categorical answer to the Sub-Treasury queries, because the queries were somewhat complex. He was for the Sub-Treasury Law, was in favor of good big bonds, and wouldn't advise Treasurers to take depreciated money.

That last was a poser, when it is remembered that Chase advised Breslin to deposit the State funds in certain rotten concerns, by which a loss of thousands was incurred for which there is no redress.

One of the happiest rejoinders of the campaign was, when Mr. Dennison said he was born of the people, Judge Ranney said that he had not been of such miscellaneous parentage.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' MANIFESTO IN HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—The St. Louis *Republican* in noticing the article of Judge Douglas, published in *Harper's Magazine,* says:

As explanatory of the theory of our form of Government, and of American liberty, it is a valuable contribution to the political literature of the country. In this particular, it ranks, for the profoundness, sagacity and clearness of its views, with the best expositions of that theory from the pens of the framers and ablest defenders of the Constitution. After a paper so luminous and able as this it will be idle to sneer at Senator Douglas as a mere party politician and stump orator. His place is among the most profound constitutional lawyers and enlightened statesmen the country has ever produced.

As a defense of a great principle, and of his own course in its advocacy, it must have its effect upon all thinkers among us, as well as on the popular mind. The public at large will judge how successfully he has vindicated his course against much calumny; while those who take time to discriminate, will see in it evidence of intellectual power, and of sagacious foresight and enlightened wisdom, for which Mr. Douglas has heretofore had so little credit.

Mr. Douglas' political opponents are evidently aware of the power displayed in this well-written and able paper. Their journals are trying to weaken its force and impair its credit, by creating side issues connected with the Presidential election, hoping thereby to confound this exposition with a mere electioneering handbill. That they will succeed in so natural, but so discreditable an aim, we do not believe.

There is a portion of the politicians of the country—of the South more particularly—to whom this paper will be very distasteful. It conflicts with their plan for the next Presidential campaign. Not that they care so much about the principle involved in this question, for it is so near an *abstraction* that, a year or two hence, nobody will think of paying any attention to it, so far as the slave States are concerned; but they have entered for the next Presidential race on this idea, and they do not like to forego such an element in the struggle. Judge Douglas asks to be heard by the nation; and in the form in which he has appeared to the people, he will be heard, in the South as well as in the North and the center.

EX-SENATOR SOULE, OF LOUISIANA, AND JUDGE DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* had a conversation with Ex-Senator Soule, of Louisiana, who lately passed through that city on his way to New York. He states that Mr. Soule, who is one of the most brilliant men in the South, and one of the leaders of the "Southern-rights" party, highly approves of Senator Douglas's manifesto as published by the Harpers, and says it will be indorsed by the National Democracy of the South. He doubts not the "Little Giant" will receive the Charleston nomination upon the Cincinnati Platform re-affirmed.

Isaac E. Morse, formerly a member of the House from Louisiana, entertains the same views. Douglas is very strong in that State. We were assured lately, by the editor of one of the leading Democratic papers in Louisiana, that there was no doubt its delegates to Charleston would be ardent friends of Judge Douglas, and would labor for his Presidential nomination.

Restaurants and Eating Houses.

ST. PAUL'S.—This famous hotel, in which our distinguished fellow-citizen, P. P. Rice, realized a fortune, is the white cottage ornee looking building, which stands invitingly opposite the west end of the Railroad depot. It is now delightfully kept by Jacob Haring and Anthony Wigand, the latter of whom was the attentive superintendent of the saloon under the former management. The *salle a manger* is under the especial care of "Jake Haring," whose experience and attention leave nothing to be wished for by his guests.—In the way of accommodations, travellers who miss connections, or are delayed at the depot, will always find the "St. Paul's" a capital house, and its proprietors liberal and capital hosts.

CAPITOL RESTAURANT.—This saloon, underneath the Goodale House, and which has prospered under the judicious and popular management of John O'Hara, and enjoys an enviable reputation, continues to furnish meals at all hours, save the "wee sma" ones, served up in the handsomest manner. Its popularity is well merited, for in addition to the excellence of the viands and fluids, and the unexceptionable *cuisine,* John is one of the manliest and best fellows that ever came from Cork or Tipperary, with a heart as big as an ox, and a proper appreciation of his visitors. Subterranean in front, where the votaries of "the rosy god" do their *devoir,* the eating-room is on the ground floor, spacious and airy in summer and well warmed in winter-time. The "Capitol" is deservedly a favorite resort, excellent though unostentatious in all of its appointments; and under John O'Hara's judicious and popular management, it will long continue so.

CHARLEY WAGNER'S.—Is "still the same," contiguous to the Post Office and very convenient. Combining the varieties and luxuries of the season, with every thing the market affords; oysters, fish, game of all descriptions, clams, lobsters, crabs, &c., it presents a market of the most inviting aspect in itself. The shelves are laden with provisions, sauces and condiments; delicious wines, cordials and wig-wags are struggling to look through suspiciously dark bottles, the finest flavored cigars are in his show case. In fine, Charley's is a "curiosity shop," possessing an assortment that would astonish Gulliver himself; and is sufficient to draw customers, in addition to those Harry drew before. The dining hall is opened for the season, and none who have partaken of the cheer to be found there, will be backward in repeating their visits. The Princess Bay shell oysters to be had there now are delicious and cannot be excelled. By the way, Charley has a stand at the County Fair Grounds. Be sure and give him a call; unless you are in the city, at lunch time, when you may as well look in at his table in the city.

DR.—GIVE US A BOX.—We cut the following from the *Newark (O.) Times,* and if our friend Coggswell is not already a millionaire he will soon be one:—

"DR. COGGSWELL'S SALT.—We are happy to find that the Antiphlogistic is gaining rapidly a wide spread reputation. One thousand Agents are now employed, and the demand for the Salt increasing.—D. C. Taylor & Co., are general agents for Penn., and six of the adjoining States.—They state that there is now a deeper interest felt in this discovery than at any previous time, in consequence of publishing several important testimonials in cases of rheumatism, neuralgia and fits. So sanguine of success is Mr. Taylor, that he has induced his father (a wealthy gentleman) to accept the agency of 6 southern States, and he has entered upon the work in good earnest, strong in the faith of its efficacy.

"It equalizes the fluids of the body—the want of an equilibrium being the whole cause of inflammation.—*Boston Express.*

Our neighbors of the *Express* are quite liberal in voluntarily copying the above editorial article, and then asking for a box of the medicine in payment. Meeting Dr. C. last evening, we told him we should go in for a Chronic Package, instead of a single box. "Well," said he, "you and all other publishers inserting that kind notice with your own remarks (sending copy) shall receive a Chronic Package, (post-paid.)" We can assure the Press that the doctor is as prompt as he is liberal—and we are happy to add that he is daily flooded with orders by mail and express for his popular Medical Salt. Success attend him.—*Boston News and Mirror.*

We, too, have speculated in Dr. Coggswell's "Salt," much to our satisfaction, and can bear testimony to his promptness and the efficacy of his wonderful medicine, which finds its way through the Post Office, as it does through the human system. If it could purify the one as it equalizes the other, there would not be so many complaints of the mails.

DOUGLAS IN TENNESSEE—A DEMONSTRATION.—A letter to the St. Louis *Republican* from West Tennessee says:

"There was an immense concourse assembled at Colliersville on Saturday last, where Governor Jones and others congratulated the people on the triumph of Democracy in Tennessee. At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, a number of garlanded school girls came upon the stand and presented him a beautiful banner, on which was inscribed: "*Douglas and Cuba—1860!*" If any thing could attest the feeling of the people, nothing was more calculated to do this than the outburst of applause which attended this unexpected demonstration. Douglas has his stronghold here in Tennessee, and from this point his name and influence will pervade the entire South. The people are for him, whatever may be the course of the politicians. There are now five papers in this Congressional District openly proclaiming their preference for Douglas. The *Ledger* of this city carries his name at its masthead; the *Appeal* is decidedly an anti-slave-code journal; the *Quid Nunc* is outspoken for Douglas, as the only man who can beat Crittenden, or Bell, or Seward in 1860. The Somerville *Democrat* adopts the *Quid Nunc's* editorial, and still another Douglas paper is soon to appear in Jackson, Tennessee."

☞ The Rochester papers have an advertisement stated that Shields, "the celebrated and world renowned jumper," will on Friday afternoon, Sept. 16th, leap from the banks of Niagara river, at the Falls, off a scaffold, a distance of 90 feet, into the river below, where the current runs at the rate of 10 miles an hour, and then swim to the shore without any assistance whatever.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859.

Terrible Shooting Affray.

The Memphis *Enquirer* is informed, by a passenger on the J. H. Dickey which arrived at that place on the 5th inst., from St. Louis, of a terrible tragedy which was enacted on the Sunday before, at a place called Compromise. As the Dickey landed at Compromise, the Postmaster of the place, Mr. Sparr, approached the mail agent, and said to him: "We have had some bloody times here of late, and we have to go prepared," at the same time throwing back his coat and exhibiting a revolver. "Why?" says the agent. "Because our country is infested by a lot of thieves, such as this man," pointing to a man close by, named Shultz, who was the only one at the levee previous to the landing of the Dickey, beside the Postmaster. Shultz then remarked that he was almost infamous liar, and destitute of every principle of a gentleman. Thereupon the Postmaster placed his hand on his pistol, as if in the act of drawing it, when Shultz shot Mr. Sparr in the left side of his abdomen.

Shultz then retreated at a rapid pace about thirty feet, when Sparr fired four shots at him in rapid succession, but without effect. Sparr then took deliberate aim at him across a stump, but his pistol missed. Shultz immediately rushed back at Sparr and shot him twice more through his body. Then they had a hand-to-hand encounter, Schultz falling under, and Sparr pounding him about the head with his pistol. Prestince, a third party, came up with a double barrel shot gun to shoot Shultz through the head, but through the advice of the agent and others he did not.

Sparr soon became so weak that Shultz threw him off, and on his (Shultz) rising he was struck a powerful blow over the head with the gun, which appeared to craze him, and he instantly ran into the river up to his shoulders, and on his looking back and seeing the gun leveled at him, he dodged his head under the water, holding it there as long as he could without strangling, and on his looking up and seeing the gun pointing at him he held it again under water, and this process was repeated till he drowned. The Postmaster was alive when the informant left, but it was thought he could not recover.

From Arizona.—A correspondent of the New York *Times* writing from Tubac, Arizona, under date of Aug. 16th says:

Our Territory is yet suffering from Apache depredations. Some days since they met an American some miles from the line in Sonora, and stripped him of everything he had. A few nights later they came to the ranch of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, shot one Mexican and stealing two mules. The Mexican was sleeping in the door of a tent. The Indians were fired upon, but as the night was dark, none were hit. It was impossible for them to steal any of the Company's animals, as they are kept corralled and strictly guarded. Since the almost total disregard of the treaty, the Director has no confidence in their honesty, and now depends entirely on the resources of the Company, which is ample for the protection of their animals. One of the Apache chiefs lately said "the treaty was like smoke, no strength."

Yesterday some Mexicans in the employment of the Santa Rita Company, waylaid and murdered John Wrightson, a brother of the Superintendent. Mr. W. occupied the old mission of Tumacacori. Some time near dark a Mexican reported several animals missing, and induced Mr. W. to go out after them. This Mexican, with two others, followed him into a thicket of mesquite and killed him with lances, robbing the body and running off three or four horses, one of them the one on which Mr. Wrightson was mounted.

Capt. Stone's party are yet inactive on the Sonoita, anxiously waiting the arrival of intelligence from Capt. Stone, who is now in Washington. The prospects of "right of way" from the Gulf gives new impetus to business. If the negotiation is successful, it will be the making of this country. Mines now of no value will be profitably worked, and the profits of those now worked will be nearly double. It gives security to travel in Sonora, and, so far as the interests of this country are concerned, be better than annexation. We then get the transit without being obliged to take the people.

Dealings with the Dead.—A writer in the *Albany Statesman*, discussing the subject of memorial tombs, makes brief allusion to two specimens of interment he has visited, each having its own peculiarities:

One is the grave of St. Carlo Borromeo, beneath the marble temple of Milan. This venerated and popular archbishop of the sixteenth century, to whom Milan owes, among other things, the completion of its Duomo, was virtually mummified; he was then clothed with sumptuous archiepiscopal attire; the mitre was placed on his skinny scalp; the crosier in his withered gripe; a splendid ring upon his shrivelled fingers; and the whole was enclosed in a coffin of transparent chrystal. Whosoever will now pay a few francs for the sight, may have an opportunity of inspecting at leisure this lesson on the vanity of human greatness.

In contrast to this I may mention the curious practice of the Capuchin friars, who boil their dead in some strong antiseptic, bake them in an oven, then clothe them in a long serge gown, confined with a girdle of ropes, and having placed their well thumbed rosary on the withered fingers, arrange them in the open niches of a subterranean chapel. In one of the Capuchin monasteries in Malta there is a fine collection of these semi-cooked individuals. After a year or two they become unable to stand as they were at first placed; then, for a time, they are suspended, and, finally, in ghastly submission, they are doubled together and laid in their rags to moulder into dust.

A Fall of One Hundred and Twenty Feet from a Balloon.—The London *Times*, reports that on the 15th ult., a man named Hall ascended in a balloon from Newcastle-on-the Tyne. In about twenty-five minutes the balloon descended in the neighborhood of Bolden, about seven miles from Newcastle, and fell in a clover field. The grappling irons, however, did not keep hold of the ground, and some of the ballast having upset, the balloon suddenly rose again, when Mr. Hall, who was about to alight from the car at the time the balloon rose, and whose feet caught in the ropes, was whirled suddenly into the air. For a moment he hung with his head downwards, when the rope got disentangled, and he fell a distance, it is computed, of 120 feet. A farmer and son who were in a field close by came to his assistance, and he was found to be sensible, but he soon after became unconscious. He was removed to Scots-house, where he was immediately attended by a surgeon; and though he fell the fearful distance mentioned, there are some hopes that he will recover. After Mr. Hall was thrown out, the balloon ascended to a great height, and was last seen drifting out to the German Ocean. A little dog belonging to the aeronaut was taken up in the car.

The Productive Power of the Country.—If a man had commenced to measure grain fifteen hundred years before the making of Adam, and had worked constantly until this time, measuring a bushel a minute and working ten hours a day, he would only have measured the grain production of this country for the present year. If we the other hand the product of grain of this country for two years were piled into a column, of cubic feet, it would reach to the moon. Again, if we subdivide our grain product for one year into grains we would have 750,000,000,000,000—a number too great for the mind to comprehend, but seemingly only sufficient for our well-fed people. So much for the figures of our grain product!

The coal consumed in Manchester, England, and its environs, for motive steam power, is 40,000 per day, and is equal in power to 1,200,000 horses. The transatlantic steamers consume 700,000 tons per year, and the manufacture of gas 10,000,000 tons per year. It is estimated that England alone could furnish coal enough for the consumption of the whole of Europe for 4,000 years. Large as England's supply of coal is, that of the United States is much larger, so that the world is not likely to want for fuel, even if all the wood be consumed.

A profane country paper, alluding to the fact that Dan Sickles has decided to decline an invitation to himself and Mrs. Sickles to visit the Hon. Gerritt Smith, rudely remarks that Dan is right. Now, why? "Because," quoth the country paper, "Gerritt, though a terrible Abolitionist, is a much finer looking fellow than ever Phil. Key was." What a shocking man that editor must be!

Two servant girls in New York, on Sunday last, were burned to death by camphene. One attempted to light a lamp while the wick was ignited and the other to light a fire by pouring fluid on the fuel.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

— The Dayton *Journal* pronounces the horse show held last week at that place a fizzle.

— The Democrats of Sandusky County have nominated Charles Powers for Representative.

— Senator Douglas left Cincinnati on Saturday evening for Chicago.

— Choice Mercer potatoes meet dull sale in Cleveland at 40 cents per bushel.

— J. S. Collins, of Logan, has been nominated by the Republicans of Hocking county for Representative.

— The Republicans of Lake county have nominated Rev. S. M. Clapp for Representative.

— The number of marriage licenses in Cincinnati last week, was 53 against 63 of the previous week.

— At the close of last week, 135 prisoners were confined in the Cincinnati City prison, 55 of whom were females.

— The number of deaths in Cincinnati last week was 89, 48 of which were children under nine years of age.

— The Democrats of the Seneca Senatorial District have nominated Thos. J. Orr, of Bucyrus, for Senator.

— James M. White has been nominated by the Democracy of the Hardin and Wyandot District for Representative.

— The Republicans of Lorain county have nominated John M. Vincent and Walter F. Herrick for Representatives.

— The Lorain Democrats have nominated George C. Underhill and Hiram Humphrey for Representatives.

— The Republicans of Medina county have nominated John Sears and Myron C. Hills for Representatives.

— The Democrats of Lorain county have nominated Geo. C. Underhill for Representative.

— The Republicans of the Gallia county Senatorial District have nominated J. R. Stanley, of Vinton county, candidate for Senator.

— The Republicans of Miami, Darke and Shelby counties have nominated Judge Hardesty Walker, of Shelby county, for Senator.

— The Democrats of Lucas county have nominated Edward Bissell, sr., of Toledo, candidate for Representative.

— On Thursday evening, at New Lexington, an affray took place, in which Thomas McGouldrick shot Michael McGouldrick in the hip. He is not expected to survive.

— In the town of Canfield, Mahoning county, O., two extensive Coal Oil Factories are now in operation, and three more are being built.

— The Republicans of Senatorial District composed of Medina and Lorain counties have nominated Hon. James Monroe, of Oberlin, for Senator.

— At a Senatorial Convention held at Springfield, on Tuesday, the Republicans of the 11th district nominated Richard A. Harrison for State Senator.

— The Republicans of Logan County met in Convention at Bellefontaine on Saturday, and nominated Dr. J. W. Hamilton for Representative.

— Gov. Chase has appointed Harvey Fassett, Esq., to be Judge of the Probate Court of Ashtabula county, in place of Hiram A. Plumb, Esq., deceased.

— At Hartford, Trumbull county, on the 4th inst., a building occupied by Eli Bushnell as an axe factory, and Wm. P. Hudson, manufacturer of bent work for buggies, was destroyed by fire.

— Mrs. Mary Conn, of Steubenville, a lady of excellent character, very respectfully connected, and a member of the M. E. Church, hung herself on Monday, when under the influence of mental derangement, occasioned by domestic troubles.

— In the Licking County Common Pleas, this week, John Roar was convicted of manslaughter for killing his own father at Natchez, in that county, some two weeks since. Sentence—seven years in the Penitentiary.

— On Thursday night, the excursion train bound west from Zanesville, between McLuney and Lexington, passed over a man named Pat. Doles, severing his body into three pieces, causing instant death. It is supposed he was intoxicated, and lay sleeping on the rail.

— William Teed, at Cleveland, yesterday, was sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and costs, besides being incarcerated in the dungeon of the jail on a bread and water diet for thirty days, for purloining $15 from a letter.

— Samuel K. Ruggles, son of ex-Senator Ruggles, has been convicted in Belmont county of the crime of burglary. Ruggles and two men named John West broke into the drug store of James W. Collins, at Clairsville, three different times, and stole brandy, amounting in value to $60.

— On Monday night last the ticket office of C. O. R. R. at Cambridge was burglariously entered, the lock of the safe wrested off, the ticket drawer broken open, tickets scattered over the room, and things generally laid around loose. As far as ascertained no great loss was sustained.

— At York Center, Medina county, William Fletcher, aged over forty years, a well to do farmer and a married man, committed a brutal outrage on the daughter of the Rev. Mr. McEwan, aged ten years. He was arrested, but escaped. The people of York threaten the villain with Lynch law should they catch him.

— On Sunday morning last, the locomotive of a freight train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was thrown from the track and precipitated through a bridge at Massillon, carrying with it Thomas Brown, the engineer. Mr. Brown received such serious injuries as to cause his death within a few hours.

— A block of buildings known as the Gilson Block, at Bryan, Williams county, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening. The fire originated in the office of the Williams County *Gazette*. The building was owned by Gen. Gilson, of Defiance, and was insured for $2,000.

— The Portage County *Democrat* of the 7th says: "There was a frost on Sunday and Monday nights—the latter night somewhat sharp—affecting tender vegetation. The corn and buckwheat crops are yet safe, but so decidedly cold and autumnal is the weather, that the greatest apprehension is indulged for their safety."

Mr. Freeman, proprietor of the International Hotel, New York, during a temporary fit of illness, committed suicide on Thursday by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased was a native of England, and was about forty years of age. A wife and three children are left to lament the sad occurrence. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

The Troy *Budget* says that recently a small parcel was deposited in one of the Banks in that city, which contained a fine infant about three months old, bearing on its neck a written note, gently intimating that the mysterious stranger might be placed to the credit of Mr. ——, a gentleman having an account open with the Bank.

The largest sale of diamonds in a single set, to one person, ever made in this country, was in the amount of $21,000, by Ball, Black & Co., of New York, a few years ago. The diamonds were five in number, and one of them was worth $14,000. They were sold to a party in Paris. The price of diamonds has gone up thirty or forty per cent. within the last dozen years, and stones of large size and first water are now held at fancy rates.

A young man stated, that at one period of his life he had been nearly betrayed into principles of infidelity. "But," he added, "there was one argument in favor of Christianity which I could never refute—the consistent conduct of my own father!"

The Island of Bermuda is fast becoming a vast market garden for the city of New York. The export of potatoes for the last season to the city shows an increase of nine thousand bushels. The exportation of onions has reached over eight hundred thousand pounds; while that of tomatoes amounted to four thousand five hundred and ninety-two boxes. More than sixty vessels were engaged in carrying the above mentioned produce.

Advices from Jamaica of the 15th ult state that reinforcements to the troops on the island have been asked for from the Home Government, for the protection of the northern part of the island against the recurrence of negro riots.

The Montreal *Herald* thinks the Governor General of Canada is about to take his leave of the province. Lady Head postponed her usual reception, it was understood, in view of the anticipation leave taking.

The Canada papers are discussing the question of the separation of Upper and Lower Canada. The *Canadien* and *Gazette de Sorel* favor disunion. The *Chronicle* opposes it, and the *Globe* advises careful consideration of the question.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Sackville, N. B., Sept. 8.—The news from the Peace Conference consists mainly of rumors, which state that some progress has been made, and it was probable that a successful conclusion would be arrived at early in September.

Sardinia refuses to accept even provincially the annexation of the Duchies without consulting the powers, particularly France. The Italians still maintain a firm attitude in relation to their national independence.

A telegram dated Berne, Aug. 24th, says that the French and Austrian plenipotentiary have regulated the settlement of the affairs of Lombardy, with the consent of the Sardinian plenipotentiaries, and the arrangement, it is expected, will be confirmed by the sovereign.

The affairs of the Duchies are to be treated directly between the Courts of Paris and Vienna.

Austria, it is said, has modified her original instructions to her plenipotentiaries.

The French and Sardinian representatives were on consultation on the 24th ult. On the same day Count Colerado had a slight attack of apoplexy. There are constant arrivals and departures of couriers at Zurich.

France.—The Paris *Patrie* having uttered strong anti-Austrian sentiment, has, in pursuance of officia' orders, informed its readers that it does not receive its inspiration from the government, but has expressed its own views only.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Advertiser*, says that engineers have been sent to survey the whole line of the coast between Cologne and Calais, to fix upon a spot for a sea port sufficient to contain a fleet of fifty transports, and the Minister of Marine has notified his subalterns that fifty transports, each being capable of containing fifty thousand men, must be ready off Dover by the commencement of the ensuing year. The writer also says that a full confirmation of this new order has been telegraphed to the English government. He conjectures that the altercation with Belgium will supply the pretext for a rupture with England. This whole story is regarded as a *canard*.

The French camp at St. Maur has been broken up. The question of free trade will receive due consideration at the approaching councils of the departments.

The Liberals of France are disappointed at the number of eminent men declaring to accept the amnesty. Their presence in France, it is contended, would be advantageous to the cause of liberty.

Italy.—The King of Sardinia, in returning thanks for a medal presented to him by a private society, said that his efforts were always concentrated for the great national cause—that he lived for it, and was ready to die for it—that though difficulties and misfortunes arise, they must be surmounted.

The London *Times* strongly urges the Tuscans to be prepared for the result of Austrian aggression, even if they have to fight.

At the Council of Ministers at Turin, at which the King presided, it was decided that before accepting, even provisionally, the Provinces which desire to be annexed to Piedmont, it was proper to consult the Allied Powers.

The object of the defensive league between Tuscany, Bologna and Modena is stated to prevent the restoration of the fallen governments, and to lay down a basis of assimilation in their institutions. The National Assembly of Modena was prorogued on the twenty-third ult., having previously voted a decree, confirming the dictatorship of Farini, and giving him full power to contract a loan of five millions, and providing for the erection of a monument to commemorate the vote decreeing the forfeiture of Francis the Fifth, and the annexation to Piedmont, and charging the dictator to negotiate with the foreign powers for the restitution of the political prisoners that Francis carried away with him.

Great Britain.—Nothing of political importance has transpired. The Queen was about to visit Scotland. She had determined on making the journey during the night at the uniform rate of speed of 40 miles per hour. The Board of Trade returns shows an increase of exports amounting to £9,816,000 for the seven months over last year.

The potato blight is said to be making considerable ravages in certain parts of Ireland.

The strike of shipwrights on the Tyne had terminated by their receiving increased wages.

Energetic efforts were being made to obtain a commutation of sentence of Dr. Smethurst.

A trotting race had come off near Liverpool, which was won by an English horse named Dew. The American horses Jack Rossiter, Mountain Bay and Dreadnought, had obtained the second, third and fourth places in a field of seven horses. Mr. Ten Broeck's two year old, Umpire, had won two more races at Stockton.

London, Aug. 27.—The supply of money is in excess of the demand. The best bills for sixty days are quoted at two and a quarter.

Vienna letters express apprehensions of difficulties arising out of the Italian question not to be settled by the Zurich Conference.

It is reported the furlough of the Austrian soldiers returning from Italy have been suspended, and seven of the corps d'armee out of twelve, are to be retained on a war footing. The Augsburg *Gazette* says the Austrian military schools will be completely reorganized on the models of those of France.

Russia.—The Cabinet at St. Petersburg is said to be divided in opinion on the Italian question; the German party oppose the independence of Italy, while the Emperor and a small minority manifest more liberal sentiments. It is denied that the visit of Constantine to England has a political object.

Turkey.—The Sultan is suffering from illness. Mussanea Pasha is empowered to settle the question of the principalities. Prince Vogorides is dead.

China.—The Hong Kong mails had reached London. The tea market was tending downward. Dealers are anxious to sell their old stock before the arrival of the new. The shipments of new tea from Foo Chow was taking place very early.

Advices from Canton say a fleet of 190 vessels will precede the English, French and American ambassadors of the Peiho, in case it is necessary to force a passage to Pekin. A general massacre of Christians had occurred at two towns in Borna.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 10.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Southampton and Havre, for New York, passed Cape Race this morning. She left the Needles at two o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. Her advices are four days later.

The Ocean Queen experienced heavy westerly gales for three days. Our Liverpool correspondent says the steamship Anglo Saxon, for Quebec, and Kangaroo, for New York, were detained till the night of 31st Sept., the stormy weather preventing her embarking her passengers.

The American ship Ben Holt, from Havana, bound to Falmouth, was wrecked at Bendas, on the 25th ult.

The whole amount of the Russian twenty million loan had been subscribed, and exchange on St. Petersburgh had fallen three per cent.

The Bavarian loan for the purpose of defraying the military expenses of the country had been issued at 98½ per cent.

There was nothing of importance known respecting the doings of the Zurich Conference.

Advices from Athens reports the dissolution of the Greek Chambers.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester markets firm and in some cases very slightly higher.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market very dull. Richardson, Spence & Co. state that the weather had been stormy and unfavorable for crops, but the harvest was almost over. Flour was very dull and easier, but quotations unchanged. American 10s@12s. Wheat very dull; red 7s 5d@8s 1d; white 9s@9s 6d. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 5s 6d@5s 9d; white 7s@7s 6d.

The Liverpool provision market had a declining tendency, but heavy; holders were pressing on the market, Pork heavy and nominal, Bacon dull and nominally unchanged, Lard quiet but steady.

London.—In the London market wheat and flour were dull. Tea unchanged. Sugar and rice heavy. Coffee and tallow firm.

Farther Point, Sept. 12.—The steamship Anglo Saxon passed this point yesterday afternoon, but a storm that occurred during the afternoon and evening prevented the transmission of intelligence from her. The steamship Teutonia arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 26th. The steamer Nova Scotia reached Liverpool at eight o'clock on the afternoon of same day. The crew of the ship Ben Holt, reported as wrecked, by the Ocean Queen, were saved; the vessel was insured in London. She was on the voyage from Trieste to London with a cargo shipped at Havana.

A late telegram from Bernis says reports of the proceedings of the Zurich Conference continue to be contradictory, but there is every reason to believe that the Sardinian plenipotentiary will not offer his signature to any protocol in favor of the return of the deposed rulers of Duchies.

The French Emperor remains in retirement in the Pyrenees. It is rumored that he will shortly proceed to Cherbourg and pay a second visit to the camp at Chalons.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* in a leading article says that the Emperor will loyally fulfil his Villafranca agreement for the restoration of the former reigning princes, but if he should not succeed in reuniting the princes and their people in mutual accord, it is not his intention to force either the one or the other.

Italy.—No change has taken place in Italian affairs. A deputation from the National Assembly of Modena has gone on a special mission to the Emperor Napoleon. The people are much excited in consequence.

The directors of the steamer Great Eastern have declined Mr. Levi's last offer, and their original programme must be carried out. The vessel has been closed to admission of the public, and was to leave the Thames in a day or two, and be ready to leave for Portland, Me., on the 15th of Sept.

Leigh Hunt, the celebrated author, died at London on the 28th ult., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans, August 27th, ship Mary Anna. Arrived at Marseilles, on the 26th, ship Vicksburg from New Orleans. Sailed, August 27th, from Liverpool, ship Clara Wheeler for New Orleans. August 28th, ship S. R. Grant for New Orleans.

New York, Sept. 12.—The Steamer Star of the West from Aspinwall with California mails of the 20th ult., arrived here at noon to-day. She brings upward of two million in treasure, and 500 passengers. The California advices have been anticipated. The steamer Golden Gate with New York passengers and mails of July 20th arrived at San Francisco 13th Aug. and the Cortes opposition steamer on the 14th. The Star of the West left Aspinwall on the second and Key West on the 7th inst. the steamer Roanoke Corvette, Preble and Store ship Relief were at Aspinwall all well, the Frigate Fulton was at Key West to sail in a few days.

The principal consignees of specie brought by the Star of the West are Wells, Fargo & Co., 300,000; Freeman & Co., 60,000; American Exchange Bank 206,000; Duncan, Sherman & Co., 110,000; Metropolitan Bank 102,000 E. Kelly and Co., 106,000; A. Belmont 162,000.

There was a severe gale at Aspinwall on the 29th ult., doing considerable damage to buildings. One man was killed by the falling of the walls of his building. The Frigates Merrimac and Lerance and Sloop-of-war Vandalia would leave for home soon.

The Sloops-of-war St. Mary and Cyanne were on the Central America coast advices from Guayaquil, Ecuador, Aug. 19th state that the Peruvian fleet was preparing to Bombard that city, and all the upper class of citizens had removed, those who remained were preparing for a desperate resistance. General Castilla was momentarily expected with all his force from Callao.

A disastrous fire occurred Guayaquil on the 18th of July destroying a whole block of buildings.

The advices from Valpairiso are to the 1st and Callao to the 12th of August. The storehouse of Del Rio and Co. at Valpairiso was destroyed by fire, with 50,000 bushels of Vanegas wheat.

A new and rich copper mine had been discovered near Point Panda Aspecar. It was reported that the British minister had demanded the presence of ships of war at Valpairiso in consequence of the expected arrival there of American steamers to force a settlement of difficulties with the Chilian Government. The Spanish Minister had made an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate a peace between Peru and Ecquador, the latest accounts say that Peru had formally decided upon war against Ecuador.

The conflagration at Guayaquil was stopped mainly through exertions of the crew of the U. S. frigates Saranac and Ecquador.

The Government had made a public acknowledgement to Capt. Kelly of the frigate.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.—The town meeting called by the merchants, mechanics, business and professional men of Baltimore, assembled this afternoon in Monument Square to deliberate upon and devise means for rescuing the city from its present condition, and restoring the supremacy of law and order. The square was densely packed, and all the avenues leading thereto thronged by masses of respectable and influential citizens. The meeting was organized, on motion of Charles D. Hincks, by calling to the chair Wm. Woodward, Esq., of the firm of Woodward & Co. The preamble and resolutions submitted, set forth in emphatic language, the social and political evils, so long endured by the citizens of Baltimore—condemns the existence of club rule, and proposes vigorous and effective measures to insure fair expression of the sentiments of the public at the ensuing election, by protecting the purity of the ballot box, and placing in nomination honest, able and fearless men in opposition to the nominees of the political clubs.

The resolutions also provide for the appointment of a committee to call on the Mayor and demand the appointment of reliable men as judges of the next election, and the appointment of a special police force to keep the polls clear, so as to allow the exercise of the electing franchise. The resolutions emphatically disavow all party ties, and empower a special committee to nominate, irrespective of party, the most respectable men for the offices to be elected. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. George Brown, a distinguished leader of the Bar; Jas. Hodge, Esq., merchant, of the firm of Hodge & Brothers, and George M. Gill. The speeches were received with shouts of approval. During their progress several efforts to interrupt them were made by members of the rowdy gangs, but they were promptly suppressed. After the adjournment of the meeting a body of rowdies calling themselves Regulators, &c., rushed upon the platform and one attempted to harangue the crowd still remaining.

The police interfered and promptly arrested the ring leaders, and carried some fifteen to the lock-up, amid the loud plaudits of the people and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, who crowded the windows of the hotels and private residences. Thus, law and order has on this occasion been fully vindicated; and expression given to the most determined opposition to rowdyism and lawlessness, which has already overawed the majority of the most turbulent disturbers of the peace.

Zanesville, Sept. 8.—Twenty-one fire companies and the Newark gun squad were on parade at the Firemen's State Parade to-day. The number of firemen present was eight hundred. The display was very fine, everything passing off admirably. The crowd in the city was estimated at 20,000. Deluge Fire Company of Dayton, a first class engine, took the first prize, throwing 207 feet. Phoenix Company of Cleveland, a second class engine, took the second prize, throwing 213 feet and 4 inches. Neptune Fire Company of Cedarville, a third class engine, took the third prize, throwing 240 feet. America Hook and Ladder Company of Columbus took the prize, running a quarter of a mile, and having a man on top of a thirty foot ladder in one minute and thirty-two seconds. Hope Hose Company of Zanesville took the hose prize, running a quarter of a mile and laying out three hundred feet of hose, and having water through the pipe in a minute and fifty-five seconds. The best feeling prevailed among the different companies. Dr. Gally, editor of the Zanesville *Aurora*, delivered an eloquent address. Most of the companies left this evening.

Cincinnati, Sept. 8.—Mr. Douglas arrived at Dayton at twelve o'clock, and was escorted to the Phillips House, where it was expected a reception speech would be made, but Mr. D. was too ill, with a bad cold; he was taken to the residence of Dr. Edwin Smith, and went to bed. At eight in the evening he was up shaking hands with visitors. He leaves Dayton at four to-morrow afternoon for Cincinnati. Extensive preparations are made here to receive him to-night, and much disappointment at his detention. The Democracy from all parts of the State are here in large numbers; also from Kentucky and Indiana. The Democratic Executive Committee of this county made great exertions through telegraph to get him here to-night, but Mr. Douglas's friends replied, too ill. He speaks here to-morrow night.

Washington, Sept. 8.—About 1,100 muskets and rifles have been sold at auction, by order of the government; the former brought from $1.00 to $2.50 a piece; the latter from $1.00 to $4.00. The larger part of them were purchased by a citizen of New York, together with fifteen cannon.

Leslie, the actor in the recent swindle upon the Philadelphia ladies, started for Philadelphia this afternoon, in custody of a police officer of that city.

Montpelier, Vt., Sept. 8.—The vote for Governor in 71 towns stands for Hall 12,814; for Saxe 5,123. The same towns last year gave Hall 11,405, and Keyes 5,148. Hall's gain, therefore, over last year's vote in these towns is 1,049. Returns from one hundred and sixty-five towns give the Republicans 144 representatives and Democrats seventeen; in four districts there is no choice.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—In the race this afternoon, on the new Suffolk Park, between Flora Temple and Princess, Flora won three straight heats; time 2:24, 2:31 and 2:28.

New York, Sept. 8.—About half-past nine o'clock last evening, a girl named Elizabeth Parnal, at No. 358 Eighth avenue, was carrying the returns from the 20th precinct, stole a lamp filled with fluid which exploded, burning h— and her mother. She died during the night and her mother cannot survive.

This morning about two o'clock the Harmonia Hotel, in Hudson street, kept by Baez & Rapp, was discovered to be on fire in the rear over which was a billiard saloon and public hall. Mr. Baez and his family had retired to bed late, as a concert and dance had been given that evening. After the flames, which had not reached the front part of the house, had been subdued, and time allowed to examine the front part of the house, the firemen were struck with terror in finding the dead bodies of Mr. Baez and his three daughters, side by side.

Mrs. Baez, who now lies insensible, received serious injury in jumping from the window to the balcony. Her eldest daughter, Mary, was caught in the arms of a Mr. Herring, who had ascended a ladder to assist in their escape.

The association of the American Express, which was formed ten years ago, expires by limitation on the 1st of January next, and a meeting of the shareholders is called in this city for the 15th of November, to devise and advance the best means for forming a joint stock partnership with the good will and name of the present concern. No provision, it seems, was made in the original compact for such renewal or extension.

An execution has been issued in case of O. E. L. Rich & Co., of N. Y., against the city of Pittsburgh, on a judgment in the U. S. Court, for amount due upon coupons cut from bonds issued by the city to the Pittsburgh & Steubenville & Chartiers Valley Railroad Companies, and certain gas stocks owned by the city were levied upon.

New York, Sept. 8.—The bark J. W. Page, from Monrovia, Liberia, on the 1st of July, furnishes the following interesting news: Late papers from the west coast of Africa state that the small pox prevailed extensively in Monrovia, and a large public health meeting had been held in order to devise measures to arrest its progress.

The Quail, a new war steamer, presented by the English Government to the Republic, had arrived from Plymouth, and the journals are loud in their protestations of gratitude to Queen Victoria and Lord Palmerston, contrasting their liberality with the policy of the United States towards their country very unfavorably to ourselves.

President Benson immediately went on a visit to the chiefs of the leeward in the Quail. Everything was quiet at Cape Palmas. Independence Day was celebrated with great eclat, the two military companies in Monrovia turning out in grand style to hear with other citizens a fine oration.

The English cruisers were taking slave prizes on the coast.

A number of vessels from the United States had arrived at Monrovia, landing many distinguished African travelers, good cargoes, an iron sugar mill, a lot of bibles and a number of settlers from our Northern and Southern states.

Several native students had distinguished themselves at late high schools examinations.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says the case of Mr. Cook, Postmaster of Chicago, has not been yet passed upon, though the President's disposition to favor him is alleged by numerous partisans. Cook attributes whatever of wrong has occurred in his office to persons thrust upon him by the Department, whom he says he shall oust on his return, let the consequences be what they may. He says that he does not steal himself, nor do his associates.

Peter G. Washington has arrived here after several months absence in the north and northeast, which he has spent in urging the claims of Mr. Guthrie for the Presidency. It is assumed that Mr. Breckenridge is not to be a competitor in Kentucky if the senatorship is freely accorded to him.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says the northwestern difficulty will doubtless become a matter for negociation between the Government of Great Britain and that of the United States, as the treaty settling the boundary has no provision for a settlement in such a case as has occurred. The State Department has had this matter under consideration, and General Harney will receive instructions to act with great caution until the Governments have compared views upon the subject.

Baltimore, Sept. 9.—Milton Whitney, esq., the State Attorney, has brought a suit of libel against the *American* newspaper of this city, for charging him with complicity with the outlaws. The damages asked are $10,000.

The *American* having started the new law and order movements has endeavored to bring all good citizens to its support, and to detach any resemblance of official complicity with the rowdy portion of the community. For this purpose an examination into the sympathies of the State and city officers was necessary, and Mr. Whitney complains of the result of these inquiries.

There is not one word of truth in the dispatch published in the Philadelphia *Ledger* to-day about the reporters of the *Sun* and *Exchange* of this city, having been fired at during the meeting held last night. The city has not been in such good order for 20 years, but it is unfortunately the victim of sensation reports.

Boston, Sept. 9.—Major-General Wool arrived in Camp Massachusetts last evening, where he was received by the Commander-in-Chief, and partook of supper at head-quarters. A large number of distinguished guests were present. A monster concert, by eighteen bands of music, took place in the evening. This morning both branches of the Legislature, escorted by the ancient and honorable artillery company, left for the camp. The grand review takes place to-day, and the tents will be struck at 3 P. M. to-morrow. The 2d Brigade will be reviewed on Boston Common by the Governor and staff.

North Bridgewater, Sept. 9.—Mr. Henry Volney, of the firm of French & Howard, of this town, was killed this morning by jumping from a steamboat train while in motion. Mr. V. was shockingly mutilated. He leaves a wife and child, who are now absent.

Burlington, N.J., Sept. 9.—Rev. Thos. Neal, an aged minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and grand chaplain to the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of N. J., died at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at his residence in this place.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the store, No. 161 Fourth street, occupied by J. J. Spore, as an Artists' Emporium, Baggs and Leathe's picture frame manufactory, almost destroying the store and stock. The china and glassware house of Gay & Co., on North, was also seriously damaged. The clothing establishment of Seleyman & Bros., on South, was considerably injured. Losses as far as ascertained are—Spore $13,000; Baggs and Leathe $14,000; Gay & Co. probably $50,000, upon which they had an insurance of $40,000. The total loss by the fire will be upward of $83,000.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The post office was robbed last night. All the letters were opened and rifled—three thousand dollars in money, and all the drafts and money orders were mutilated and rendered valueless.

Boston, Sept. 12.—The Grand Jury of Barnstable county have indicted Capt. Borland of the Brig Robertson, Gorham Gravelle the owner, and Capt. Bacon of the Schooner Elizabeth for kidnapping and returning to slavery, one Columbus Jones, who had escaped by concealing on board the Brig Robertson at Peninsula.

Baltimore, Sept. 12.—The forty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Baltimore is celebrating to-day with great spirit. The streets are thronged with people, the whole military force is out on parade, and flags are displayed from all points, the old defenders will dine at Green Springs; there are several visiting military companies in the city, and one from York, Pa., the Worth Infantry.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 10.—A fire occurred here this morning, destroying the Odd Fellows' Hall, a block of stores on Main street, owned by A. Dean, and a dwelling and store owned by Dr. Moore, a store owned by Mrs. Brown, with several other stores and dwellings on Warren street. The amount of loss is unknown.

Boston, Sept. 10.—The bark America from Constantinople arrived here this morning, reports that while passing the straits of Gibraltar she was fired on twice from the Spanish Fort Tarifa, the first fire was a blank cartridge and the second round shot, which passed through lower main topsail.

Farther Point, below Quebec, Sept. 10.—There are no signs of the steamship Anglo-Saxon now due, with four days' later European news.

Bridgeport, Sept. 9.—A man named E. Chapman, traveling with Nixon & Co's. Mammoth Show, was accidentally shot this morning, while on the way from this city to Plymouth.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 8.—Senator Toombs addressed a large audience in this city yesterday, on the political questions of the day.

New Orleans, Sept. 8.—Authentic information has been received that Minister McLane did not conclude the treaty with Mexico, and the matter still remains unsettled.

New York, Sept. 10.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that Gen. Harney has sent troops to San Juan to protect the white settlers from the savages, who were committing most atrocious murders.

Nothing inimical to the British Government was intended by the late movement in the North-western boundary question. The jealousy of Gov. Douglass was needlessly excited. No collision with British troops or subjects is apprehended. The President was Secretary of State when the boundary treaty was negotiated under President Polk, and is perfectly familiar with all the circumstances attending it, and Robt. J. Walker was the only member of Mr. Polk's cabinet who opposed the 4th parallel as the boundary. They adhered to 54° 40' as our just limits. No doubt need be entertained that the title to San Juan will be amicably adjusted, as the President must be perfectly aware of our rights, and will ask for nothing more. The long connection of Gov. Douglass with the Hudson Bay Company doubtless causes him to view all the country in that vicinity as under the jurisdiction and protection of the British Government, at least if not actually the property of the company, and his interests may have rendered him excitable in temper and precipitate in action. The Cabinet was in session to-day on the whole subject, and the tenor of the instructions to General Harney, as stated yesterday, will be of the most conciliatory character.

Messrs. Norris, of New York, Brawley, of Wisconsin, and Brawley, of Pennsylvania, have the pork contract for the navy at $14 95.

The Republicans assert to-day that one G. Donaldson, a clerk in the land office, has been flooding Iowa with circulars dated Iowa Democratic Club Rooms, Washington, and speeches by Land Commissioner Hendricks, under franks of Senator Bright, who has been absent four months. Gov. Floyd is expected to return to his post about the 15th inst., his health is greatly improved.

The President has not yet accepted the resignation of the Hon. J. A. Hendricks as Commissioner of the General Land Office, but holds the matter under advisement.

The Hon A. B. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will start on Sunday next on a visit to the Indian tribes of the West, with a view of observing personally the operation of our present Indian system before preparing his annual report.

The balance in the Treasury of the U. S. on the 5th inst., was $4,344,316, being an increase of $619,410 75 on the balance shown by the previous weekly statement.

Advices received by the General Land Office announce the completion on the 4th ulto. of the survey of the western boundary of Minnesota, and the placing of the corner stone at the intersection of the northern and western boundaries of that State.

The *Times'* Washington despatch says, much annoyance is felt here, both by the English Legation and the Secretary of State at the recent news from San Juan, in relation to the two governments having lately become most cordial and friendly. It is hoped the good sense of both powers may prevent any serious mischief in the premises.

It is understood that Mr. Wyke, the new British Minister, takes out to Central America positive instructions to propose a treaty, which, if the Central Americans refuse to accept, they will be held responsible by all the world for prolonging an unnatural state of things between themselves on the one hand and England and America on the other. The only wish of the British Government, and a wish most anxiously felt, is to come to a loyal understanding with the United States about Central America affairs.

New York, Sept. 10.—An Aerial ship, called the City of New York, intended for a transatlantic voyage, has been in the course of construction for some months past in the vicinity of New York, and is now so nearly completed that she will be ready to undertake the trip in October. The aeronaut who has charge of the enterprise is Wm. Lowe, of New Hampshire, who has made several successful ascensions. The dimensions of the ship are greater than those of any balloon previously built. The capacity of the gas receiver is is 725,000 cubic feet. The aggregate height of the balloon is upwards of 300 feet. The diameter is 130 feet.

Wm. Lowe proposes to go directly from New York to London in 48 to 64 hours.

Dropping below the basket is a metallic life-boat in which is placed an Ericcson engine. Its particular purpose is the control of a propeller, rigged upon the principle of the screw, by which it is proposed to obtain a regulating power. The application of mechanical power is ingeniously divided. The propeller is fixed in the bow of the life-boat, projecting at an angle of about 45 degrees from a wheel at the extremity. Twenty fans radiate. Each of these fans is five feet in length, widening gradually from the point of contact with a screw to the extremity, where the width of each is one and a-half feet. Mr. Lowe claims that by the application of these mechanical contrivances his Air Ship can be readily raised or lowered to seek different currents of air, that they will give him a rapid steerage way, and that they will prevent the rotary motion of other machines.

St. Louis, Sep. 10.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* says that dates from Salt Lake City of the 19th reached Acheson. W. H. Hooper, a Mormon, was elected delegate to Congress.

Lieut. Gray's party, consisting of 42 dragoons, surprised a band of 150 Indians, concerned in a late massacre of emigrants on the California road. Twenty Indians were killed. General Johnston sent reinforcements to Lieut. Gray, in anticipation of another attack from combined forces of Indians.

The store of Miller, Russell & Co., at Camp Flood, was burned—loss, $50,000.

The steamer Wm. Garrin sunk several miles below here on Thursday night.

The steamer Adriatic, which recently sunk near Memphis, was insured for $15,000. The cargo, consisting of flour, tobacco and grain, is almost entirely lost.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—The steamer St. Mary sunk in the Missouri river above St. Joseph yesterday. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat was valued at $20,000 and insured for $13,000.

[illegible]

Cincinnati, Sept. 13.—Flour continues dull and demand limited; no change in prices; sales of 900 bbls at $4 30@4 40 for superfine. Wheat quiet and firm with fair demand; sales 250 bush fair red at 95, 450 bush good white at $1 05. Corn steady at 70@71. Rye 73@74c. Barley unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 37½. Provisions unchanged. Mess pork in moderate demand at $14. Nothing of importance done in bacon or bulk meats. Lard wanted at 10½ but is generally held at 10¾. Groceries unchanged; demand fair in regular way for all articles.

New York, Sept. 13.—Flour quiet; sales 7,000 bbls; State brands have slightly advanced and are quoted at $4 50@4 80; Ohio sells at $5@5 30. Wheat quiet; sales 5,000 bush at $1 15 for red and $1 30@1 35 for white. Corn firm; sales 15,000 bush. Pork dull at $15 for mess. Whisky sells at 26½@26¾.

Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—Flour dull, fresh ground however is firm, while old stock is drooping, there is very little shipping demand, sales 800 bbls extra family at $5 50 and to the trade, $4 90@5 12½ for superfine at 4 75 @5 50 for extra, and $5 50@6 50 for extra family and fancy. Rye flour and cornmeal are unchanged. Wheat is in good demand; sales 500 bbls red at $1 20@1 21, and fair and prime white at $1 25@1 35. 600 bu Southern rye sold at 87c. Corn active 6,000 bu yellow sold at 80c. Oats in fair demand, 4,000 bu new Delaware sold at 35@36. Whisky steady; sales at 27@27½c.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.—Flour heavy; sales at $5. Wheat firm; 8,000 bu sold at $1 20@1 45 for choice, and $1 10@1 17 for inferior. Corn dull and unchanged. Bacon 10c. Whisky steady at 26c.

New York, Sept. 13.—Stocks—Stocks active and higher, Chicago and Rock Island, 71; Illinois Central Railroad, 68; Illinois Central Bonds, 87½; Michigan Southern, 13½; New York Central, 81; Pennsylvania Coal, 83½; Reading, 46¾; Virginia Sixes, 94½; Missouri Sixes, 84½; Galena and Chicago, 77½; Michigan Central, 81; Cleveland and Toledo, 26½; Panama Railroad, 118¼; Harlem Railroad, 10½; Ditto preferred, 37½; Michigan Southern first, 73; Ditto second 44½; the money market is easier, loans on call being obtained at five per cent. Sterling exchange is dull at 10@10½ per cent premium.

At the trial of steam plows at the Illinois State Fair, the machine of Fawkes plowed an acre in eleven minutes.

The Massachusetts Legislature commenced an extra session on the 7th, to consider the revised code of laws.

It is reported that the Earl of Elgin will be appointed to succeed Lord Canning, who will shortly retire from the Governor Generalship of India.

President Buchanan, Aug. 29, wrote to the German Turners at Baltimore that he was unable to attend their festival, but, in his own classic language, he "hoped they would have a good and agreeable time of it."

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & SON.

COLUMBUS, September 15, 1859.

Wheat, red, ℔ bush.,	90	Hams,	[illegible]
do white do	1 00	Dried Beef,	[illegible]
Flour, ℔ barrel,	5 00@6 00	Pork, Mess	[illegible]
Corn, ℔ bushel	60	Hogs	[illegible]
Rye, ℔ bushel	75	Potatoes ℔ bushel,	[illegible]
Oats, ℔ bush	30	Turnips, ℔ bushel,	[illegible]
Clover Seed ℔ bush	6 00	Onions ℔ bushel,	[illegible]
Timothy "	2 00	Apples, ℔ bushel,	[illegible]
Beans, ℔ bush	1 00	Apples, dried, ℔ bush.	[illegible]
Sugar ℔ lb	8@10	Peaches, pared, ℔ bu.	[illegible]
Molasses	40@50	Beeswax, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ lb	16	Wool, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	8	Feathers, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Cheese, ℔ lb	10	Chickens, alive, ℔ pair	[illegible]
Lard ℔ lb	14	Chickens, dressed, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Tallow, ℔ lb	10	Turkeys, alive, each	[illegible]
Salt, ℔ bbl	1 75	Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Rock Salt	2 00	Whiskey, ℔ gallon	[illegible]
Hides, ℔ lb	6½	Hay, ℔ ton	[illegible]
White Fish per bbl	9 00	Wood, ℔ cord,	[illegible]
Mackerel No 1	19 00	Potash, ℔ bbl	[illegible]
" No 2	17 00	Rio Coffee	[illegible]
" No 3	13@14	Java "	[illegible]
Tea	50, 75, 100		

Buy Ayer's Ague Cure for Intermittents, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for a Cough, and Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

The Scandinavian Pills and Purifier.—The following flattering notice is taken from the Portsmouth (Ohio) Scioto Valley *Republican* of April 3, 1859:

Scandinavia.—A friend writes to us for our "real opinion" of Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies—where he can obtain them—and why they are called "Scandinavian," and we are frequently asked the same questions. Scandinavia is the ancient name of Sweden and Norway, and a Scandinavian, that is a Swede or Norwegian, affectionately calls his country "Scandinavia," in the same sense as we speak of "Columbia," or "The Union." By the way, there are over nine thousand Scandinavian families in Dane county, Wisconsin. Although a citizen of this country for many years, Dr. Roback is a Swede by birth; and compounds his Medicines of Swedish herbs. We think the name is very appropriate. We have the very highest opinion of the Medicines, and of Dr. Roback himself, who is not only a singularly skillful physician, but a gentleman of the Old School, as we know personally. Our advertisement columns will answer the rest of our friend's letter. —*See advertisement.*

A Campaign Paper.

We call attention to the subjoined Prospectus which our friends can cut from the paper and use. It is the cheapest campaign paper in the State, and will be found particularly advantageous for general circulation. Four copies will be furnished for one dollar; and numbers supplied from the present time to the election—each subscriber being furnished with the full returns.

We hope that orders may reach us as fast as possible; as we intend to make the Campaign Press do yeoman service in the canvass. Let it go to every domicil, where its sound, unswerving, reliable Democracy will bring cheer to the household. Its motto is "Equal rights to all—Exclusive privileges to none."

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.

THE CAMPAIGN PRESS,

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Will be sent to subscribers at the Low Rate of

25 Cents Each!!

until after the October Election, being the CHEAPEST CAMPAIGN PAPER in the State. This will enable the **CAMPAIGN PRESS** to reach all classes, and entitle it to **A Most Extensive Circulation.**

20 Copies for $5!

Our friends of the press in this State will please give this a few insertions or call attention to the fact.

J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.

July 21st, 1859.

CITY NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH WONDER.

Of the wonders, wonders famous,
We, throughout our land, have seen
None more useful, few astonish
More than SINGER'S Famed Machine.
Great success and universal,
Those who've tried them years have shown;
Favorites in domestic circles,
One should be in every home.
Thousands who, sad vigils keeping,
Oft in sorrows' night repine,
Hail with joy the dawn that's peeping—
Soon they'll see the better time.
'Tis they gladly hail and welcome
This great marvel of our day;
Wives and sisters, mothers, children—
All, their joyful tribute pay.
Thirty thousand now are using
These Machines throughout our land;
Stitching, felling, hemming, gathering,
All without the aid of hand.
Tens of thousands have intention—
And are using every means—
Soon to buy this great invention,
SINGER'S world-renowned MACHINES!
Stitching linen, cloth or leather,
On each side the work's the same;
More employed than any other,
Wonderful, indeed, their fame.
Late improved, with guides and hemmers,
Ornamented they have been;
Also, made in handsome cases,
SINGER'S NOW IS THE MACHINE! [aug18

McCoy's Commercial College.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in these branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated; and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

BIRMINGHAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, June 23, 1859.

Prof. Samuel I. McCoy—

Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that yours surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the State. As to the penmanship department you have no rival at home, and but few equals in the country.

N. SHAFFER,

Formerly teacher of chirography in Duff's College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's building, town street, near Fourth.

"If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

E. F. Jennings, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

The Capitol Restaurant is centrally located, and its Proprietor John O'Hara is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

Fassig's Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made ours for the last two or three years.

Robbins & Dickinson continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "John" says that he don't care if flour is three cents a pound more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the corks fly.—Morgan deserves the liberal custom he has.

Hats are of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at Sonnhall's if you want a superior article.

Soda.—That marble fountain of our genial friend J. M. Dimon on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in copious jets, and sweet as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the Gwynne Block!

BROTHERLIN, HALM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
—AND—
CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS!!
Manufactory on Bank of Canal, at the foot of South street. Ware Rooms, Nos. 236 and 240 South High street.
—ALSO—
UNDERTAKING!!
THOMAS BROTHERLIN,
MICHAEL HALM,
J. S. FORD.
Columbus, O., Sept. 15, 1858.

C. A. WAGNER.
OYSTERS, GAME & FISH DEPOT!
I AM NOW RECEIVING DAILY FRESH OYSTERS IN SHELL, Keg, Can and Half Cans. Spiced Oysters and Pickled Clams, Lobsters, Crabs, &c. &c. Fish of all kinds from Sea, Lake, Rivers and Brooks. All kinds of Game in Season.
Butter, Eggs, Fruit of all kind, are constantly on hand to be found.
My DINING HALL is now open for the accommodation of all, provided with all the luxuries the market affords, and served up in the most approved and modern style of culinary art.
Good servants and the best attention will be extended to visitors.
My RESTAURANT is provided with the choicest brands of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. &c.
The finest Pickles, Preserves, Sauces, &c. &c. always on hand.
C. A. WAGNER.

E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Attorney at Law.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
OFFICE 18 West Third street.

SPENCER HOUSE,
By Pratt and Metcalf
COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,
jy21] CINCINNATI, O.

SINGER'S
Sewing Machines.
PRICES, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150.
ALL KINDS OF WORK,
From a harness to a Cambric Handkerchief
Solidity of Construction
Than any other Machine in use. They
Hem, Run, Gather, Tuck & Fell,
And are eminently calculated for
FAMILY OR MANUFACTURERS USE.
They have received the
Highest Testimonials
Of excellence from all parts of the United States.
C. W. GRAHAM, Agent.
No. 11 East State Street, Columbus, O.

BUCKEYE HOUSE.
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.

COOKE & TAYLOR.
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity that they have opened a CUSTOM SHOP, and are now prepared to do business in all branches of Tailoring.

DESHLER ICE.

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

JOHN H WHEELER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
Notary Public
AND
COLLECTOR.
Office 21 High Street, Gwynne Block.
First class Fire and Life Insurance Companies represented. All business attended to promptly.

J. A. LESTER.] [DAVID G. ...
CLARENDON HOTEL,
CORNER OF SEVENTH & POPLAR STS.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Opposite the Pacific Railroad Depot.
J. A. LESTER & CO., PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, - - $1 50 PER DAY.
All Baggage taken to and from the Depot Free of Charge. All persons stopping at the Clarendon Hotel will be conveyed to all Railroad depots in the city on the Railroad Lines of Omnibuses, FREE OF CHARGE.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.
CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cleveland Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free Lunch daily from 10 ...
One of KNABE'S Celebrated Piano Fortes has been procured, and the services of a fine performer make this one of the best in the city.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital $200,000. Assets $294,000.
Offices 237 Broadway, 30 Wall Street N.Y.
This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Ships and Cargoes in Port, Household Furniture, and other personal Property generally against Loss or Damage by Fire.
JOSIAH W. BARR, President.
JOHN BODINE, Vice President.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.
DWIGHT BANNISTER, Agent.
Columbus, Ohio.

WM. DENNISON
—AND—
H. B. CARRINGTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Office, Nos. 4 and 5 Odeon Building. Special attention given to the Law of Patents and ...

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,
In the Basement of "the Goodale House."
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Every luxury brought to this market, constantly on hand, and prepared in the most acceptable manner.
He has a French Cook,
Who has had long experience and the best instruction in his business.
The Capitol Saloon.
Connected with the Restaurant, is a first-rate saloon, where every variety of wines and liquors may be found.
The cigars have been selected with great care, and are of the choicest brands.

C. A. WAGNER,
DEALER IN
FRUITS,
Preserves,
WINES,
Liquors
AND
CIGARS.
Also connected with the above, is ... Restaurant, which although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of GAME and ... as are to be procured by ...
The Saloon is in "good condition." No. 9 East State Street.

CAPITOL
SALOON AND RESTAURANT
(Under the Goodale House.)
HAVING completely renovated the establishment, and recently received new supplies of
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
The Proprietor begs leave to announce to his friends and the public ...
The RESTAURANT is in full operation.
The house is attended in person, and ...
Turtle Soup Served up every Sunday.
JOHN O'HARA, Proprietor.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859.

IT NEVER COMES AGAIN.

[illegible]
There are balms for all our pains;
[illegible], the dream departs,
It takes something from our hearts,
And it never comes again.

We are stronger, we are better,
[illegible]
Still we feel that something sweet
Followed you with flying feet.
[illegible]

Something beautiful has vanished,
And we sigh for it in vain;
We behold it everywhere,
On the earth and in the air,
But it never comes again.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

[illegible]
A panting kettle first attention drew
To steam's vast power: e'en Fulton might have toil'd
[illegible]
To Franklin's kite that drew from heav'n its fire
We trace the germ of telegraphic wire,
And two vast continents shall owe the joy
[illegible] to a paper toy:
From small beginnings vast conceptions rise;
If sound, the project lives, if hollow, dies.
So, from the humble plank of Thespis' cart,
First dawned the drama, rose the actor's art:
How vast a progress from the crude, first thought
Have mellowing Time and conqu'ring Genius wrought!
—VANDENHOFF.

Twice Saved—A Traveller's Story.

BY WILLIAM EARLE BINDER.

In the year 18— I was in Texas, and one night met with an adventure which I now propose to relate.

I had been traveling a long way on horseback, unaccompanied. My road lay through a thinly settled, desolate region. The last house I had passed was many miles behind me, and I began to feel weary and depressed. The night was intensely dark. Neither moon nor stars were shining. The darkness, the silence, the long, lonely way, exercised an oppressive influence on my spirits, and though by no means a coward, I would have given anything for a pleasanter situation.

I spurred up my horse and dashed onward. In this way I proceeded several miles further. Suddenly, a low, rumbling noise attracted my attention. I listened, and in a few moments it was repeated. It was a distant thunder, and a storm was coming up. Here was a nice situation, and I shuddered in anticipation.

Again I spurred onward, hoping to find some place of shelter before the full force of the storm would burst over my head. Onward I galloped, but without any apparent success. Nothing in the shape of a habitation greeted my eyes.—I began to despair. All the time, too, the flashes of lightning were growing more frequent and glaring—the pealing of the thunder nearer and louder. Finally, the storm burst in all its fury. For a while I beat against it determidly, but the violence of the hurricane was at length too much for me, and I was compelled to stop and seek the shelter of a gigantic tree, much as I was opposed to such a course. However, I had no alternative, for to brave the storm I could not.

The deepest and most intense darkness enveloped everything. Except just when the heavens were lighted up by flashes of lightning, I could not see a foot beyond my nose, and every other sound was completely absorbed by the fierce bellowings of the tempest.

I dismounted and groped my way to the nearest tree. A flash of lightning showed me it was one of the largest magnitude. Beneath its far spreading branches I might be as comfortable, if not as safe, as I would beneath a roof.

After attending somewhat to my horse, I divested myself of my wet outer garments, and disposed my weary body to enjoy as much comfort as was compatible with the circumstances.

The tempest continued with no sign of abatement. Never before had I heard such thunder—never before seen such lightning. It was terrifying and I could not resist the temptation to shudder.—Ever since that night a thunder storm has occasioned me considerable uneasiness.

In this manner half an hour may have passed. Still the storm howled on in the most furious and terrible manner—still the loud thunder cracked and roared—still the lightning flashed with blindful brightness.

Suddenly I felt or thought I felt, something brush slightly against me. I leaped to my feet and quickly demanded:

"Whose there?"

I listened, but got no answer; and nothing was to be heard above the roar of the tempest.

The thought struck me that it might be some wild beast. If such should prove to be the case it would be almost impossible to guard against its attack under any circumstances, and it made my heart beat like a steam engine to think of the danger in which I was probably standing. I felt for my pistols—they were in the holsters, and I dare not move from the spot where I was standing for fear of provoking the attack which I dreaded, and which I was in such a poor position to resist.

Some minutes passed, and all of a sudden the weight of a strong hand or claw of a wild beast descended upon my right shoulder. Almost at the same instant, and before I had even time to think I experienced the same feeling on my left shoulder.

I drew my knife,—the only weapon I had about me,—suddenly stepped back a few paces, and without any thought or design, demanded who was there, if it was anything [illegible].

At that moment a vivid flash of lightning illuminated the surrounding darkness, and for an instant rendered everything visible. I was no longer in doubt. A few steps before me two ferocious and blood-thirsty looking men were standing.

Plainly enough they were cut-throats and thieves, or if they were not, their brutal appearance belied them most wonderfully. Two more diabolical looking wretches it had never been my ill-luck to encounter. That they meant me no good I had no earthly reason to doubt, and situated as I was, the prospect looked anything but pleasant.

Both the desperadoes held pistols in their hands, and the weapons were leveled at my heart.

All this I saw at a quick glance, and then again the deepest darkness enveloped everthing.

What should I do? I thought. Attempt to reach my horse and trust to Providence for my final rescue? To my mind that seemed the only chance, for in an encounter with two such brawny villians my prospect would be very slim. Whatever course I adopted, though, I must be quick, or the next flash of lightning would betray my purpose.

Quietly I stooped down to the ground, and prepared to crawl away in the direction of my horse. What the two cutthroats were doing I could not tell, for the din of the tempest prevented me from hearing any customary sounds. Their ears, however, must have been much sharper than mine, for at the very first movement I maid, a loud, coarse voice, [illegible]:

"Tain't no use stranger, fur yer can't cheat, no how, nor yer can't get away from bar till yo've paid toll. We steal for a livin', we do, an' kill for the fun of the thing, so yer may know what yer've got ter expect. Keep still, is my advice, or afore yer know it yer'll git a couple o' bullets into yer carcass.

For a moment I hesitated, and in that moment another flash of lightning lit up the surrounding scene.

There stood the two outlaws with their fiendish-looking eyes wickedly glaring at me.

"Must think we're a couple of ninnies, Jake!" I heard one remark to the other.

"That cuss don't know we're sorter owls, an' kin see better in the dark nor in the light," responded number two.

"Francis, he'll 'scape us, hi guess!" continued the first speaker. "Wal', ef he does, he'll be the first man ever did that sort o' thing."

"When he gets away, hi hope be'll let us know it," rejoined the other, confidently.

That I had unfortunately fallen into the hands of two of the worst sort of outlaws, everything more and more betokened. I know well that with such men the life of a human being was of no more account than the life of a dog, and inwardly resolved only to part with mine, if part with it I must, in an attempt to escape, however desperate the adventure might be under such circumstances.

It was now about time for another flash of lightning, and straightening myself up to avoid suspicion, I waited for it to pass.

The next moment it came, with almost blindness brilliancy.

The outlaws, had not moved a step, but remained as at first, closely regarding the spot where I was standing.

"Cum, stranger!" yelled the same one who had addressed me before "it's about time we had a better understandin' all aroun'. Yer see, we don't like to fool long, an' we've been playin' with you till we're about tired, we are. Yer money or yer life's what we want, an' if yer don't like that, we'll take both without askin'. What d'yer say, stranger—which shall it be? Ef yer fur a-fight, sing out, an' hi guess we kin 'commerdate yer. Fightin's our helement, an' we're always ready for a scrimmage. Now, ef yer don't do sumthin' at wunst, we'll fire a roun' inter yer we will, sartin!"

During the time occupied by the outlaw in speaking, I had been preparing myself for my attempt. Summoning all my courage, all my energy, all my determination, I assumed an attitude most favorable to my purpose. I had then but to wait for another flash of lightning, that I might assure myself of the exact situation of my horse—he was standing at the distance of not more than a half dozen feet from me, but was constantly changing his position—before I made the desperate attempt which my mind contemplated.

It came just as the outlaws fired their pistols—for fire they did, though without harming me—and as it passed away I bounded forward with the most desperate speed.

The outlaws uttered a loud yell, and soon let me know that they understood my purpose and were following in my tracks. But I expected that much, and consequently was not at all surprised.

Two muscular bounds placed me beside my horse, and with a single spring I vaulted into my saddle. I thought myself safe, then, but at that very moment I felt violent hands laid upon me. A flash of lightning soon showed me that if I had been quick my assailants had not been any behind me.

I desperately attempted to start my horse, but before I could do so the outlaws dragged me from my seat and bore me to the ground.

"No go, stranger!" cried one of them "yer can't git away from us, no how, yer can't, so yer'd better not try."

I was down upon the ground on my back; and the desperadoes were stooping over me with their knees pressed tightly against my chest. Still, however, I resisted, for I was not exactly the man to give up without a struggle, desperate as might be the chances, and at that moment they seemingly could not well have been in a worse condition.

My assailants grew furious and handled me in anything but a gentle manner, but desperation gave me new lease of strength, and they found me no mean antagonist.—By an effort of all my powers I at length gained my feet. Unfortunately I had lost my knife in the struggle and was entirely unarmed. Not so with the outlaws, for they had still their murderous dirks, which they were making every effort to use upon my person.

Meanwhile the tempest continued with all its original violence, and in the din of the storm almost every sound of the desperate conflict was lost.

At length my superhuman efforts began to weary me. I began to grow discouraged, too, seeing so little chance of my ultimate rescue. My protracted resistance tended only to excite the blackest passions of my deadly assailants. They tore at me, and cursed and plasphemed in the most terrible manner.

Suddenly I caught my right foot and fell heavily to the ground. The concussion stunned me, and before I could regain my feet the outlaws were again pressing me down.

"Kill him! kill him!" cried one, as he clutched me by the throat and drew back his arm.

"Cut out his heart, cut him!" rejoined the other, in furious tones.

"God have mercy on me!" I inwardly ejaculated, fully expecting to receive my death wound before the expiration of another moment.

The arms of the outlaws were about to descend, carrying death to me. I could not see it, but I intuitively felt that it was so, when the whole scene was suddenly lighted up by the most blinding flash of lightning I had ever beheld. Instantaneously with the lightning the deafening thunder pealed forth. That was all I knew at the time, for instantly I lost consciousness. When I recovered my suspended power, the storm had passed away, and the sun was shining brightly. I was lying upon the ground, and felt very weak and sore, but otherwise I was not injured. Beside me lay the two outlaws, buried in the sleep of death. They had been struck by the lightning, and just at that moment when their hands were uplifted to deprive me of life. The great tree beneath which I had taken refuge was shivered into atoms, and the whole scene was one of death and desolation.

Under such circumstances, my own escape seemed miraculous, and I humbly thanked God for his infinite mercy.—The lightning had saved me from the outlaws, and the Almighty had saved me from the lightning. I had been doubly preserved.

Strange as it may seem, my horse had also escaped, and, with a full heart, I mounted his back, and again started forward on my journey. That night in the wilderness I have never forgotten, nor is it likely I ever shall.

☞ Governor Wise is invited by the Sons of Malta to deliver an address at the grand tournament in Washington in September.

A PROFANE CROW.—Under this head we found the following in the Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury*, and give it to our readers as one of the best things of its class we have seen in a long time. The *finale* with the old woman beats the minister's "tilt" with "the bird of ill omen," all to nothing. Here's the "affair," and let none read it who may be injured by laughter:

Several years since, on a warm Sabbath morning, while the Rev. Dr. B—, of a well known fishing town in Massachusetts, was holding forth, a tame crow, which had been taught to utter one expression only, and that a wicked one, flew into the church, and alighting on the pulpit, saluted the minister with "G— d— ye;" whereupon the frightened and terror stricken parson "drew off" and gave "the gentleman in black" a winder that sent him to the floor. Nothing daunted by this, however, the crow was soon on his pegs, and looking up at the reverend gentleman, repeated his salutation with such an emphasis that he took to his heels, and together with his congregation—who were as much frightened as their minister—scampered from the sacred edifice in double quick time. One little old woman, whose seat was in a corner, did not see fit to follow the example of the shepherd or his flock, but firmly kept her position; upon seeing which the crow advanced to her, and hopping up on the seat in front of her, again gave vent to its favorite expression. The old woman, not a little astonished at this impudence, and evidently taking him for an evil spirit, in the form of a bird, yelled forth at him:

"G— d— you too! What do you G— d— me for? I don't belong to this church;" and giving him a wipe with her umbrella she cleared the coast, leaving the church to silence and to the crow.

☞ The following examination of a certain candidate for admission to the bar is decidedly a good one. The examination commences with the following:—

"Do you smoke?"

"I do, sir."

"Have you a spare cigar?"

"Yes, sir." (Extending a short six.)

"Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?"

"To collect his fees."

"What is the second?"

"To increase the number of his clients."

"When does your position towards your client change?"

"When making a bill of costs."

"Explain."

"When they occupy the antagonistic position I assume the character of a plaintiff and they the defendant."

"A suit described, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other side?"

"Cheek by jowl."

"Enough, sir—you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the duty you owe me?"

"I am, sir. It is to invite you to drink."

"But suppose I decline?" (Candidate scratches his head.)

"There is no instance of the kind on record in the books! can't answer the question."

"You are right, and the confidence with which you make the assertion shows that you have read the laws attentively. Let us have a drink and I will sign your certificates."

A SHARP YOUNG LADY.—A clerical friend while visiting us a few days since, related the following anecdote of Rev. Jedediah Burchard, a revival preacher, which is "too good to be lost." Burchard was hammering away at the sinners in the town of Orwell, Vermont, and as usual made more converts than he did Christians. A certain young lady was a regular attendant upon his ministrations, but stoutly resisted his most seductive eloquence. Meeting her one morning in the hotel, he approached her with the salutation:

"Good morning, thou child of the devil!"

"Good morning, *father*," she replied.

It is needless to say that the by-standers relished the retort. Burchard took it in good part, and laughed long and heartily.

VOTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—An exchange gives the following as a probable scene at the polls in Boston, at the next election. Who wouldn't feel proud while exercising "the glorious right of suffrage" in the good old Bay State:

German Voter—I wish to deposit my vote, sir.

Inspector—How long have you been in the State?

German—Almost seven years.

Inspector—You can't vote.

Negro—Hello, Sam. Is you gwine for to vote to-day?"

Sam—I doesn't know, chile; I'se only been here free days.

Negro—Dat doesn't make a diff-a-bitterance; heah, jist go rite up and vote.

☞ At a late public meeting, the following "dry" toast was given, the author of which got "buttered" when he reached home:

"The Press, the Pulpit and Petticoats—the three Ruling Powers of the day.—The first spreads knowledge, the second spreads morals, and the last spreads considerably."

☞ An Irish housemaid, who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using a tooth-brush. "Well, Mary, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant returned. "Yes, ma'am, directly," was the laconic reply; "he's sharpening his teeth."

A THRILLING SCENE IN AN ENGLISH COURT.—The English papers received by the Africa are full of the proceedings of a most interesting murder trial which had just taken place in London, and the details of which possessed features as remarkable as the famous Palmer case, which excited so much attention a few years ago. The case was that of a physician named Smethurst, who committed bigamy and then poisoned the second wife to get her property. The London *News* says:

When the Lord Chief Baron put on his black cap, and was about to pass the sentence of death, the prisoners checked him by reading a speech. He spoke in a calm, composed tone of voice, and during the time he was speaking, which was nearly five and twenty minutes, he did not evince the least emotion. He commenced by saying:

"I swear to God that I am perfectly innocent of having administered anything wrong to the deceased. I admit that I acted illegally in marrying her when my wife was alive; but I did it for her sake. She was a lady of fortune and position, and her friends were very respectable, and I married her to protect her from self-reproach, until we could contract a legal marriage after the death of my wife, who is now 74 years old, and who could not in the ordinary course of events be expected to live many years. We loved each other with great attachment. During the time we were together, we never had an angry word, and we never had the least discomfort."

The prisoner heard the sentence without exhibiting the least emotion, and when the Lord Chief Baron had concluded, he exclaimed in a firm voice, "I declare Dr. Julius to be my murderer. I declare I am innocent before God."

☞ A London letter says the harvest in England will be probably above the average. The sudden and early ripening of the crop has caused an immense demand for labor, and better wages are now being given than have been for several years past.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON PLANTS.—Vines, if pruned when the moon is increasing in light, will shoot out, spread, and grow fast, particularly if done in the second quarter—because, as the light of the moon increases, so does the sap in the tree.

Vines, if pruned when the moon is decreasing in light, will not grow nor spread fast—particularly if done during the last quarter, because the sap decreases with the light.

Timber cut down when the moon is increasing, will soon become rotten, particularly if she be in her second quarter.

Timber cut down when the moon is decreasing, will last for years, and the more durable it will be if cut down during the last quarter.

Peas sown during the moon's increase, will bloom to the last, and will be full and rich in flavor; and more certain if sown during the second quarter.

Peas sown when the moon is decreasing in light will be just in the opposite condition.

The age to which a pomegranate will live depends on the moon's age at the time of planting; it will live just as many years as the moon was days old.

Plants and shrubs shoot up and take little root, if planted when the moon is decreasing in light and in the zodiacal signs, Gemini, Libra, or Aquarious.

If planted when in the sign of Taurus, Virgo, or Capricornus, they take deep root and do not grow tall.

WHERE TO PLANT PEACH TREES.—Those intending to plant peach orchards would do well to consider the following before determining upon location:

After several years experience and close observation, the writer has found that those peach orchards planted upon an elevation having a hight greater than the surrounding lands, produce a crop of fruit each year; while those planted in ravines or depressions, or on level land, usually fail, at least two years out of three.

The cause of this difference in fruiting, I think, is this: Upon elevated locations the winds are more constantly in action than in depressions and on level lands, and, in consequence, evaporation is carried on more rapidly, drying up the humidity there. Therefore, the frost does not penetrate the vital part of the bud or the bloom. On the other hand, if water remains upon the buds, it congeals by only an ordinary frost—thus killing the fruit.

Some writers, I see, are recommending the planting of peach orchards on closely and densely surrounded by heavy forest trees; my observation would dictate the reverse. The day previous to the severe frost of the 22d of April, 1859, there was quite a quantity of rain fell in the morning; about twelve o'clock the wind commenced blowing quite severely, and continued until evening; upon the land where it had free access among the boughs, the orchards bid fair to yield an ordinary crop; but in other localities, where the wind was obstructed in its motion by adjacent forest trees or hills, and the water left upon the buds, the crop is almost an entire failure.

SOW WHEAT.—A friend who has lately travelled through a great portion of the county, reports that many farmers are neglecting their duty in the matter of wheat sowing. Disappointed last year, they despair of doing better next, and have resolved to devote their attention to other crops. Our friend thinks there will not be half as much wheat sown this year as there was last season. This is not the proper spirit; and the manifestation of it shows that our farmers are "of little faith." When seed time arrives, it is every man's duty to sow, no matter how unfortunate he has been in the past. In all probability the wheat crop of next year will be a large one. Whether it be great or small, this region will require bread, and it is the duty of every farmer to try to furnish it—to sow wheat, and trust to Providence for the harvest.

POTATOES.—Remember that one of the best preventives of rot, after housing, is perfect cleanliness. Many have observed that potatoes dug in muddy weather, with portions of the soil adhering to them, have been ruined during winter, while those put away clean have nearly or entirely escaped. It is, therefore, best select dry pleasant weather for digging, and if this cannot be had, the potatoes should be washed or allowed to drain or dry, before putting away. We have found Allen's potatoe-digging plough an important assistant in expediting the harvesting of potatoes in fine weather, in the same way that the horse rake is in the hay field.—Coolness and ventilation, as well as being kept in the dark, are important in preventing rot—hence they should rest on something like rack work or slats.

SEIZURE OF AN ISLAND IN PUGET SOUND BY GEN. HARNEY.—We learn from the head-quarters of the Oregon and Washington Military Department, that Gen. Harney has ordered a detachment of United States troops to take possession of the Island of San Juan, and establish there a military post. The right of ownership to this and other islands is in dispute between the English and American governments. Gen. Harney, it is to be presumed, acts under instructions from the administration, and as British interests have within a year acquired much importance in that quarter, it is not unlikely that trouble will grow out of the affair.

The treaty of 1846 provided that the line separating the British and American territories should commence at the summit of the Rocky Mountains, in latitude 49 degrees, to which point it had previously been brought from the East, thence run westward with the 49th parallel to the middle of the Gulf of Georgia, thence southward with the main channel to the Straits of Fuca, and through the middle of those straits to the ocean. Now, it so happens that between the point where the line leaves the 49th parallel and the point where it enters the Straits of Fuca, there is the Archipelago de Haro, through which several large channels run, the two main ones being the Rosario Strait and the Canal de Haro. The former is the one most used by vessels going from the ocean to the mouth of Fraser river, but the latter is the wider, though obstructed by some small islets. Both are wide channels, deep enough for the largest ships. Between them lie a dozen islands, the chief of which are San Juan, Lopez and Orcas Islands, and altogether they may include about 200 square miles of land, or 128,000 acres. San Juan Island is the most valuable, and has about 70,000 acres, much of it good soil, covered with fine grass. The British assert that the Rosario Strait is the "main channel" meant by the treaty, and the Americans say the Canal de Haro is meant; and the settlement of that dispute will determine who is to be the owner of the islands. Some British subjects already occupy San Juan Island as a sheep pasture.

There are about four hundred English soldiers scattered over British Columbia, and three men-of-war—the Pylades, Tribune and Satellite—at Victoria. With this force very little could be done, even if Gov. Douglas felt disposed to resort to extremities. The people in Washington Territory would, no doubt, be pleased at an opportunity which would enable them to enter the service of the United States, so there would, in case of necessity, be no lack of men.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞ The chaplain of a United States vessel stationed in the China seas says that a laboring man can live comfortably in the interior of the country on food costing only one cent a day.

☞ Another railroad celebration took place in Iowa last week. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad was opened Aug. 31, from the Mississippi to Ottumwa. It opens up a new section of the West.

New Books.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
VIEWS and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher.
ACADIA or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederic S. Cozzens.
SEACLIFF, or the Mystery of the Westervelts. By J. W. De Forest.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.
The empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Africa, Asia and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland (7 vols., cloth 8 vo.)
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Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novelette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Southwold (a Novel.) By Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted.
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Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols
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The Foster Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and In Saints.
Tresilian and Friends.
Douglas Jerrold.
Arago's Memoirs.
Life and Travels of Herodotus.
For sale at the New Book Store.
june16 J. H. RILEY & Co.

Cheap Dry Goods.
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market.
Silks, Chintz, Delaines, Berages, Lawns, Calicoes, Robes,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad Streets. J. C. CHITTENDEN.
may 18.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers.
FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and Open Ditches, and especially Tiles; including Tables of Rain fall. By Henry F. French.
A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horse-keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)
For sale at the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Attention, Republicans!
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Murphy in Europe.
Agnel's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Kinney's Manual of Chess.
Science and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe.
Staunton's Chess Tournament.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

LATEST BOOKS.—
Mosaics. By the author of Salad for the Solitary.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Hours with my Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps.
The Convalescent. By N. P. Willis.
Life of Baron Steuben.
Napoleonic Ideas.
Calrd's Prairie Farming in America.
At the New Book Store.
[illegible] J. H. RILEY & CO.

Sensation Books.
L'AMOUR. By Michelet.
The Roman Question. By E. About.
The Two Paths. By Ruskin.
At the New Book Store.
June J. H. RILEY & CO.

1859.
Ohio White Sulphur Springs,
Open to visitors seeking health or pleasure, from June 1st to October 1st.
ACCOMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITORS.
The Ohio White Sulphur Springs are situated in Delaware County, 19 miles North of Columbus, (the Capitol of Ohio) on the Scioto River, 10 miles from Delaware, 6 miles from the White Sulphur Station on the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs Station, on the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad.
The medical qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States.
For Room or other information, address
ANDREW WILSON, Jr.
White Sulphur Springs, Ohio
june16

The Best Pianos
IN THE UNITED STATES ARE
MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & CO
Of Baltimore, who have always received
THE "FIRST PREMIUM!"
Over "CHICKERING," and all other competitors
No one doubts this, as the facts are too well known.
THAT BASE FALSEHOOD
in J. C. Wood's advertisement is still kept before the public, though
WE HAVE CHALLENGED HIM!
and have the documents to confirm its falsity. If the Chickering agent is unwilling to accept our challenge of
A Trial of the Instruments!
and continues his unfair advertisement, we must continue to brand him as
A PERVERTER OF THE TRUTH!!!
jy21 SELTZER & WEBSTER.

New Paint Shop.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO
House, Sign, Carriage
AND
Ornamental Painting.
China White, Graining, Papering and Glazing; Sash and Blinds for sale; Paints ready mixed, of all colors; Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, and Japan for sale.
☞ Shop in Kirk's New Building, rear of the Neil House.
jy21-3m] VAN BUREN & PINKERTON.

PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.
RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of this State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."
WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
April 8, 1859.
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, O., April 7, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO,
COLUMBUS April 12, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.
JOHN PHILLIPS,
Auditor of Franklin County.
june16-td

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.
An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.
Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
may1tly.

DR. STEWART
WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, also CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success in curing many of the most hopeless cases, in the city and country, is a sufficient warrant of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. S. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio, but of the Eastern and Middle States, and Canada, where he has practiced.
He is now PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Columbus, and patients can rely on having almost daily attention if required. Those who have been humbugged by traveling Impostors, (who stay perhaps a day in a place, and are the next hundreds of miles away,) should note the above fact.
Columbus is a central location, in one of the finest countries in the world, and can certainly sustain a physician, who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and whose practice is far in advance of ordinary Practitioners. Dr. S. employs VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian Tribes, when this continent was discovered.
Being naturally inclined to CONSUMPTION, Dr. S. spent many years in the investigation of a malady, which under [illegible] treatment, is always fatal, and at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in his hands, has produced the most surprising results. Combining with the INHALATION of certain vegetable juices, it brings the treatment almost to perfection. Inhalation is an excellent method, which has been greatly injured by claiming too much for it.
Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary Diseases should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. How many neglect a cough or throat affection, or what is worse, suffer themselves to be drugged by old school Doctors, till no human aid can save them from the grave!
Dr. Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease. Chronic Catarrh cured in every case by a new plan.
DISEASES OF FEMALES.—Dr. Stewart in this class of diseases can truly say, he has been more successful than any physician in the State. Particular attention given to Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, and affections of the Eye.
CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable extract.
Cases given up by others solicited. He will forfeit $100 for any of the following he cannot cure:
Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (in persons under 20,) Swelled neck, St. Vitus Dance.
A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.
Office hours 9 a. m., to 6 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.
☞ Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished Medicine gratis.
june23

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,
The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Debility of the Nervous System,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.
The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*
Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,
and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of
Confirmed Consumption.
A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.
These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., *No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*
In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.
DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.
WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.
Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the
Original Letters,
from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and Ladies of the highest respectability, [illegible] of the extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were
Eye Witnesses.
These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following
Facts:
That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to
Contain no Mineral;
That they cure the almost universal complaint,
Dyspepsia,
with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, [illegible] relieve
Liver Complaint,
and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That
Sick Females,
who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual [illegible] are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit
Shattered Constitutions,
however they may have been tried with [illegible] to their direct tendency is to
Lengthen Life,
and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly upon the [illegible] the blood, they
Cause seen to Heal,
and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or [illegible]. That they
Recruit the Debilitated,
and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief and, (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) effect a painless and perfect cure.
Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They annihilate disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and to expel it thoroughly and permanently.
No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.
Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1, per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.
Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.
Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.
In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.
Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth St. 2d Building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.
FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY
Roberts & Samuel, Columbus
Aug. J. Schueller, Columbus.
G. Denig & Son, Columbus.
A. Alkire, Canal Winchester.
Isaac Thompson, Worthington
R. R. Johnson, Reynoldsburg.
B. N. Beckley, Clintonville.
D. Gutter, Westerville.
Henry Miller, Harrisburg.
John Mason, Grove City.
Geo. W. Evans, Dublin.
And by Druggists and Merchants generally thro the Union
[illegible]

AYER'S
Ague Cure.
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed for the whole Class of Diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such a remedy we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants, and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.
Do not be put off by unprincipled Dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else.

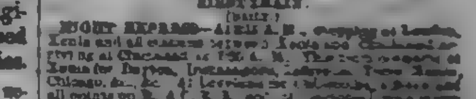
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Roberts & Samuel, No. 24 North-High street, Columbus, O.; Saire, Eckstine & Co., Cincinnati, O.; William Ficks, Cleveland, O.; W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O.; and by all Druggists and dealers in medicines.

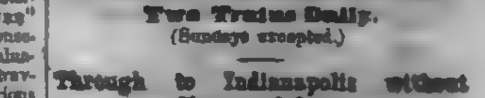
Ohio White Sulphur Springs
VIA THE
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
To Lewis' Centre Station.

PERSONS VISITING THE SPRINGS CAN leave Columbus at 4:20 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted) for Lewis' Centre Station, which is situated sixteen miles north of Columbus, on the C. C. & C. R. R. and six miles east of the springs. For the accommodation of persons wishing to spend the Sabbath at the Springs, the night freight leaving Columbus at 8:30 P. M. on Saturday, will leave passengers at Lewis' Centre Station.
RETURNING.
[illegible] will stop for passengers going south, at Lewis' Centre Station, at 8:00 A. M., on MONDAY MORNINGS ONLY, arriving in Columbus at 8:40 A. M. The Mail train will stop daily at 4:20 P. M., arriving in Columbus at 5:20 P. M.
Messrs. LEWIS & WOOD will have carriages in readiness at all times to convey passengers between the depot and Springs. Passengers can rely upon being taken to the Springs promptly on arrival of trains.
The citizens of Columbus will find this the most convenient way to go to the Springs.
Tickets for the round trip to the Station and back during the season, only SIXTY-FIVE CENTS.
For further information and tickets, inquire at the ticket office in the Depot.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent.
Columbus, June 23, 1859.—3m.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.
Great Northern & Eastern Route,
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati

RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.
Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad,
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.
THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) from Columbus, in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.
FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 4:20 a. m. Will leave passengers at all stations, south of Galion, [illegible] [illegible] stations North of Galion, connecting at Crestline [illegible] the 7:45 a. m., Mail train for Pittsburgh arriving at Pittsburgh at 3:00 p. m. Also with same road at Crestline with the 6:45 a. m. Express for Chicago, arriving at Chicago at 8:47 p. m. Also at Grafton with Toledo road for Toledo. Arrives at Cleveland at 10:00 a. m.
SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 10:50 a. m., stopping only at Delaware, North Lewisburg, Cardington, Galion, Crestline, Shelby, New London, and Grafton, connecting at Crestline with the 1:35 p. m. Express to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad for Pittsburgh, arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 p. m., connecting at 2:35 p. m., with the Cleveland 3:10 p. m., connecting at 3:35 p. m., with the Express on Lake Shore road for the East, arriving at Erie at 5:45 p. m., Dunkirk 8:00 p. m., Buffalo [illegible] New York [illegible] p. m. next day, [illegible] Boston 4:00 p. m., eight hours quicker than any other line.
THIRD TRAIN.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Columbus at 1:30 p. m., stopping at all way stations between Columbus and Cleveland, arriving at Cleveland at 7:50 p. m. This train connects with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad at Crestline, for Chicago arriving at Chicago at 9:17 a. m. At Cleveland with the Lake Shore Railroad for New York and Boston, arriving at Erie [illegible] p. m., Dunkirk [illegible] Buffalo [illegible].
☞ *Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.*
RETURNING.
Night Express arrives at [illegible] a. m.
Cincinnati Express arrives at [illegible] p. m.
Mail Express arrives at [illegible] p. m.
Fare as low as by any other Route.
For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty, Ticket Agent, in the Passenger Depot of the C. C. & C. and L. M. & C. & X. Railroads.
E. S. FLINT,
Superintendent, Cleveland.
H. C. KAMPLES,
General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAMES PATTERSON, Agent,
Columbus, Ohio.
Columbus, May 25, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.

To the South and West.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Columbus, in connection with Trains from Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.
FIRST TRAIN.
(DAILY.)
NIGHT EXPRESS—At 2:15 A. M., stopping at London, Xenia and all stations between Xenia and Cincinnati; arriving at Cincinnati at 7:50 A. M. This train connects at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Chicago, &c., &c. At Loveland for [illegible] &c., and all points on the O. & M. R. R. and at Cincinnati with morning trains on Ohio & Mississippi R. R. for Louisville, Vincennes, St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, and all points South and West, and with the Steamboats for Louisville.
SECOND TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.)
NO. 1 EXPRESS—At 5:40 A. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, South Charleston, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Freeport, Fort Ancient, Morrow, Loveland, (and no other stations) arriving at Cincinnati at 10:35 A. M. [illegible] at Xenia for Yellow Springs, Springfield, Dayton, Indianapolis, &c., &c.
THIRD TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
NO. 2 EXPRESS—At 2:30 P. M., stopping at West Jefferson, London, Xenia, Morrow, Deerfield, Foster's Crossing, Milford, and Plainville arriving at Cincinnati at 7:15 P. M., connecting at Xenia for Dayton, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c., &c., and at Cincinnati with evening trains for St. Louis, Cairo, New Orleans, &c., &c.
FOURTH TRAIN.
(DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
MAIL—At 3:40 P. M., stopping at Alton, Jefferson, London, Charleston, Selma, Cedarville, Xenia, Spring Valley, or in Freeport, Morrow, Loveland, arriving at Cincinnati at 10:40 P. M. This train connects at Xenia for Yellow Springs, &c., &c.
RETURNING.
Trains arrive at Columbus as follows: Night Express 2:00 A. M.; No. 1 Express 12:20 p. m.; No. 2 Express [illegible] p. m.; accommodation 8:35 p. m.
☞ For further information and Through Tickets apply to M. L. DOHERTY, Ticket Agent in the Union Depot.
P. W. STRADER,
General Ticket Agent, Cincinnati.
JNO. W. DOHERTY,
Agent, Columbus, O.
Columbus, May 25, 1859.

1859. 1859.
NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST
Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.

Two Trains Daily.
(Sundays excepted.)
Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 4th, Trains will leave Columbus as follows:
FIRST TRAIN.
Leaves at 3:05 a. m., on the arrival of trains from Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Arrives at Indianapolis at 4:05 p. m.
This train connects at Milford with trains for Marysville, also, for Mechanicsburg, Springfield, Dayton and Cincinnati, direct without change of Cars.
Also, connects at Urbana with trains north on the S. D. & C. R. R. for Bellefontaine, Forest, Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. Connects at Union for Greenville, at Anderson for Kokomo and Peru.
At Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette & Chicago; also, with trains for Terre Haute, Cairo and St. Louis, connecting at St. Louis with Trains and Steamboats for all KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.
Also, connects at Indianapolis for Jeffersonville, Louisville, Madison and Peru.
SECOND TRAIN.
Leaves Columbus at 2:40 p. m., on the arrival of trains from Pittsburgh and Wheeling. Arrives at Indianapolis at 11:20 p. m.
This Train connects at Milford for Mechanicsburg and Springfield; at Urbana with trains north on S. D. & C. R. R. for Clyde, Sandusky and Toledo. At Piqua with trains north on D. & M. R. R. for Sidney, Lima, Delphos, Fort Wayne and Chicago; and at Indianapolis with trains for Lafayette, Chicago Terre Haute, St. Louis.
THE WAY FREIGHT
Leaving Columbus at 5:00 a. m., will carry a Passenger Train for the Accommodation of Way Travel.
☞ Be sure to see that your Tickets read VIA THE COLUMBUS & INDIANAPOLIS R. R. LINE, and see that you do not have Tickets sold you by other and inferior Routes.
☞ Tickets for all Western Routes for sale at all the Principal Rail Road Stations in the East.
M. WALKUP, W. P. SLATER,
General Ticket Agent. Superintendent.
Columbus, Ohio, May 12, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.,
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

PROSPECTUS:

Believing that in the Democracy of Ohio, at this time, a publication devoted truly and solely to their interests, uninfluenced by personal ambition or the desire of gain, will be acceptable, I have established in the city of Columbus, O., THE PEOPLE'S PRESS, a large and elegant Weekly Newspaper, comprising the variety of political, miscellaneous and literary information necessary to make it a welcome visitor to every home.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS will inculcate Democratic truths and its mission shall be characterized by frankness and honesty; its statements relied on for their unswerving veracity. Nor shall it be used for cliques or factions, but consistently pursue the object for which it is established, that of preventing the misdirection of public opinion, and contributing all in its power to the perpetuity of our institutions and the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people.

While it will advocate the cause of the Democratic Party, and resist everything like schism, or disruption, while it will support every Democratic measure with all the ability it can bring to the duty (it must refuse that is to be Democratic and not a false light held up to illude, perhaps to betray)—while it will support the present Administration, in all that is deemed consistent with true Democracy and the best interests of the party, THE PEOPLE'S PRESS presents the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the first choice for the Presidency in 1860, and uses every effort consistent with duty to the Democratic Party for the promotion of his nomination and election.

As a Prospectus cannot be expected to enter into minute detail, it is believed sufficient has been said to indicate the character of the paper proposed. Relying confidently on the remunerative patronage, I respectfully offer the following

Terms and Inducements:

Single copy per year $2 00
A discount of ten per cent on clubs of ten; 12½ per cent on clubs of twenty; and on clubs of thirty and 15 per cent on clubs of fifty and upwards sent to a single address.
J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.
Columbus, March 23, 1859.
N. B.—Our friends of the press will confer an obligation, which will not only be appreciated but reciprocated, by giving this Prospectus a few insertions in their respective papers.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1859. NUMBER 20.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

[illegible] ... A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

The regular rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

[illegible]

5. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government. [illegible]

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Governments of the States within whose dominions it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That, in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection [illegible]

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to the great outlets through which are emptied into the waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby reaffirm the platform of principles announced by the National Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 6th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, have the right to enact laws [illegible] the admission into the Union as States, and therefore, the people are entitled to the right of self-government, and the unrestricted regulation of their domestic institutions, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that all attempts by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, [illegible] the original doctrine of [illegible]; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories, as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and equally [illegible] whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who [illegible] of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, had our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States [illegible]; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those troubles which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, also [illegible] of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the [illegible] the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect equality of the confederation of free and slave States to act harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the welfare and prosperity of the Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; [illegible] in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and intention to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, for the permanent interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates of this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, had proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to the people of Ohio at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to all, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

BEAUTIFUL ALLEGORY.—Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was at one time engaged in defending a man who had been indicted for a capital offence. After an elaborate and powerful defence, he closed his effort by the following striking and beautiful allegory:

"When God in his eternal counsel conceived the thought of man's creation, he called to him the three ministers who wait constantly upon the throne—Justice, Truth and Mercy, and thus addressed them: 'Shall we make man?' Then said Justice, 'O, God, make him not, for he will trample upon thy laws.' Truth made answer also, 'O, God, make him not, for he will pollute the sanctuaries.' But Mercy, dropping down upon her knees, and looking up through her tears, exclaimed, 'O, God, make him—I will watch over him with my care through all the dark paths which he may have to tread.' Then God made man, and said to him, 'Oh, man, thou art the child of Mercy, go and deal with thy brother.'"

The jury, when he finished, were drowned in tears, and against evidence, and what must have been their own convictions, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

YOUNG MEN IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—Edmund About, in his book, "The Roman Question," makes the following comparison of young men of twenty-five in different countries. After describing the education of young Roman nobles, he says, in his flashy way:

"One fine day they attain their twenty-fifth year. At this age an American has already tried his hand at a dozen different trades, made four fortunes, and at least one bankruptcy, has gone through a couple of campaigns, had a law-suit, established a new religious sect, killed half a dozen men with his revolver, freed a negress, and conquered an island. An Englishman has passed some stiff examinations, been attached to an embassy, founded a factory, converted a Catholic, gone round the world, and read the complete works of Walter Scott. A Frenchman has rhymed a tragedy, written for two newspapers, been wounded in three duels, twice attempted suicide, vexed fourteen [illegible] the position himself. A German has [illegible] of his [illegible], swallowed sixty hogsheads of beer, and the philosophy of Hegel, sung eleven thousand couplets, compromised a bazaar, walking [illegible], smoked a million of pipes, and been mixed up with at least two revolutions.

"The Roman prince has done nothing, seen nothing, suffered nothing. His parents or guardians open a cloister gate, take out a young girl as inexperienced as himself, and the pair of innocents are bidden to kneel before a priest, who gives them permission to become parents of another generation of innocents like themselves."

The British Army at present consists of 246,443 men, of whom [illegible] are stationed abroad. This includes the whole available force, militia, volunteers, rifle corps, enrolled pensioners, &c.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

—In the town of Canfield, Mahoning county, O., two extensive coal-oil factories are now in operation, and three more are being built.

—Mr. Phelan and Mr. Foley, a couple of Novices among Knights of the cue passed through Cleveland on Monday last en route for Chicago.

—F. Ulmer, a Cincinnati hatter, was painfully stabbed in Louisville on Friday by F. Fisher, who keeps the Empire house.

—The pickpockets en route to Chicago, on Friday evening last, were said to have adroitly abstracted $190 from the pocket of a gentleman at the depot in Toledo.

—On Thursday of last week the steam saw-mill of Mr. F. S. Bradford, at Norwalk, was burned, the fire is supposed to have originated over the boiler. Loss about $2,000, and no insurance.

—The Democracy of [illegible] county have nominated Alexander E. Grey for Representative; and in Preble county, the same party has nominated Abner Dunlap to represent their county in the next Legislature.

—The Republicans of Lake, Ashtabula and Geauga counties have nominated Col. John F. Morse, of Lake, for State Senator. Col. Morse was formerly speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives.

—The Republicans of Geauga county, have nominated Peter Hitchcock for the House of Representatives. Mr. H. represented that county in the Legislature of 1856–7. He is understood to be in favor of Gov. Chase for the successor of Mr. Pugh in the United States Senate.

—Evan Baker, of Darke, county, has been nominated for the State Senate, by the Democrats of Darke, Shelby and Miami counties, and Mr. Shideler has been nominated for reelection to State Senator by the Democracy of Preble and Montgomery counties.

—D. H. Cook, of Mansfield, is making a flying ship, which he has named "Queen of the Air," in which he expects to make a voyage next Summer to San Francisco, breakfasting here, dining there and returning the same day, making the entire trip in about twelve hours.

—Yesterday afternoon as the trucks men at the C. C. & C. R. R. Freight Depot were rolling on a gangway, a heavy cask of zinc, it fell, striking Henry Barths, who was standing on the planking between the cars and crushed his right leg to a jelly from the knee down. It also inflicted a severe gash upon his neck, and he complains much of a heavy pain in his side, as if internal injuries had been done.

TERRIFIC STORM AT CHICAGO.—The Times of the 11th inst. says:

A terrible storm of wind, rain and hail passed over this city yesterday afternoon. Its direction was from the northwest, a very unusual circumstance with storms in this region at any season of the year. The quantity of rain which fell in the brief space of half an hour was immense, and the wind blew with such tremendous force as to shake the heaviest buildings exposed to its full power. The rain was accompanied by hailstones of the largest size, one of them which we measured being over three inches in diameter.

The wind did considerable damage in various parts of the city. Ward's iron rolling mill, on the west side of the North branch, was damaged to the extent of from $500 to $1,000, over three-fourths of the roof of the upper compartment being blown off.

The roofs of Clybourne's slaughter house and cooper shop on the North branch, were blown off.

A window in the rolling mill store, kept by Patrick Dolton, was blown in.

A number of large trees on the North Side were blown down.

On the West Side, beyond Union Park, where the wind has a fair sweep over the prairie, its tremendous force was felt with great alarm by many of the inhabitants in the outskirts; but we have heard of no serious damage that was done. Several new houses, in progress of erection, were more or less shaken, but beyond this the fury of the storm probably passed without doing much harm.

A NOVEL IDEA.—GREAT [illegible].—Howes & Cushing's United States Circus Company are performing under canvas in Ireland, traveling through the country, and compelled, for the want of tavern accommodations, to encamp every place where they stop. A letter dated at Clonmel, August 23, from one of the proprietors, says:

"We have applied to the owners of the steamship Great Eastern to take us and one hundred horses to America on her first trip, and it is our intention to put a temporary ring on the upper deck, and give equestrian performances to the passengers in fair weather. The track of the ring will be made of India rubber matting, the same as is used in London theatres when circus performances are given on the stage; and the gymnastic tackle, the tight and slack rope fixings and the trapez apparatus, are to be attached to the rigging of the ship."

SLEEP OF PLANTS.—Plants sleep as well as animals; the attitude that some of them assume on the approach of night is exceedingly interesting to those who delight to study the beautiful phenomena of vegetable life. Some plants exhibit signs of sleep more marked than others. The leaves of clover lucerne, and other plants, close as the Sun approaches the horizon, and in the honey locust this characteristic is peculiarly striking and beautiful. The delicately formed leaves close in parallel rows at nightfall and remain so until the rising of the Sun in the morning, when they gradually expand to their fullest extent. It is in common garden chickweed (stellaria media) that the most exemplification of the conjugal love and parental care of plants is observed. At the approach of night, the leaves of this delicate plant, which are in pairs, begin to close towards each other, and when the sleeping attitude is complete, these folded leaves embrace in their upper surfaces the rudiments of the young shoots; and the uppermost pair (but one) at the end of the stalks are furnished with longer leaved stalks than the others so that they can close upon the terminating pair, and protect the end of the shoot.

A TAME COLLECTOR.—A gentleman from New York, who had been in Boston for the purpose of collecting some money due him in that city was about returning, when he found that one bill of a hundred dollars had been overlooked. His landlord, who knew the debtor, thought it a doubtful case, but added that if at all, a tall raw-boned Yankee, then dunning a lodger in another part of the hall, would "worry it out" of the same. Calling him up, therefore, he introduced him to the creditor, who showed him the account.

"Wal, 'Squire," said he, "'tain't much use o' trying, I guess. I know that critter. You might as well try to squeeze it out of Bunker Hill monument as to c'lect a debt out of him. But any how, 'Squire, what'll you give, spose I try."

"Well, sir, the bill is one hundred dollars. I'll give you—yes, I'll give you half if you'll collect."

"Greed," replied the collector, "there's no harm tryin', any way."

Some weeks after the creditor chanced to be in Boston, and walking up Tremont street, encountered his enterprising friend.

"Look o' here," said he, "'Squire, I had considerable luck with that bill o' yours. You see I stuck to him like a dog to a root, but for the first week or so 'twan't no use; not a bit. If he was at home he was short; if he wasn't at home, I could get no satisfaction. By the bye, says I. So I sat down on the door step, and sat all day and part of the evening, and I began early next day; but about ten o'clock he 'gin in. He paid me my half and [illegible]."

DR. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, in one of a series of Essays first published in the London Times in 1851, uses the following language:

"The Mississippi, and its tributaries have served the purpose of commerce and intercommunication for the comparatively thinly-scattered population of the Western States so efficiently, that many years will probably elapse, notwithstanding the extraordinary enterprise of the people, before any considerable extent of railway communication will be established in this part of the States."

At the time the Doctor wrote, there were in the States to which he alludes 1,285 miles of railway, costing about $40,000,000. There are now in those States 12,000 miles of railroad in actual operation, at a cost of construction of $420,000,000, and nearly six thousand more in process of building.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

It is said that his Holiness, the Pope, receives out of his Stable $6,000,000 a year. Of this, $600,000 goes to his private affairs.

An execution has been issued against the city of Pittsburg, for amount due upon the coupons of the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company.

At the Evergreen Bluff Mine, in Ontonagon county, ice formed to the thickness of one-fourth of an inch during the nights of the 28th and 31st of August.

The contracts for supplying the Navy with beef and pork have been awarded to parties in New York, at about $11 50 for beef and $15 50 for pork.

It is stated that there are one thousand four hundred buildings of various kinds now in process of erection in Memphis, Tennessee, at an estimated cost of $2,000,000.

The Chicago papers complain of the severe frosts that prevailed of late. In some of the northern counties of that State, tender garden vegetables, buckwheat, and some corn fields were ruined.

The sum of $217,000 was remitted to Oregon per last steamer by the United States Indian Office, to defray the Indian expenses in that State during the present fiscal year.

E. H. Baxter, lately employed as a job printer in the office of the Metropolitan, at Kansas City, has just received the intelligence that he has fallen heir to an estate of $80,000, in England.

The indications in official quarters, in respect to the dispute about the Island of San Juan, are not of the inevitable war character.

The Hon. John Scott, of Pittsburgh, formerly a member of the Legislature, and a much respected citizen, hung himself in his room on the 7th, while partially insane.

A falling frost fell in the Glades, Randolph county, Va., on Monday night last, destroying the late corn, utterly destroying the buckwheat.

Mlle. Piccolomini is making a concert tour through the provincial towns of England. It is understood that she goes for the next season to St. Petersburg.

The black tongue is committing dreadful ravages among the cattle in the neighborhood of Belleville, Ind.

Our friend Anson G. Chester, Esq., has retired from the chief editorial control of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, a change of proprietors having made the separation mutually desirable.

The inhabitants of southern Nebraska, having failed to get annexed to Kansas, are desirous of forming a State Government, and have prevailed upon the Governor to call an extra session of the legislature.

The National Fair, soon to be held in Chicago, attracts to that city a large number of the "fancy." Within a week two hundred gamblers have arrived there. One of them has a capital of $75,000, with which to start a "faro" bank.

The Empress of Austria is one of the best linguists in the empire. It is said that he speaks thirteen languages perfectly, and that he is in the Imperial Council the only man who understands all the languages of his vast domains.

The Quebec Chronicle says it has good authority for stating that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with his tutor, the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, and one of the court physicians, Mr. J. Holland, may be expected to arrive in the next Canadian steamer, the North Briton.

The crops of the south of France have been housed, and are reported to exhibit large deficiencies in the average yield. It is estimated that, upon the entire crop of wheat in that country there will be one-fourth less average.

The number of visitors at Saratoga this season have been twenty-three thousand and eighty-four, against eighteen thousand four hundred and sixty-seven for the same period last year—showing an increase of four thousand six hundred and seventeen.

Another company of orphan children, numbering about fifty, left New York on Tuesday, for Indiana, under charge of Mr. Tracy, of the Children's Aid Society. They were generally under 12 years.

A State Convention of colored citizens assembled at Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday. A series of resolutions were adopted which assert the right of negro suffrage, and applaud the action of the last Legislature of that State. Provision is made for a State organization.

Peterson, W. Harrington, Henry Jeavey, his brother, and Thomas Creed, residing at Point Prairie, Mo., went to Alton, Ill., recently, sold their grain for nine hundred dollars, and left to see some friends. They have not been heard of since, and are supposed to have been murdered.

The agricultural department of the Patent Office will have one hundred thousand of vigorous tea plants ready for gratuitous distribution within three or four months. It is expected that American grown tea will enter the market within five years.

The Mechanics' Hall in Norfolk, Va., destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, was one of the finest in the country. It was erected in 1850, after the Tudor Gothic style, and covered an area of 5,670 square feet. A new hall will be built immediately.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, is in Minnesota. At St. Paul he was serenaded last week, and responded in a speech. On Saturday he started for Lake Minnetonka, where he and his party intend to try some fishing, hunting, and sailing.

W. W. Weston, who was recently killed at Hopkinsville, Ky., in an affray growing out of politics, was a native of Memphis, Tenn. and had been married only two months to a daughter of Hon. J. W. Underwood, of Kentucky.

The New Orleans packet Adriatic was sunk near Memphis, on Monday night, by striking a bank, which caused her to spring a leak. She was immediately run ashore near by the scene of the accident, and every effort made to save her freight, but the loss notwithstanding, it is supposed, will be $75,000.

The Empress of Austria is said to be in as favorable and interesting a condition, as the Queen of Spain, the Empress of France, and Queen of England. Well, why not the mothers of royalties, as well as the mother of rowdies?

Mr. Huntsman has transferred his interest in the Massillon Journal of the Times to Mr. Marvin. The Times, heretofore neutral in politics, has joined the Republican banner, and will give the good cause an earnest and efficient support.

The Wyandotte Rolling Mill has contracted to furnish 2,000 tons of iron for the Amboy, Lansing and Travers Railroad Company. This is the second Michigan road to be railed by Michigan iron. We trust this is but the beginning.

The Hartford (Conn.) Post, says that Margaret Hannan, a pretty white girl, sixteen years of age, attempted to commit suicide by drowning at New London, on the 13th, because her father would not permit her to marry a Portuguese negro. She was rescued.

The Nashville Patriot publishes the death of a child named Columbus Cary, about five years old, who was killed by falling over the brow of Lookout Mountain, a distance of 150 feet, while playing on the edge of the precipice.

Mr. Ross, an intelligent gentleman from Selkirk Settlement, states that a Canadian Company, now organized at Toronto, will, during the coming year, place a line of steamers on Lakes Winnipeg and Saskatchewan, and extend the line of communication as near as possible to the Rocky Mountains.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes the names of one hundred and forty-four freeholders, residing in the fifth ward of that city, who are assessed for $10,000 and upward; one goes over $200,000 and four over $100,000—the whole foot up over four millions of property.

A cane was presented to Mr. James H. Johnson, a Norfolk merchant, a few days ago, which is manufactured of Nicaragua Rosewood, taken from the Old Fort at Rivas, of General Walker notoriety, mounted with native gold of California, and set with gold quartz, and ferriled with silver steel.

The New Harmony Advertiser reports: The hog cholera is still very bad. Some three or four miles from that place, some of the farmers have lost nearly all their hogs. It is continued much longer there will not be much distilling done in that place this season, for the hogs are the principal profit in a distillery.

Post-Office Revenue—Tariff on Iron, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—Ex-Senator Cooper has written an interesting letter in response to an application from a committee of Philadelphians, for his opinions relative to the movement at the last session of Congress, for an increase of the existing rates of postage. He says no measure of public policy adopted by the government since its foundation has ever met with such universal acceptance as the reduction of the rates of postage. All sections, all classes of the country united in expressing their approval of this wise and beneficial measure. Its effect was to quicken intellectual activity, promote public prosperity, facilitate intercourse between those whom distance had separated; thus maintaining the sentiments of friendship and kindred, as well as to the advantage and convenience of those engaged in various occupations of life.

If anything were wanting to prove how strongly the people are wedded to cheap postage, it would be found in the favor with which a large majority of them received the defeat of the Post-Office bill, at the late session of Congress; while no people in the world, are more averse than ours to any act, on the part of their representatives, tending to discredit or degrade the Government, or assist any of its departments, in the discharge of their constitutional functions, the defeat of the Post-Office bill was, nevertheless, hailed with general satisfaction; for, inasmuch as one of the provisions of the defeated bill was designed to increase the rate of postage, the authors of this defeat, instead of encountering the execrations of their constituents almost everywhere received their plaudits, although the Post-Office Department, during the whole of a long season, was left without means to carry on its business.

He recommends the alteration of the present law, so as to allow the sale of stamped envelopes at prices now paid for postage stamps, and adds, the only argument, as has already been shown against a reduction, is that, after applying the whole of the revenue derived from present rates to payment of the facilities afforded by the department, there remains an annual deficit of several millions of dollars to be supplied from customs and other sources. This is undoubtedly a fact, but is a poor argument against a reduction of the rates of postage.

If any difficulty existed in raising an amount of revenue sufficient for all the legitimate purposes of the Government, including the deficit in the Post-Office Department, or if such amount could not be raised without detriment to the interests of the country, the argument would be a plausible, if not a conclusive one; but when it is shown, that by a properly discriminated system of duties upon foreign merchandise, an amount of revenue sufficient for all purposes can easily be raised without detriment to commerce or any other interests, the argument is stripped of all its force, and at this moment, when in consequence of too great reduction of duties, and the ad valorem principle on which they are levied, the domestic interests of the country are suffering from the flood of imports poured in upon us from abroad, it is quite manifest so far from being injured by an increase of duties, such increase would be a means, and perhaps the only means, of averting another great commercial revulsion threatened by the enormous amount of our foreign indebtedness.

My views on this subject were fully expressed a few months since in an address delivered in this city to the Iron Masters' Association. The iron trade of the United States, one of the most important, and destined, under a wise and judicious legislative policy, to outstrip in magnitude every other interest of this country, is at present depressed and paralyzed, under a system of low duties, levied on a principle which is obnoxious, to the objection that it leads to the perpetration of fraud, and affords the least amount of duties and protection, when most are needed. That an interest so vast, so national in its character, and on the prosperity and extension of which the commercial supremacy of the country depends, should not only be disregarded and overlooked, but viewed with an eye of jealous distrust by those whom duty and national pride should induce to foster and protect, is an evidence of unworthy and narrow prejudice which sometimes blinds men, who in other respects are just and liberal.

In the great race for commercial dominion, we are already treading on the heels of Great Britain, and it is a most encouraging fact, that if the present value of her exports in iron were subtracted from the aggregate of her foreign commerce, and added to that of the United States, the superiority would belong to the latter. In this contest, whether commercial and political supremacy shall remain with England or be transferred to the United States, will depend in a great measure on the policy of our own government.

Let Congress, then, use the power with which the Constitution has clothed it, to foster and encourage our own industry. Let the government continue the policy introduced by the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Guthrie, to discriminate in favor of American manufactures in the disbursement, as well as collection of the public revenue. Let the fiery spirit of sectional discord be quenched, and a just, liberal and national policy be pursued, and there will be an end of those periods of revolutions occasioned by an adverse balance of trade, the consequence of an influx of foreign goods more than commensurate with our natural means of payment.

By pursuing such a policy, the government will avoid a struggle with the difficulties incident to an empty Treasury. It will be no longer exonerated for withholding from the public creditor his just dues, nor be compelled to resort to measures so unwise and deeply distasteful to the people as some of those which lately characterized the administration of some of its departments. But if the government will not be wise, and Congress, influenced by party considerations, dictated by sectional prejudice, should refuse to enact laws for the protection of such branches of national industry as are engaged in an unequal struggle with foreign competitors, who have advantages derived from cheap capital and wages reduced to a mere subsistence, it will be the duty of those whose interests are neglected to devise a remedy adequate to the correction of the grievance complained of.

Such a remedy will be found in an organized league of the suffering interests. That a properly organized league or combination of those whose interests are neglected would have power to correct the evil, can scarcely be doubted by any one acquainted with the extent of the influence they are capable of exercising. The iron interest alone holds the balance of power between the political parties, both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in certain contingencies in several other States of the Union.

In my address to the Iron Masters' Association already referred to, I recommend the organization of such a league in view of the application then about to be made to Congress for an increase of duty on iron, and a change in the mode of assessment. The recommendation, though received with favor by some members, was not acted on, nor was any increase of the duty secured. A committee of gentlemen amongst the most distinguished and intelligent in the State, possessing a large share of individual influence, were dispatched to Washington for the purpose of procuring the desired legislation.

For a while they were flattered with the hope of accomplishing something; but, inasmuch as they relied entirely on the justice of their cause, they failed in their object, as they will always fail, until the tone of supplication is changed to a tone of command, backed by an organization that will cause it to be obeyed. When this is accomplished, justice will be done to their interest, but hardly before.

I trust I have given enough to satisfy that any deficit in the revenue of the Post-Office Department, occasioned by a further reduction of postage, may be supplied from an increase of duties on foreign fabrics, and that this may be done; not only with advantage to the interests subject to competition to trade and commerce generally, by protecting them against the recurrence of those disasters, which have always followed close upon the heels of low duties, and inordinate importations which are a consequence of them.

There was a severe frost throughout northern New York on the night of the 14th, potatoes and all vines are cut to the ground. The degree of cold was so great as to form a hard crust on the ground. There was snow and hail storm during the day.

It may be interesting to note that during the siege of Sebastopol, extending over a period of eleven months, the enormous quantity of 3,775,360 lbs., or 11,239 tons of gunpowder, was expended by the English alone; 3,970 tons of shot and shell were fired from 476 pieces of ordnance, of which only 11 burst, and 389 rendered unserviceable.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Minister McLane was in official communication with the executive department to-day on business pertaining to his mission to Mexico.

Further and reliable advices from Vera Cruz, dated 31st of August, state that the Constitutional government had paid the full amount of the French claims out of the custom's receipts, being $140,000—this money came into the hands of M. Gabriac, the French Minister, who has failed to distribute it in a manner provided in convention; there was reason to believe in official quarters that he intended to invest it in a private enterprise with Miramon. Much indignation continues to be expressed against him by French residents.

It is said that the failure of the treaty between Mexico and the United States was owing to respective differences relative to the clause for the protection of the right of way proposed to be given to this government, the latter claiming to be the best judge when such protection should be undertaken by itself, and the Juarez Cabinet holding that the right should be exercised only in the event of Mexico being incompetent, and on her application for that purpose. In the language of a distinguished Mexican functionary, "the country is as it there were, and from the treaty will be peaceable."

The Picayune of New Orleans, of Wednesday, is furnished by the Southern mail. At the latest dates there had not been a single case of vomito at Vera Cruz. Miramon's soldiers had been without pay for months, in consequence of which there were numerous deserters. The El Progresso speaks of McLane as having a high sense of honor, and a friendly feeling towards the Mexican Republic. Mr. Lawrence, the Secretary of the Legation, had been left in charge of the archives. Business at Mazatlan was unusually good. On the 15th of July there were five large American vessels in port.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Commander Maury is still engaged as one of the consulting committee of the Atlantic Telegraph Co., examining the specimens of cable brought forward for an Ocean Telegraph. The bit of romance related by Willis in the Home Journal regarding the earlier days of Commander Maury in which it is said that when a midshipman, he was married to an Owyhee princess is contradicted.

The President has approved the sentence of the court martial held at Utah, dismissing Lieut. Lynde of the 10th infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

A private letter from Lord Napier mentions his own arrival at the Hague.

The Brooklyn late from Vera Cruz now at Mobile, has been ordered to proceed to New York.

Assistant Secretary of State Appleton, has returned to this city.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 13.—A Utah correspondent of the Democrat makes an expose of the late mule sale at Camp Floyd. He says the Quarter Master General received an order from the Secretary of War, to receive notes of Mr. Holliday as cash for all purchases made by him, and that the auctioneer received secret instructions to knock down mules to Mr. Holliday at certain figures. Under these circumstances Holliday purchased upwards of one thousand mules, paying in notes little more than half what other parties would have paid in cash. The writer also states that Holliday has the contract to supply the Government at Fort Dallas, Oregon, with one thousand mules at his own price.

ZANESVILLE, Sept. 12.—The State Fair grounds are now completed, and the directors say they are the finest grounds that the Society have have ever occupied. Ample stalls for cattle and horses and inexhaustible supplies of [illegible] provided. Seats for three thousand ladies are constructed. Exhibitors coming in very fast and the prospect is that the present will be the best and most successful fair the Society has ever held. The Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, have completed their track running directly to the entrance of the fair grounds.

FREEPORT, ILL., Sept. 12.—The Illinois State Fair closed to-day successful. The three thousand dollar prize for steam plow was not awarded on account of the condition of the ground when Fawkes made his trial before the Executive Committee. The trial now stands adjourned until Fawkes returns from the American Institute Fair, at New York, where he is now exhibiting.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The corner stone of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis De Sales, was laid at Charlestown yesterday, in the presence of Bishops Fitzpatrick, of Boston, and Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, 8 P. M., Sept. 12.—The Leavenworth and Denver Express of the 4th, with eight thousand dollars in gold, arrived this evening. Business is active.

HALIFAX, Sept. 12.—A tremendous conflagration occurred in this city early on Saturday morning. Two whole blocks on Granville street, numbering fifty buildings, and including thirteen dry goods establishments, were totally destroyed. The damage is not estimated, but it must necessarily be very large. It is reported that three men were killed at the fire.

BOSTON, Sept. 12.—The 8th annual session of the National Pharmaceutical Society will meet in this city to-morrow. Delegates are expected to be present from every State in the Union.

The town hall at Bedford was partially destroyed by fire on Saturday night; also the dry goods store of Jonas Coburn, provision store of James Gibson, and some other property.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 13.—The city government has made special arrangements to honor the arrival of the steamship Great Eastern. The programme includes a public dinner and a great military display, with other manifestations of rejoicing.

PORTLAND, Sept. 13.—An election was held in this State yesterday, for Governor and members for Legislature, the returns thus far received indicate the re-election of Gov. M. Morrill Republican for Governor, and an increased Republican supremacy in the State.

WHEELING, Sept. 13.—A Fair of the Western Virginia Agricultural Society opened to-day, the collection of stock which is from all quarters is finer than ever before on exhibition. A number of celebrated fast horses are entered for sweepstakes, Thursday and Friday, the city is fast filling up with visitors; the Fair is a complete success.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The State Department has received information from our minister at Berlin, that Christian Bernert, an American naturalized citizen who had been compelled by force to enter the Hanoverean army, that, upon the remonstrance of our government has been discharged from the service.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The shipping list of this city reports the total receipts of the cotton crop of 1858 at all ports of the United States, at 3,851,481 bales, and total crop at 4,019,000 bales. The total exports is stated to be 3,020,519 bales, and the receipts at Northern ports by railroad from Tennessee at about 55,000 bales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The steamship Ocean Queen from Havre and Southampton has arrived, her advices are to the 1st inst., but have been anticipated by dispatches from Cape Race, where she was boarded by the Associated Press Yacht, and by the report obtained at Farther Point from the steamer Anglo-Saxon.

ALBANY, Sept. 13.—Several Abolitionists and other friends of freedom met here yesterday, and formed a regular organization for the purpose of pressing the passage of a personal liberty bill through the next Legislature, and questioning candidates for the Senate, Assembly, &c., for which purpose a committee was formed, with A. M. Powell, of Ghent, N. Y., as President; G. E. Baker, of Albany, Secretary, and Lydia Mott, Treasurer. A petition for the bill is to be circulated through the State.

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, leaves this evening, to speak in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 15th Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Flag officer Montgomery, of the Pacific squadron, writes to the Navy department that Capt. Kelly of the Saranac, reports that he could learn of no material interests of our citizens at Guayaquil demanding protection, that town was evacuated by its inhabitants and its bombardment by the naval forces of Peru threatened, that Republic being at war with Ecuador. Capt. Montgomery says unless otherwise directed he proposes visiting all the ports of Central America and Mexico, as far north as Mazatlan.

Information has been received here that the steamers Cass, Yrissarri and Mary Frances are at San Juan River, Nicaragua, and will be [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The Fifty-third Philadelphia Trade Sales opened at Thomas & Son's, this morning. The attendance was unusually large, and bidding for the opening lots was spirited. The catalogue, consisting of 306 pages, contains a list of publications from the leading houses in the American book trade, including large invoices from all the publishing houses of this city. Among the New York lots are invoices from A S Barnes and Burr, F A Brady, Derby & Jackson, Dick & Fitzgerald, R M Dewitt, C S Francis & Co, W. T. Fry & Co, Johnson, Fry & Co, Leavitt & Allen, Mason Bros, J B Redfield, Rudd & Carlton, C M Saxton, Charles Scribner, D & J Sadlier & Co, E Dunigan & Brothers, and W A Townsend & Co. The Boston publishers on the present catalogue are John P Jewett & Co, Bazin & Ellsworth, Clark & Brown, Gould & Lincoln, W. Veazie, and James Monroe & Co. Some of the London publishers have invoices in this State, viz: The London Printing and Publishing Co, New York; Branch J Cook, and Willis & Latham. T. Wyeth, Harrisburgh, has an invoice, as also have John Lockon, Nashville, W B Sprague, Jr, Albany, and a number of publishers in other cities. The sale will continue until the end of the week.

The first religious ceremony in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul took place this afternoon, the occasion of raising a large gilt cross to its place, surmounting the pediment,—the cross having been previously blessed with appropriate religious ceremonies. The position it occupies is one hundred and fifteen feet from the pavement. The visitors to the Cathedral may now form some idea of its vastness and begin to comprehend without traveling, the grandeur of some of the great churches of Europe. Its dimensions are 220 by 136 feet; the heights of the nave is more than 100 feet; the great dome will be more than 188 feet above this, and the whole elevation of the grand cross that is to surmount this dome will be 250 feet. The massive walls and the solid piers of masonry that are to separate the private chapels, eleven in number, will surprise those who have been accustomed to the lighter buildings that prevail in this country.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work may be obtained when it is stated that in what is called the Drum of the Dome, from the top of the wall to its present elevation, half a million of bricks have been used. The work of building this great church has been going on for ten or twelve years, and it will take several years longer to complete it. The superb arcade on 18th street is the only part that can be called finished, and it is the admiration of every one that sees it. The edifice will be one of the greatest ornaments of Philadelphia, and will give enduring renown to the name of its architect, Mr. Lebrune.

There is now 14 passenger railway lines in operation in this city and vicinity, and three others daily completed in readiness for the cars.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The bank statement for the week ending Saturday, shows an increase of loans of $237,000; specie, $280,000; circulation, $20,000; a decrease of deposits of $110,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The Press of Philadelphia in referring to vulgar and persistent abuses of the New York Associated Press, their agents, and American Telegraph Company, by one of its city cotemporaries, remarks with equal severity and justice. Having been read out of the Associated Press, the Ledger resorts to divers expedients to convey foreign news into its pages without paying for it. One day last week it delayed its city impression to insert foreign news from an early acquired copy of one of the morning papers. Yesterday it simply took what appeared in the second edition of Monday's afternoon papers. The Press of yesterday contained a full column of foreign news by the Anglo-Saxon, equivalent to a column and a half of the Ledger, while the stolen matter in the Ledger did not not amount to one fifth of that quantity. Omit the foreign news, and the fortune telling advertisements, and the Ledger will be like the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted by particular desire, yet the Ledger abuses the Associated Press while it steals its European news. In this connection it may make the of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company. In its special arrangements with private news speculators, who secured the absolute control of the wires between Halifax and Sackville, for six hours consecutively from the moment the European steamers arrived in the port of Halifax. The American Telegraph Company to its everlasting honor, refused to sanction the news speculators arrangements, and insisted upon the only just rule of "first come first served." The managers of the Ledger were enraged at the conduct of the Associated Press and the American Telegraph Company, and hence the Ledger is obliged to resort to the disreputable conduct which one of its city cotemporaries exposed.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sept. 14.—The fire at Halifax, on Friday night, destroyed Watts building on Hallis street, occupied by M. Amhurst, auctioneer; Mr. Simmonds, Stove Store; and G. Hatt, Spice Dealer; Champlains, Store Store; Hunters' Flour Store; Taylors' Flour Store, and a similar establishment of Mr. Whitall, on Granville street, stores of Mr. Murdock, Dry Goods merchant tailor; Mr. Webb, Druggist; Mr. Rogers, Hatter; Mr. Richardson's Confectionery; Mr. Mackinley's, Boot Store; London's, Boot Store; Wilmore, Vaux & McCullough's Dry Good Store; Mr. McKenzie Watchmaker; Creighton & Waswells, Dry Good Store; Combs, Shoe Store; J. B. Bennett's Dry Good Store; also Duffy & Co., Delatire & Raynors, Roman Stone building; Mr. Gordon's, Woolen Ball; Mr. Chapmans, Dry Good Store; Mr. Skengs, Dry Good Store; M. Megnounia, Dry Good Store; Mr. Redmont, Hat Store; Mr. Creighton's Book Store, on Barrington street. There were also several house destroyed, including the Printing Office of Mr. Blockeader, and Messrs. [illegible] & Son. The destruction of property was immense; the damages will probably reach $1,000,000.

Later advices from the Dominican Republic, are received by an arrival from Port au Platt. Dissatisfaction with the Government of Gen. Santa Anna was becoming general, and a new revolutionary movement was looked for as likely to occur at an early day. Some American counterfeiters of Dominican currency who had been caught and shut up in prison at Santiago, had effected their escape. Business at Port au Platt was active.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The Stockdale Mill, near Baltimore, the property of Col. Geo. P. Kane, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss amounted to $14,000, which is fully insured. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

Gen. Scott leaves Washington this afternoon in obedience to a telegraphic summons.

The Vice-President of the town meeting to-day, pursuant to resolution, selected a committee to make nominations, composed of men of sterling character, excluding merchants and tradesmen. No doubt a strong ticket will soon be presented. The enemies of the movement are getting dismayed. The rowdies and club-leaders have nearly all disappeared from their accustomed gathering places, and the city is perfectly quiet.

The ship Duchess d'Orleans, which arrived here to-day, reports that on August 19th, in latitude 9 W. 42 S. W., longitude 44 W. 53 S. W., she passed a wreck burned down to the water's edge, apparently of same day.

PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 14.—Returns from 20 additional town indicate that Gov. Morris' majority will reach over 15,000; the Republicans have elected thirty out of thirty-one Senators, and nearly three-fourths of the Representatives. Official information is received here that the Great Eastern leaves Holyhead for Portland on the 15 inst.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The State Convention of the Democrats for nomination of candidates for State officers will meet at Syracuse to-day. The principal interests in the proceedings of the Convention will centre in the determination of a method of choosing delegates to the National Convention at Charleston. It is believed, however, that a considerable majority will be in favor of electing the delegates at once, instead of by the district system. Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, will probably be nominated. Mr. Tucker declines a nomination.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Since the stoppage at the Post-office of the documents purporting to have been franked by Mr. Covode, Mr. Blair, of Mo., and one or two other Republican Members of Congress, have been here in person to affix their franks.

The indication in official quarters in respect to the dispute about the Island of San Juan are not of an inevitable war character.

Lord Lyons, in his interview with Secretary Cass this morning, expressed confidence in the amicable settlement of the North-western question.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—The Democratic State Convention met here to-day. There were two Conventions (soft and hard) organized in one hall. Thomas G. Alvord, ex Speaker of the Assembly, acted as Chairman of the Soft Convention, and M. J. Smythe, of the Regency, of the Hards. A scene of great excitement prevailed, and some terrible rows and fighting occurred among the [illegible]. Marshal Rynders was knocked [illegible]. The Soft Convention finally adjourned, leaving the Hards in possession of the hall. Fernando Wood then made a fiery speech, [illegible] the Softs as [illegible] of the Convention. [illegible] the regular committee, Mr. Smythe, the Hard Chairman, was knocked off the platform. The Hards finally adjourned, when Mr. Smythe again took the chair and organized the Convention.

The confusion incident to the time of meeting of the Democratic Convention approaches. Tickets of admission to the hall have been issued to all the delegates and contestants.

Fernando Wood, Jas. A. Green, Hiram J. Tucker, and other Hards, have been in session this morning, and resolved to [illegible] before the committee of the New York contested Seats, and agreed to [illegible] attempt to settle that question by compromise.

Mr. Dodge has advocated equal representation for Rozart and Lemandy on the [illegible] and councils [illegible]. Messrs. Rodgers of Pike, Scholl and Muller, do not act cordially with the Wood party. Stewart Cameron is here, and has been in consultation with Wood and Dickinson. The Convention will organize temporarily at noon. The Softs are vehement and talk of conciliation. The Wood men [illegible] insist on selecting all their share of delegates to Charleston Convention.

Before 1 o'clock the gallery was crowded densely with spectators. A large number of delegates were present, with numbers of outsiders. Immediately on the opening of it, Hiram C. Smith, of Monroe, jumped on the floor and moved that Tom. J. Alvord be temporary Chairman of the Convention. The vote was instantly put and carried. Immense excitement followed. A majority of the convention being taken by surprise, no motion to prevent any attempt at amendment. Instantly on the vote being declared, Thomas J. Alvord, who was on the platform, took the Chair and called the Convention to order.

A motion was then instantly made to name S. Packard of Cattaraugus and [illegible] of Schoharie, Secretaries. This was also carried amidst perfect panic on the part of the [illegible] O. D. Murray, of Cattaraugus who took the floor and moved the following:

Resolved, That regretting the difficulty in the Democratic party in the city of New York, this Convention will not decide upon the regularity of two existing organizations there, and hereby admits to seats both delegations from that city, with equal rights upon that floor.

Loud and overpowering shouts of questions, question, from all parts of the [illegible]. Mr. [illegible] took the floor, but for a long time his voice was drowned in shouts for the question, and most deafening uproar. Jumping on a table, Mr. Cochrane continued amidst [illegible], which continued until Peter Cagger [illegible] the platform and called the Convention to order, and nominated Jas. Smythe, of Rome, temporary chairman.

An immense riot followed, during which no word could be heard. That [illegible] Capt. Isaiah Rynders came forward in support of Mr. Cochrane, when he was [illegible] confronted by [illegible] and [illegible] were partially thrown, when [illegible] a New York boy, sprung at [illegible] "I must stop this fight."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The indications in official quarters in respect to the difficulties at the Island of San Juan are not of an inevitable war character.

From all that can be ascertained in well informed circles, it is apparently to infer that no serious difficulties are likely to result between the two countries. If any danger is apprehended it is in consequence of the [illegible] character of General Harney.

Coaster Rowing [illegible] to-day [illegible] John Gregory [illegible] left for New York [illegible] with dispatches [illegible] Majesty's [illegible].

The death of a [illegible] Rico being reported [illegible] and surprise in official quarters [illegible] time, minister from that [illegible] for New York, to meet ex-President [illegible].

Col. Cutterly left Washington to-day for the command of the military depot in New Mexico.

Mr. Hendricks' resignation as Commissioner of the Land Office takes place to-morrow.

The President has appointed Wm. J. Kemp, of Nebraska, as agent for the Indians in the Omaha Agency, vice Wilson, resigned.

Commander Bent has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard, and Commander Thatcher to the Boston Navy Yard. Lieut. Watson has been ordered to relieve Lieut. Rablin, commander of the store ship Fredonia, at Valparaiso. Lieut. Murray has been ordered to the naval rendezvous at Norfolk, and Thomas Walker and Davidson to the naval academy.

The New York Herald's special Washington correspondent says General Scott's arrival is required relative to the San Juan Island difficulty, and will have arrived for a meeting of the Cabinet which will be held on Thursday, for the purpose of reading over the last dispatches from General Harney, and taking up the general bearings of the affair. In this light General Scott's opinion is considered absolutely necessary by the President.

The Administration are a good deal concerned in regard to the present aspect of affairs growing out of the seizure of the Island of San Juan. They are fearful that a collision will take place before dispatches recently transmitted can reach Gen. Harney.

Nothing has been received from Commissioner Campbell who has been engaged for upwards of two years arranging the boundary.

Mr. Preston, our minister to Spain, will doubtless return home as soon as he learns of the death of Governor Wickliffe. Our government at the request of his family have written to him, giving him leave of absence, provided he desires it.

The dispatch from St. Louis in yesterday's papers in regard to the sale of mules at Camp Floyd is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end.

The Peruvian Minister had a long interview with the Secretary of State to-day, in reference to affairs now transpiring between the two governments.

Peru has recently manifested a disposition to settle a number of long standing [illegible] held by our citizens.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The system of the West Point Cadets by Lieut. Gen. Scott was fixed for to-day, being the twelfth anniversary of the entrance of the American army into the city of Mexico. Arrangements have been made by Superintendent Col. Delafield and his hospitable wife to make it quite a gala day, and many persons from this city and elsewhere had arranged to temporarily visit the Point last evening. However, General Scott was summoned by telegraph to proceed to Washington, and the honored chief, always ready for duty, started at an early hour this morning from the Point, under a salute from the battery; not so early, however, but that he was before sunrise serenaded by the West Point band, at his quarters at Cozzens' Hotel. The disappointment at the Point to-day, among visitors and others, is great, and they are all for the moment disgusted with the invention of telegraphic communications.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The weather continues favorable. The books closed yesterday, up to which time upwards of 2,000 entries were made, including nearly 1,500 mechanical and agricultural implements. The receipts the first two days, including fees for exhibition of articles, were nearly twelve thousand dollars. The number of visitors at the ground to-day were estimated at 50,000. Flora Temple and Princess arrived to-day and are entered for the chosen's purse of one thousand dollars. Fawkes's steam plow from New York, and Waters's from Detroit, were brought into the grounds to-day and were exhibited, and were the special feature of the forenoon.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, with dates to the 8th inst., arrived at this port this evening. There is no news of importance. The weather continued hot, and the public health was no better. Sugars were still dull, though there was a trifle more doing. Molasses was without operation.

Freights very dull and nominal.

Exchanges were firm on London at 14@15 ℔ cent. premium; on New York 3@4 per cent. premium.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL - - Editor

TERMS - $2 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
AUGUSTUS L. PERRILL, of Pickaway.
FOR STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,
ABIN O. MILES, of Franklin.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
BENJAMIN L. REES,
GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURT,
MATTHIAS MARTIN.
FOR SHERIFF,
GEORGE W. HUFFMAN.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN PHILLIPS.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN G. THOMPSON.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS SPARROW.
FOR COMMISSIONER—(Vacancy.)
JOHN SNYDER.
FOR CORONER,
ELIAS GAVER.
FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,
JAMES LEGG.

Douglas in the Ascendant.

What more is wanting to show the sympathetic beat of the great heart of the people with and for the Illinois statesman? The severest criticism follows him in every line he writes. The expenditure of oratory and eloquence in answering his true, natural, and national logic, is absolutely amazing. Even the valiant Lincoln, who followed him like a sleuth-hound, scenting blood at every step, urged and applauded by unscrupulous and "bought minions of power,"—he who had won reputation by being the gladiator who was brought into the arena to face the champion of the people, he, the valiant Lincoln, has been here! Even the prestige of having contested, inch by inch, through an unparalleled campaign, the true interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, the sovereignty of the people, the history, nature and essence of our government, the restricted powers of the Federal Government, and the sovereignty of the people, whether as States or in the more limited form of Territories—even this renown, could not draw a crowd of people to hear his annihilation of the "Little Giant."—In vain did the drums beat and the bugle send forth its stirring notes; in vain did banners and placards strive to do their duty. It was no go. The people were not there! After a delay of an hour, and when in compassion for the meagre assemblage, Democrats were induced to swell the insignificant gathering that might have been easily crowded into the City Hall, (and really we do not wish or mean to disparage the meeting, which was an intelligent assemblage, though neither numerous nor enthusiastic,) Mr. Lincoln was introduced—a tall, what might be called gangling, though not unintelligent looking personage. His personnel was rather in his favor, for, looking at the shape of his head and the quizzical expression of his face, as he knitted his brows, and his mouth braced itself up for that inimitable smile, as if it was ready to say something overwhelmingly good, or severe, the spectator was led to anticipate that there was a regular broadside in reserve, and ready to be discharged into the adversary. But vain were any such expectations. The very committee appointed to meet and chaperone him, appeared (not entirely ashamed, but) timid in the discharge of their office. How unlike the Douglas demonstration here, when men rushed in from all quarters to hear from his own lips those national ideas which compose the political creed of Mr. Douglas! In point of size, the Lincoln gathering did not exceed one-tenth of that which was addressed by Mr. Douglas, and there was not the slightest enthusiasm.—As a demonstration, it was evidently a failure, although a number of *claqueurs* were busy in impressing upon those whom they held by the button, that Mr. Lincoln was a very great man, and absolutely was demolishing Mr. Douglas!

Mr. Lincoln re-asserted his idea, appropriated by Mr. Seward, that freedom and slavery are in internal antagonism, and that the free and slave States cannot remain in harmony in the Union—that they must be all slave or all free. To this doctrine many of the Republicans in this meridian cannot subscribe. They believe rather with Mr. Douglas, that, as in the past, they can be of the same family, if each will attend to its own business, and let that of others alone. The *National Era*, the leading Republican organ, in a reply to Gerrit Smith assumes the same ground. It says:

"Mr. Smith is quite mistaken in representing the Republican party as admitting the legality of slavery in the slave States. When and where has it been admitted? No proof of the statement can be produced."

Is it not very apparent from Lincoln, and Seward and the *Era*, that Republicanism intends to break down all constitutional restraint and make war upon the institution of slavery, not only as regards the Territories, but in the States themselves, where it exists? What but civil commotion and internecine war would be the result, should their policy prevail?—For, [illegible] and internal commotions are always the most deadly.

Will the so-called Republicans of Central and Southern Ohio, accept the proposition of Messrs. Lincoln and Seward and the *National Era*? Will they acquiesce that the legality of slavery in the States has not been admitted by the Republican party? Are they prepared to go a long stride beyond the steps already taken, but in the direction of which their policy is irresistibly tending?

The signs of the times are ominous of the ascendancy of Douglas. He is greeted with enthusiasm wherever he goes.—The great heart of the people beats in harmony and sympathy with his.

Mr. Smith an Independent Candidate for Clerk.

It was with sincere regret we saw this announcement in the *Daily Fact*. It is in defiance of the rules of party organization, and will doubtless subject the "independent candidate" to severe animadversion, from some of those who had cordially supported his nomination at the Primary Election. As a basis for that extraordinary step he has taken, Mr. Smith says:

"I declared prior to the Primary Election, that I would neither accept a nomination nor submit to defeat, procured by other than regular Democratic votes; and I shall keep my word."

After such a declaration, is it not singular that he should place himself in a position where he cannot expect to be elected by Democratic votes, but must succeed, if he succeed at all, through the instrumentality of Opposition votes. While we admit the right of every individual to run for office, as the saying is, "on his own hook," still we very much question the prudence of any such step, after submitting one's name to the choice of either a Convention or Primary Election. A man may be able to leap from a house-top, at the imminent peril of his neck, but it would not be wise to try the experiment. Mr. Smith says he would not have any but Democratic votes at the Primary Election; how is it with him now? Will he restrict himself solely to Democratic votes? Or will he consent to borrow a few from the adversary? We do not want to widen the breach that must grow between Mr. Smith and his late party—nor do we affect any severity of comment upon his conduct. He is a gentleman of character, and entitled to the regard and respect of his fellow-citizens. He certainly has ours, and therefore while we fully sympathise with him under the disappointment and mortification of defeat, we cannot but feel that he has planted himself in a false position which must estrange from him many of his earnest and ardent friends. We should have been pleased to use every endeavor in our power to secure his election, had he been nominated; but as we are satisfied that his competitor fairly won the "call," we shall insist that the Democrats stand by their regularly nominated candidate.

Great Meeting at Columbus.

The announcement of a speech from Senator Douglas at Columbus, on Wednesday last, drew together an immense assemblage from different parts of the State. Hon. H. B. Payne called the meeting to order. Col. Manypenny, editor of the *Statesman*, presided. The speech of Mr. Douglas occupied about two hours, and was listened to with marked attention.—The report of the speech, as published in the *Statesman*, and which may be found on the outside of to-day's *Sentinel*, is unexceptionable in temper and spirit.—*Cadiz Sentinel.*

Which do you mean was unexceptionable, the speech or the report? The latter was a syllabus, probably obtained from Mr. Douglas, and was not a production, to the credit of which the *Statesman* was entitled. Knowing the attitude in which he and his paper stand here, there was no little disgust entertained for the obsequious manner in which Manypenny waited on the "Little Giant." He is one of the great men, formed of small materials, who look considerably smaller the nearer you approach them.

A DEMOCRATIC SPEECH.—E. B. Hutcheson, Esq., of Cincinnati, addressed a Democratic meeting at the City Hall on Friday evening last. His remarks were principally directed to 'Old Line Whigs,' and were not only couched in eloquent language, but irrefragable. For that reason, the *State Journal*, instead of assailing the speech of Mr. Hutcheson with fair and manly criticism, applied meaningless and stupid terms to Mr. Hutcheson, which were harmless from their very coarseness. We have heard no speech in the State canvass which possessed more interest or merit. It was sound, eloquent and logical; and the necessity of every man who called himself "a Whig—a Henry Clay Whig," uniting with the Democratic organization to resist the threatening wave of Abolitionism, was most conclusively shown. Mr. Hutcheson's remarks, written out, would constitute one of the best and most formidable documents for the campaign.

POSTPONED.—The discussion which was to have taken place on Tuesday between Messrs. Ranney and Dennison, at this place, was postponed in consequence of the severe indisposition of the former, until the 4th of October. Mr. Dennison, himself, was not in good plight, and readily acquiesced in the arrangement. Ridiculous stories were immediately put in circulation, such as that "Ranney has played out," or "broke down," but they had a short run. The people were not to be fooled by such stuff. Several hundred had come in from the country to hear the discussion, and were much disappointed; but when informed of the cause of the postponement, only felt regret that the health of Judge Ranney would not permit him to speak.

ALTON.—This thriving and lively village has instituted a debating club, which is very generally attended, and is maintained with great spirit by the citizens.—It is called the "Independent," and discusses political and practical, as well as metaphysical, questions.

MISSOURI FOR DOUGLAS.—We have within the last week or two received private letters from the Western part of Missouri, which speak most enthusiastically of Mr. Douglas. There can be no doubt of the State being for him

The County Fair.

The Agricultural Fair of Franklin County was held last week. The cattle and horses were more numerous and of better stock than we have seen here before. The vegetable offerings were very fine, and no exhibition of fruit, made previously, could compare with the display on this occasion. In the pomological department, the show was truly magnificent.

Among the amusements which were quite as attractive to the numerous visitors, as the agricultural display, were Goodrich's Juvenile troop of Minstrels, whose performances were not only unexceptionable, but in many instances were models of their kind. Little Charley McEwen has wonderfully improved, and presents the smallest and best specimen of a finished dancer—an artist beyond question or cavil—on record. We understand that this troop will be at Zanesville, during the State Fair, and we have no hesitation in recommending them to our friends there, who delight in artistic performances; as theirs is one of the best exhibitions of the kind now in any part of the country.—Little "Charley" is a most accomplished dancer, and their songs and harmonies, burlesques and *facetiæ* are given with great point and piquancy.

The managers of the Fair, in the hurry and bustle of business, pay too little attention to the newspaper press; nor are the awards always the most judicious.—We heard some complaints, and not without reason. Kissing goes by favor, and in awarding premiums, persons are sometimes subjected to the mortification of having an inferior article, or animal, preferred over their own, upon which peculiar care, regardless of expense, has been lavished.

The specimens of penmanship established by Mr. S. J. McCoy, of McCoy's Commercial College, of this city, were beyond comparison, the finest we ever saw at any exhibition. The piece prepared for exhibition at the State Fair cannot be excelled. There was no attempt at competition at the County Fair; nor can it be disputed, with any regard to veracity, that Mr. McCoy has no rival in penmanship here or elsewhere. It gives us pleasure to be able to state that his school, opening to Fall classes, promises unusually large numbers. The ablest assistants are engaged, and the finest order and system prevail. Professor Worley and Geo. Andrews still remain attached to their respective departments, and in imparting a knowledge of what they are engaged to teach, have been eminently successful.—We congratulate Mr. McCoy upon the permanent basis upon which his Commercial College has been erected, and the successful progress which has distinguished its past history.

Among the agreeable institutions on exhibition at the County Fair, was the eating saloon of Eph. Beller, which was conducted in the handsomest style. And for neatness, attention, and appointments, it was not excelled by any hotel in the city. Mr. Beller is the urbane and popular host of the Galt House, which has had considerable influence in increasing the population, business and importance of the North-End. His house is an agreeable place of sojourn—his table unsurpassed in the city, and his guests were never known to complain.—We hope "Eph." made a good thing of his *impromptu* hotel at the Fair, for he deserved to "put money in his purse."

Mark Keightley, our old friend who has been the most successful vender of agricultural implements, for years, whom we have known, was there with a model of the combined mower and reaper, which struck us as being a most perfect and valuable invention. The application of machinery to agricultural purposes, has greatly reduced the labor of the farmer, and enhanced the value of his occupation. We should not be afraid to buy any article which had Mr. Keightley's judgment, for he is not only experienced, but is just and fair in his dealings.

The Fair was more successful than on any former occasion; and went off with considerable *eclat*. In many of its details there might be improvement.—The division of labor might be advantageously extended, and much of the hurry and bustle, and consequent confusion avoided. But we do not set ourself up as censor, and congratulate those who manage the County Fair, upon the successful termination of their labor for 1859.

WILL IT PUBLISH?—Will the *Statesman* publish the review of the article in Harper for September, by Judge Douglas, which has been attributed to the pen of Attorney-General Black, and which the Washington *Constitution* calls "a masterly pamphlet?" The fight goes on.—The President, Cabinet, "little dogs and all," are barking at the heels of Mr. Douglas. The hireling presses through the country, bought up or established by government patronage, are echoing the "hue and cry." Is it not the duty of the *Statesman* to follow, *en suite*? Will President Buchanan consent that it shall stand acquitted of obsequious attention to Mr. Douglas, on the occasion of his recent visit here, unless the *amende* is made by publishing this "masterly pamphlet?" It was whispered here, a day or two since, that another change was contemplated in the Post Office at this place.—Surely "Tom" has a hard time of it, "in and out."

THE STATE FAIR.—The selection of time, just at the Equinox, was most unfortunate. Although it does not always happen, still storms and untoward weather may generally be anticipated about the time the sun passes the line, or its annual winter tour. Yesterday was as gloomy for an "opening" as well could be imagined; and with the preparations for a most magnificent display in every department, unless there be speedy improvement in the weather, the enjoyment must be measurably curtailed. The hospitality of Zanesville is said to be most generous and genial; but even that, while remembered with gratefulness, cannot repair the disappointment many must undergo.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas in Cincinnati!

[We give the conclusion of Mr Douglas's speech in Cincinnati, the first part of which appeared in our last issue.]

There can be no peace on the slavery question; there can be no truce on the sectional strife; there can be no fraternity between the Northern and Southern States so long as Congress is permitted to interfere with the local and domestic institutions of any Territory of this Union. That question was decided distinctly in 1850, when the Compromise measures were passed. You all recollect that during that struggle, there was a Southern party demanding Congressional intervention to maintain slavery in opposition to the wishes of the people, and, on the other hand, there was an ultra-Northern Anti-slavery party demanding Congressional intervention to abolish and prohibit slavery, regardless of the wishes of the people or the local law. These two ultra parties, these two interventionists, the one Southern and the other Northern, disturbed the harmony of the country, and perilled the existence of the Union.

In that great struggle, the immortal Clay, who had performed his mission on earth, and retired to the shades of Ashland, to prepare for a better and a happier world, soon, in his retirement, heard the rumbling, harsh, discordant notes of sectional strife and sectional controversy, and came forth from his home to resume his seat in the Senate—that great theatre of his great deeds—to see if he, by his experience, by his wisdom, and by the renown of his famous name, could not do something to calm the troubled waters, and restore peace and fraternity to a divided and distracted country. (Cries of "Glorious," "Hear, hear.")

From the moment that Henry Clay made his appearance in the Senate, all party strife was hushed; all partisan controversy ceased; the voice of discord was no longer heard, and Clay was recognized and proclaimed the leader of all the Union men North and South, Whigs and Democrats—for the period of six months we assembled in caucus every day, with Clay in the chair, Cass upon his right and Webster upon his left hand, and the Whigs and Democrats ranged on either side, promiscuously, supporting and sustaining Clay in his efforts to devise a plan to restore peace and harmony to the country.—(Cheers.)

You all know the result of these deliberations—the Compromise Measures of 1850 were adopted, peace was restored, and the country was again reunited. Now, let me ask you upon what principle does the Compromise rest? Examine the bills, and search the records, and you will find that the great principle which underlies those measures is the right of the people of each State, and each Territory while a Territory, to decide the slavery question for themselves. (Three cheers.) Mr. Seward, Gov. Chase, Mr. Sumner, and the leaders of the Republican party, united with the Southern fire-eaters in resisting the Compromise Measures of 1850, because they asserted the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty.

We passed those measures over their heads. The Union men, Whigs and Democrats, Clay, Webster and Cass, supported and sustained by the young men of the two parties, passed the Compromise Measures, and adopted the principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty over the heads of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Interventionists. (Three cheers for Douglas.) I care not where the Interventionist lives, by what name he calls himself, or on which side he intervenes, he is an enemy of Democratic principles if he is intervening at all against the peace of the country. (Cheers.)

This great principle must be met and must be decided in the Presidential election of 1860. (Cries of "You are our choice," "Hurrah for Douglas," "He's the man," &c.)

Mr. Seward, who is the most eminent and authoritative expounder of Republican principles, according to the modern designation of the party, tells you there is an "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery, free labor and slave labor, free States and slave States, which must continue to rage until the States all become free, or all become slave. (A voice, "The star-spangled banner.") Mr. Seward is undoubtedly a man of eminent ability—he is the most authoritative expounder of Republican doctrines; but when he uttered that sentiment he ought to have felt bound by a sense of justice and courtesy to have acknowledged that he borrowed the sentiment from an eminent leader of his own party. (Laughter.) Three months previous to Mr. Seward's Rochester speech, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, in making a speech accepting the nomination of the Republican party of his State, had announced the same principle in more explicit and emphatic language. He told the people of Illinois that "agitation would not cease until a crisis should be met and passed;" that "a house divided against itself could not stand;" that "this Union, separated into free and slave States, would not endure permanently, and that the contest must go on until the States should become all free or all slave—all the one thing or all the other."

Did you ever hear of a Republican that dissented from the position of Mr. Lincoln, in that canvass of Illinois. (A voice, "Never.") Does not the Republican party throughout the land acquiesce in and endorse the doctrine of Mr. Seward in his Rochester speech, or the similar sentiments of Chase, in Ohio? (A voice, "We are satisfied.") The doctrine of the leader of the Republican party is, that the States must become all free or all slave; that they can not endure part free and part slave; that the contest must continue and increase in fury, until the one class of States has been annihilated by the complete triumph of the other. Such is the real purpose of the Republican party.—Now, when do you expect to have peace on the slavery question? When do you expect to have harmony between Cincinnati and Covington, between Ohio and Kentucky, if you wait until the States become all free or all slave? (A voice, "When they change their politics.") A Republican in the crowd says he expects that harmony when freedom triumphs. There you find an indorsement of the position of Seward and Lincoln, that the States must be all free, in order to have harmony. (A voice, "Hit him again.")

Let us examine for a moment this doctrine of uniformity contended for by the Republicans on the slavery question. Is that doctrine consistent with the genius and principles of our Federal Constitution?

I assert that the framers of the Constitution neither contemplated nor desired uniformity in respect to the local and domestic institutions of the several States.—They knew that in a country as broad as this, with such a variety of climate, of soil and of interest, there must be, necessarily, a corresponding variety in the local laws and domestic institutions, adapted to the wants and interest of each locality.—(Cries of "Hear, hear," and "That is it.") They knew that the laws and institutions which were well adapted to the granite hills of New Hampshire, were unsuited to the Tobacco plantations of Virginia; they knew that the laws and institutions which were adapted to the wheat-fields and corn-fields of Ohio, were not well adapted to the sugar plantations of Louisiana; they knew that the laws and institutions which would suit the prairies of Illinois, would be unsuited to the gulches and placers and gold-mines of California.

Knowing these facts, they framed a system of government composed of independent States, each with a legislature of its own, with sovereign power to make all laws and all institutions affecting their internal policy, to suit themselves, without the interposition of Congress or any other power on Earth. (A voice on the skirts of the crowd—"Hurrah!")

But let us suppose for a moment that this new doctrine of uniformity in the domestic institutions had prevailed when the Constitution had been framed, what could have been the result? Bear in mind that the Union was then composed of thirteen States, twelve of which were slave States, and one only was a free State. Suppose Mr. Seward or Mr. Lincoln had been a member of the Convention which had framed the Constitution, and had risen and fixing his eyes upon the immortal Washington, who presided over the august body, and said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand; this Union composed of free and slave States cannot endure; there is an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery, free States and slave States, which must endure until slavery shall be abolished every where, or established every where, throughout the Republic."

Suppose they had succeeded in impressing this new, modern Republican doctrine on the Convention that framed the Constitution, do you think that slavery would have been abolished in all the States?—Do you think that one free State would have outvoted the twelve slaveholding States in that Convention, and abolished slavery every where? Or would the slave States outvoted the one free State, and finally established slavery on every inch of the American Republic, by an irrepealable Constitutional provision? (Applause.)

Thus, you see, if this modern doctrine of uniformity on the slavery question had prevailed when the Government was founded, we would have been a united slave-holding nation, with slavery fastened on the people of Ohio to-day, beyond the power of resistance. (Voices, "That is so," "That is the truth.") At that day the friends of freedom and the enemies of slavery only asked that Congress should not interfere; that the Federal Government should not wield its power either for or against, but that each State should be left free to decide for itself.

The Convention acted upon the principle asserted in that moral triumph of the day, that error could be tolerated as long as freedom of opinion was preserved to combat it. They were willing to leave each State as they found it, free or slave, with the right to continue slavery as long as they chose, and to abolish it whenever they pleased. Our system of Government was established on that principle, the principle which they had inherited from the Colonies, which they had achieved by the blood of the Revolution. The principle was not new to the framers of the Constitution. They knew that the first serious point of dispute between the American Colonies and the British Government had arisen on the slavery question; they knew that the American Colonies, before the Revolution, always claimed the right to decide the slavery question for themselves as a local, domestic question affecting their internal policy. They knew that this Government had denied that right to the Colonies, and, in lieu of that right, reasserted the doctrine that Parliament possessed sovereign power over the Colonies, and could bind them, in all cases whatsoever, including the slavery question, the same as the modern Republican party and the interventionists, North and South, claim that Congress possesses the sovereign power over the Territories, and hence may intervene, in violation of the wishes of the people and the sanctity of the local law, to overrule local legislation and control the domestic institutions.

Our fathers, before the Revolution, claimed that it was the birthright of Englishmen—the inalienable right—when formed into communities, to decide all local questions to suit themselves, and the battles of the Revolution were fought in defence of that principle.

Now, let me ask you if it is the birthright of all Englishmen before the Revolution to decide those local questions to suit themselves, did it not become the brithright of all Americans after the Revolution, by virtue of it, to settle all such questions to suit themselves? (A voice—"That is so!") In other words, are not the people of the American Territories, being American citizens—our brethern and kindred—entitled to as many rights of self-government as British subjects were before the Revolution? (A voice—"They ought to be.")

The Democratic party only claim for the Territories those identical rights which our fathers claimed and maintained at the point of the bayonet for the American Colonies. You must bear in mind that our fathers were not contending for the rights of the sovereign States; they were struggling for the rights of the Colonies—of Provinces—of Territories—their exclusive right to govern themselves in respect to their local and internal policy, and because Great Britain would not permit them to exercise their right they then struck for independence, rather than give up the inestimable privileges of self-government.—(A voice—"That was all right.")

I stand to-night as I have stood for ten years, vindicating this great and inestimable right of local self-government in all political communities—States as well as Territories. (A voice—"We'll make you President; another—"You have got your baggage checked and a through tickett.") That is the mission of the Democratic party to maintain this inestimable right. It was once the joint duty of the Whig and Democratic parties, according to their respective pledges, to maintain that principle, independent of party creeds. In 1850 that doctrine was incorporated into the Territorial policy by the joint action of the two great parties.

At that day it was unfair and unjust to claim the doctrine a peculiarly Democratic or peculiarly Whig to the exclusion of the other party, for it was the joint work and common property of both parties; accordingly in 1852, when the Whig party assembled in National Convention, at Baltimore, and nominated General Scott as its candidate for Presidency, they incorporated into the platform a resolution declaring the purpose and pledge of the Whig party in all time to come, to adhere to the principles of the Compromise Measures of 1850 as the rule of action in the organization of Territories and the admission of new States. When the Democratic party assembled in National Convention at the same place, one month afterward, and nominated Gen. Pierce for the Presidency, we asserted the same principle and gave the same pledge. Thus the two great parties—the Whig and Democratic—in 1852 stood pledged to stick to doctrines of non-intervention and popular sovereignty.

When, at a subsequent term, Mr. Seward and Gov. Chase and Mr. Sumner and others concluded to strangle the old Whig party, and abolitionize its Northern forces, they found it necessary to abolish the party, to dissolve its organization and change its name before they could repudiate the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty. They appealed to all the old Whigs of the country to remain steadfast in their hatred to Democracy and their hostility to the Democratic organization, while they tied cords around their hands and feet, blindfolded them and led them into the Abolition camp for father Giddings to christen them in the Abolition faith.—(Laughter—a voice, "Hit him again, he has no friends here!") Even to this day, whenever an old line Whig has stood by his faith and by his integrity, and refused to join the Abolitionists, or to be enrolled in the Republican ranks, he is called a deserter. Deserter from What? Did he ever belong to a sectional party. (A voice—"No, sir; was a Whig ever an Abolitionist?")

But yet every old Whig who stands to-day where Clay stood in 1850, and at the time of his death, asserting the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, and acting with those who stand firm by that doctrine, is abused by the Republican party as a turn-coat and a traitor.—To all men who make that charge against old line Whigs, I will remind them of the last speech of Henry Clay before the Legislature of Kentucky, in which he told them that if the day ever came, as he apprehended it must soon, when the Whig party would be reduced to a miserable abolition faction, that he would join the Democracy and uphold the Constitution. (Applause.) Clay, to the last, stood forth as the embodiment of union principles, union measures, conservative views, which would keep united, as bands of brothers, all the States of this Union, and make the republic perpetual.

The Whig party was pre-eminently a conservative party. Since that Whig party has been dissolved, and the sectional men that belonged to it have gone over to the Opposition and become the interventionists either in the North or South, there was nothing left for the conservative Whigs except to join the Democracy, and by our joint efforts if possible, maintain the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union.

I assert to you again, peace and fraternity can not be maintained between the different sections of the Union except on the great principle of non-intervention and popular sovereignty. Hence, let us unite as one man in favor of these doctrines.—(A voice—"Good boy!") Let not any personal jealousy nor personal rivalry, nor personal hatred, disturb the harmony of the only party that can preserve the Union. (Applause.)

In regard to former disputes, and the animosities growing out of them, "let the dead bury the dead." (Applause.) Remember those disputes only for the purpose of profiting by them. While I would make any sacrifice, personal to myself, to preserve the unity and harmony of the Democratic party in its time-honored principles, never, never would I yield one iota, one jot or one tittle of those principles to gain the Presidency. (Applause.)—The Democratic party has a higher duty, a nobler province, and a more honorable aim than merely to carry an election, and get possession of the Government.

The mission of the Democratic party is to maintain inviolate those great principles of State equality and popular sovereignty and local self-government, on which our entire political system rests. We should remember that the great characteristic feature of a free government is obedience to law. There can be no liberty without law and there can be no law unless there is implicit obedience to the constituted authorities within their legitimate spheres. (Applause.)

The Constitution of the United States has declared that that instrument and all laws passed in pursuance of it, are the supreme law of the land, and any thing in the constitution and law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and that all the State Judges are bound thereby, (a voice—"Now for Swan;" another—"Give us a little talk about Swan,") and whenever the people of Ohio, or any portion of them, elect a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, before he can enter upon the the discharge of the functions of his office, he is required to lay his hand upon the holy evangelists and appeal to the ever-living God for the sincerity of his vow, that he will support and maintain the Constitution of the United States, any thing in the Constitution and laws of Ohio to the contrary notwithstanding. (Applause.)

Yet I have heard that of a political party who desire a man Judge who (a voice—"Now we got it!") would stand pledged to violate the very oath which he was compelled to take as a condition to taking office, before he should be qualified to decide upon your rights. (A voice—"Take his scalp off.") Let me say to you that obedience to the constituted authorities, within the sphere of their local and constitutional duties, is the first and highest duty of an American citizen.

If a law be an unwise one, or unjust, submit to it until the next election, when it is your duty to elect men who will repeal it. If the law be repugnant to the Constitution of your country it is null and void, and that Constitution has created a Supreme Court as the proper and only tribunal to ascertain that fact, and you and I and every other citizen is bound by their decision. The Democratic party therefore stand by the Constitution as our fathers made it; by the laws as they are recorded on the statute-book; by the decisions of the Courts, until they are reserved; and by the constituted authorities, against mob-law and violence. (A voice—"That is so, by George, whether it is Know-Nothingism or any thing else.)

Now, my friends, what safety or security is there for a citizen who is not willing to abide by the law and constituted authorities? The only alternative is mob law and violence. You have had a specimen of that upon the Fugitive-slave Law. A political party has arisen which declares that their consciences will not permit them to obey and execute the law which they disapprove of. Did you ever find a law-breaker who approved the law that imposed a penalty upon him? Whenever you allow a man to interpose his conscience against the laws of the land, your law is subverted and all constitutional authority is destroyed.

Then in conclusion, I appeal to you, as American citizens, as lovers of liberty, as members of the only national party which can preserve the Union, to stand by the Constitution, the law and the constituted authority.

My friends, I owe an apology to you for inflicting upon you so long a speech under the circumstances that rendered it impossible for me to do justice to myself, or to the subject, or to you.

The patience and marked respect with which you have listened to me, only increase my obligation. Never has a public man had so many opportunities to feel grateful to an enlightened people as I have since I left Washington on my road home to Illinois. Wherever I have been, I have been received with open arms, and apparently with warm congratulations (a voice—"You deserved it.") I have not vanity enough, nor will I do you the injustice to suppose that all of these testimonials are intended as personal compliments to myself. I have reason to know (and I feel proud in that knowledge, and I thank God that it is so) that you intended these demonstrations as a mark and as an emphatic approval and indorsement of your devotion (a voice—"To S. A. Douglas—to yourself,") no, sir, to the great principle which declares, in the language of Mr Buchanan, that "the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

Naturalization and Suffrage—No. 4.

The Hamilton *Telegraph* publishes weekly a memorial to the Legislature of Ohio, signed by thirty-one of the most prominent Republicans of Butler county, asking the Legislature;

1st. To immediately take the necessary constitutional steps to so alter or amend the Constitution of this State, as to STRIKE OUT THE WORD "WHITE" in the first section of the fifth article.

2d. To so alter or amend the first section of the ninth article of the Constitution as to STRIKE OUT THE WORD "WHITE" in that article.

3d. ALSO, TO REPEAL ALL LAWS AND ALL PARTS OF LAWS WHICH MAKE DISTINCTION ON ACCOUNT OF COLOR.

The objects contemplated by the above amendment of the Constitution and laws of Ohio are palpable and easily understood. It is to give to the negro an equality of rights with the native and naturalized citizens; to amalgamate the races. It can be readily demonstrated that the Republican party are in favor of placing the negro on terms of political equality with the whites. They favor the negroes; and the negroes, if allowed to vote, would vote the Republican ticket in every non-slaveholding State in the Union. It is the interest of the Republicans therefore to extend the voting privilege to negroes, who already vote in Massachusetts and other States, and by the Republican construction of the Declaration of Independence, the negro may justly demand the right to vote; and as conclusive evidence that the Republicans are in favor of the amalgamation of the races, we show that the party in Ohio, in the platform adopted at their very last State Convention, assert the negroes' right to vote, and make demand for the negroes' right to vote. We extract from the 4th resolution of the platform in these words: "We claim for all *citizens*, native and naturalized, liberty of conscience, equality of rights, and the free exercise of the right of suffrage." The Republicans claim that negroes are, and ought to be, citizens of Ohio and of the United States. They are [illegible] amalgamationists, and in favor of placing the whites and the blacks on terms of political equality. Are the free white men of Ohio willing to adopt the Republican creed? If so, we shall soon have it announced "that Mr. Sambo is a candidate for Governor," &c. We have always contended that the practical operation of the Republican creed would be to place the negro, in a political point of view, above the white alien. They assert that 'all men are free,' but by the laws of Ohio the white alien and the negro have the same degraded position; neither can vote or sit in the jury-box. The Republicans favor changing the law so as to elevate the negro, and leaving the white alien *statu quo*. We favor a change of the Ohio Constitution, making an alien a citizen sooner than is now provided for, and leaving the negro in his present position, so long as he remains in Ohio, and would be glad he would remove to some other country, where he could become free. We are opposed to the amalgamation of the races.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

The Popularity of Senator Douglas in the South.

The Bates County (Mo.) *Standard* says:

"If the Democratic platform of 'Congressional non-intervention' remains unchanged, and Mr. Douglas should receive the nomination of the Charleston Convention, he is just the man for whom the great popular heart of the South, regardless of the dishonest 'stratagems' of the designing politicians, would leap up to embrace and support with all its proverbial ardor and acclamatory enthusiasm."

The editor of the Mobile (Alabama) *Register*, Mr. Forsyth, writes a letter from New York, under date of September 2, in which he thus speaks of the platform to be adopted and the candidate to be nominated at Charleston:

"The man and the platform? The platform and the man! these are the simple questions for that Convention to decide. To my seeming, if reason, patriotism and the desire of victory alone govern the decision, nothing is easier than to arrive at it. The platform of 1856 'pure and simple,' free from all hair-splitting interpolations, and new, mischievous and barren theories. The man should be he who is strongest before the country, and whose name is the synonym of ability, statesmanship, high courage and glorious constancy. There is but one such man before the public eye. There is only one man who is seriously thought of by the American Democracy, from Maine to Texas and California, for the Presidency. Nominate him and let the South accept him cordially, and there will spring up a *furore* of popular enthusiasm in the Western and Middle States that has not been witnessed since the days of Andrew Jackson. Will the South take him? The politicians say no. But mark my prediction: the people will say 'yes.' You may think it bold to say so, but there are truths which, impalpable to the sight, and to be realized only in the fulfillment of the future, force themselves upon the mind and before a part of its nature—ineradicable. I cannot prove it by data and figures, but I *feel* that Stephen A. Douglas has a strong and deep hold upon the hearts of the people of the South—that very people among whom, owing to the outcry of politicians, his name has only been mentioned with 'bated breath,' as if pestilential treason lurked in it. Let not the people's voices be stifled. It is a time to speak out—mistakes now are dangerous. *Why, I know political presses at the South which, falling in with the fashionable current of Douglas disparagement, are edited by men who are privately in favor of his nomination.*"

BIG WIGS.—If the learned Bar and Bench of our State were wigs, Collier would be the very man to furnish them. He has sent a case of his beautiful work to the State Fair, and we shall be very much mistaken if it does not meet with universal admiration from all who "wear hair."

[illegible] Romance.

About ten years ago there lived in the Empire City a man and his wife, who moved in the medium circles of society, were content with their lot, and lived happy together. At that time they were the parents of two children, the youngest of whom had seen the light of but [illegible] days. At that time, as it [illegible], the gold fever raged to a great extent in the Eastern States, and but little else was discussed at the breakfast, dinner and supper table, than the probable merits or demerits of this newly discovered gold-field. "In the course of events" the paternal member of the small family to which we have alluded became infected with the disease, and resolved that, "let others do as they will," he would go and dig. Accordingly, he [illegible] up and started, first taking the precaution to provide for the temporary necessities of his wife (who, we will say, was pretty and amiable,) and children. Arriving at the new Eldorado, his first care was to write home and inquire after the health of those he held near and dear to him, although they were separated from him by plains and prairies. He sent to his wife the sum of five hundred annually for some years, but as fortune favored him more and more he gradually increased it to the handsome amount of $1,000 per annum. But the snow of four winters had scarcely melted ere some young man, with handsome looks, pleasant manner, other accomplishments, natural and acquired, stepped in and took from our gold-digging friend the idol of his heart.

—In other words, while the fortune-seeking husband was playing the "pick and shovel," with all his might, in the mines of California, she who had promised to be the sharer of his joys and his sorrows "until death should them part," was promenading Fifth avenue, walking up Broadway, and sporting her figure on Taylor's [illegible], having a "good-looking" gentleman to accompany her "through all her devious ways." Well, the natural result of a courtship is a marriage, and, this being the case, of course the gold-seeker's wife and this New York gentleman were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. This transpired, as before stated, in four years after the departure of the husband for California. Some time after this marriage, the guilty couple came to our fair city, where they have since resided. The unsuspecting, but very much deceived, husband continued unremitting in his attention to the wants of his unfaithful partner, and scarcely a mail was permitted to depart from the scene of his gold labors without containing a letter for her. The thousand per annum came regularly, and was willingly received by his wife, who answered all his letters, and took particular care to keep him in the dark as to her transactions with her new lover. But, "to make a long story short," the man returned to New York a short time ago, having amassed considerable wealth, hoping that the wife and children, whom he left ten years ago, would meet him in health and spirits, resolving, with the money already accumulated, to embark in some business, which would yield him a very respectable livelihood.

But alas for human hopes and expectations! He arrived there and found that the place that once knew him, now knew him no more. He searched and inquired for his wife, and at last ascertained that she numbered one of the population of St. Louis, for which place he immediately set out. Here he arrived, and found that she who once promised to love, honor and obey him had become the wife of another, and had borne him three children. Thus ends the bad fortune of the Californian adventurer. He now desires to get his children to himself, and is willing to let his wife "slide." The name of the gentleman who "cut him out," while away from home, is said to be Everett. He is a merchant tailor. This is another proof of the folly of leaving a handsome young wife in the great city of New York to the mercy of fast young men, false mustaches, patent-leather boots, choker collars and gold chains.—*St. Louis Republican.*

MAN'S INHUMANITY.—Says the Louisville *Courier* of yesterday:

"Considerable sympathy was excited in behalf of a poor sick woman, with two helpless children, on the wharf yesterday. It appeared from her statements that she got on the 'Modern' at Cincinnati to go to Memphis, but on reaching this port she was unceremoniously put ashore, as she had no money, or didn't have enough to take her to Memphis. The city authorities should take charge of the woman and her children until the boat returns, and then consign them both, together with the bill of costs, against the boat."

The original "Modern," savage as he was, would never have done that act.—*Cin. Enq.*

Who did that? "Modern" and "[illegible]" were two distinct personages.—Why, "the original Modern" was a gentle being who loved her Conrade "passing well," and gazed o'er the billowy sea upon which his bark proudly rode, counting the minutes in his absence, and hushing the anguish of her lonely heart, in the fond hope of his return—what "Modern" a savage! Did not the bones of Byron rattle at the barbarous imputation!

Hayti Wants Emigrants.

F. E. Dubois, the Haytian Secretary of State, has published an appeal to the colored citizens of the United States, urging them to emigrate to Hayti. After an eloquent preamble, the appeal proceeds as follows:

"For those among you who have capital, it will be easy to gain a position with us. The country offers immediate resources. They can count upon the [illegible] of our government and upon its special protection. Our society is ready to adopt them and offer them a fraternal welcome. They will here enjoy all the consideration they may merit; they will occupy here the rank to which their respectability will assign them, and all the privileges which a blind and barbarous prejudice refuses them in countries inhospitable to our race.

"Indigent emigrants will receive all that their situation requires. The government will attend to their earlier necessities, and will take proper measures to assure them an honorable and tranquil asylum, as well as to facilitate their efforts to obtain employment. They will obtain gratuitously food and lodging on their arrival here.

"The Government is at present engaged in arranging matters so as to offer to each emigrant on his arrival, either as private property or on Government works, plenty of remunerative labor. Every individual of African blood can, on his arrival, become naturalized, and after one year's residence in Hayti be will to become a citizen, enjoying all the civil and political rights. Emigrants will not be compelled to give military service, but their children, when of age, will be required to do this service conformably to the laws of the country, that is for a limited period, and according to selection by lot. This exception will not, however, constitute in their favor a derogation from the law of the National Guard, of which every citizen must be a member. Emigrants will have perfect freedom in religious matters."

The Secretary also announces that he will shortly establish agencies in the United States to further the emigration of colored people to Hayti.

☞ The Rev. John [illegible], D. D., one of the most distinguished clergymen in the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, is on his way to visit this country.

☞ The Methodist and other clergymen out west say that there have been [illegible] for six months past. Johnny-cake has been the staff of life, and [illegible].

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1859.

The Primary Election.

The supposition that the Primary Election of the Democracy in this county was carried by fraud of numbers, is not based upon sound [illegible]. We will admit that [illegible] of the candidates may have been aided by treachery, and at least one succeeded by similar means. But the number of votes cast by [illegible] disproportioned to the excitement of the occasion, or than the full strength of the party would warrant. The Statesman claimed that there were some 1600 or 1800 Democratic votes who did not participate in the election. The Fact put down the number at 2000. Both intimated, or rather charged, that masses of Republican votes were fraudulently received. We are inclined to think differently, and consider the [illegible] at fault in any such guess.

How is it possible for a party majority to be increased?—how men to alter their opinions, if they are not permitted to change sides? Many who have heretofore acted with the Republican party, may have helped at the Democratic Primary Election. They had a right to do so, if, as we believe, they intend to vote the Democratic ticket at the October election.

What became of the separation of many Republicans from the organization with which they have heretofore acted, if there was an unexpected increase of the Democratic vote, at the Primary Election, when exciting causes called out the Democratic strength? We had reason to expect that the decapitation of Judge Swan would give us a large accession. We think it has; and that it is bad feeling, chagrin, or a want of assimilation with the people, to place the large vote at the Primary Election on any other ground than the strength of Democratic opinion.

OUR DISTRICT NOMINEES.—Just as we were going to press, we received a telegraphic dispatch from Columbus, stating that the Senatorial Convention which met in that city on yesterday, nominated Hon. A. L. Perrill, of this county, for re-election to the Senate for the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Franklin and Pickaway; and Mr. A. G. Hibbs, of Franklin county, was nominated by the same Convention, for the Board of Equalization.

Mr Perrill was the able and popular Senator for this district in the last Legislature. He is too well known to the people of this county and district, to need any encomiums at our hands. He was one of the most valuable members of the last Senate, and will be returned by a rousing majority.

With Mr. Hibbs, we are not so well acquainted, as to be able to speak; but are assured that he is one of the most substantial citizens of Franklin county—a man of good judgment and proper discretion.—*Circleville Watchman.*

Mr. Perrill is doing "the State some service and they know it;" entitled himself to the honor of a nomination by the Democratic party. He is faithful to his trust, understand his trust, and executed it like a fair, candid, frank man, as his course in the Senate stands of record. If any one deserved the honor of a re-nomination, he did. His fidelity to his constituents, was such that none could cavil at it, save those who would sacrifice the public interests to their selfish purposes. Mr. Perrill is a man, and will represent the people, for he is one of them. His election may be considered sure by a large majority.

The Watchman is right in its appreciation of Mr. Hibbs. He is a business man—active, energetic, and in every respect qualified for the position to which he has been nominated.

MURDER AT WHEELING.—JAMES STEWART, of the firm of W. and J. STEWART, engaged for a number of years in Foundery at Wheeling, was found stabbed to the heart and dead near his own store on Thursday evening. It appears that the parties, who were brothers, had on the day of the murder both been drinking and quarrelling considerably, and for some time after the discovery of the body of JAMES, WM. was not suspected of the deed. A coroner's jury was summoned and an inquest held, during the sitting of which suspicion attached the horrible crime to WILLIAM, who was arrested and lodged in jail. The jury rendered the verdict as follows:

"That the said James Stewart came to his death by a mortal wound inflicted on the left breast and penetrating to the heart, which said wound was, in the opinion of the jury, made by some sharp instrument in the hands of William Stewart."

The deceased was a married man and the father of an interesting family. The Times, referring to the unfortunate occurrence, says:

"Here we have two brothers engaged in the same business as partners, respected by the community, their business advancing prosperously, one of them the father of a large family, and nothing apparently to mar their happiness. Intemperance insinuates itself into their midst, and gradually assert its power, until, in an evil hour, in consequence of a trival matter between them, one imbrues his hands in the blood of the other. We trust that there may be some mistake, and the accused may be enabled to prove himself innocent of the charge."

American Locomotives in Chile.

The New York Herald gives an entertaining description of a trial of strength and speed between two locomotives, two American and two British, constructed for the Great Southern (Chilean) Railway. There has been quite an excitement in Chile during the last two years as to the relative merits of the iron horses made by John Bull and Brother Jonathan. The English operatives turned up their noses at the bright, well-kept Yankee machines, while our people levelled their jokes at the ponderous, black-looking English locomotives.

The engines were at length put to the test. The heavy machine for the carriage of freight was completely exhausted by a load which the American locomotive carried with ease. After several trials the English machine performed in eighty minutes the work which the Yankee accomplished in less than half the time.

Mr. Bull's passenger carriage was defeated in a similar manner. The American locomotive ran at the rate of sixty miles an hour, with a train weighing two hundred tons, and with gradients of fifty-five feet to the mile. The English could not run over thirty miles an hour with the same train on the same track. The trial was made under the supervision of an English engineer.

The [illegible] near Black [illegible], in New York, two or three years ago, cut through the banks of the State Canal, producing a flood which swept away a neighboring saw-mill and its stock of logs. The owner brought a claim against the State for not keeping its embankment in better order, and after much perseverance he has just got it allowed. Damage awarded—$4,800.

A Distinguished Exile.

JUAN RAFAEL MORA, the exiled President of Costa Rica, is now sojourning in the City of New York. He had filled the office of President of the Republic for two terms, and was last May elected to a third term of six years, by a large and nearly unanimous vote.

By one of those sudden revolutions so common in Central and South American Republics, he was seized, deprived of his official robes, and sent into exile. This was done, it is said, by [illegible], without the knowledge of the people of Costa Rica. We extract from the New York Herald a paragraph setting forth the view of the causes which led to the conspiracy against President Mora:

President Mora refused to enter into the treaty stipulations with Sir Gore Ouseley which the latter required in regard to the Mosquito shore. He was asked to recognize by formal treaty, the fact of the existence of a Mosquito King and nation, and to consent to pay an annual subsidy to that suppositious and shirtless monarch, in return for what? For a renunciation by Great Britain, as his protector, to his assumed rights and sovereignty over a portion of the territory of Costa Rica. The President very naturally answered that he knew of no such rights, and that, so far as he was aware, there was not a single Mosquito Indian within the territorial limits of Costa Rica. He declined, therefore, peremptorily, to make the humiliating concessions and admissions required by the British Envoy.

We are told that the exiled President regards his political misfortune with commendable philosophy. He attributes the movement against him to the direct and immediate influence of money, and expresses himself sanguine of a speedy reaction, and of his own recall to assume the executive power. The result of the movement will probably soon be determined one way or the other. In the event of his failure to regain his official position, President Mora is confident that he will shortly be permitted to return to Costa Rica to enjoy his private estates.

The Zurich Conference.

The Zurich Conference, if we may judge from the silence in our foreign despatches respecting it doings, must be either dead or in the last stages of dissolution. The only, or, at least, the principal point it had to determine was the restoration of the exiled Italian forces under the treaty of Villa Franca. That question has, however been decided by the votes of the people in the Duchies. It now remains to be seen whether Austria will be content with this decision, or insist upon the restoration of the exiles in opposition to the clearly expressed will of their late subjects.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has shown by his declarations, both to the Italian delegates and to the English Government, that he has no intention to use force to affect the re-establishment of the old dynasties in the Duchies. If the arrangement entered into at Villa Franca in this regard cannot be carried out without incurring civil war, it must, so far as the French Emperor is concerned, fall to the ground.

It is reported that he has even assured the Mayor of Parma that he will not permit any other Power to use violence to promote its political views in Central Italy. It would seem, then, that this alternative remains for Austria, either to make war again upon Italy—or submit to the settlement of Italian affairs by a general European Congress. Such a Congress is favored both by Russia and France.

THE LATE MURDER NEAR PIQUA.—The name of the person found murdered near Piqua on Friday morning is supposed to be N. Manning, from marks discovered on several articles of his wearing apparel. We glean the following additional particulars from an extra issued by the Piqua Register:

The deceased had two wounds in the neck; one made by a ball passing upward and backward, from near the angle of the jaw on the right side, and out at the back part of the head; the other made by a knife from the point of the entrance of the bullet across the neck—the point of the knife passing out on the left side, dividing the carotid artery, jugular vein, trachea and esophagus.

On his person was found a white silk handkerchief, marked Manning—so also was the shirt which he wore, which was entirely new, never having been washed.

His undershirt was also new—in his drawers [illegible] a common [illegible], [illegible] in his pockets were found fourteen percussion caps, two balls, (undoubtedly placed there by his murderer,) a rusty knife, marked "N. M.," a tooth brush, two combs, some chewing tobacco and a pipe.

He measures five feet six inches, is well made, has finely moulded features, dark hair, very fair complexion, very well dressed—fine cloth coat, satin vest, (single breasted) and fine grey cassimere pants, with seam stripe. He had on a pair of fine calf-skin boots—new—marked A. Phillips, boot and shoe maker, two doors east Montgomery House, Dayton, O.

FURTHER CONCERNING THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. WILSON & STUDEBAKER.—We made mention yesterday, of the failure of Messrs. Wilson & Studebaker, the former of whom is the well-known proprietor of the Ohio White Sulphur Springs, but omitted to fully state the cause. It seems that the firm of W. & S. were, and doubtless would have remained, in a solvent condition, had not Mr. Wilson, with the full approbation of his partner, withdrawn from their assets a large sum of money, and given the firm's paper, payable to a considerable amount, for the purchase and improvement of the Springs. Mr. Wilson, having expended a large amount, over one hundred and forty thousand dollars, in lands and buildings, and in ornamenting the grounds, felt quite confident he would be able to negotiate about one hundred thousand dollars, in bonds, secured by mortgage on the entire premises. Had he been able to do this, the firm would not, as we have said, have suspended. All the friends of Mr. Wilson, who are very numerous, will regret that his great efforts to build up one of the finest watering-places in the country, for health, comfort and luxury, should have resulted so disastrously to himself; but we still have hope he will be able to negotiate the bonds to the extent referred to, and that parties who are able to take them will not hesitate to do so. The bonds will be issued in sums of $100, and the plan proposed by Mr. Wilson for their redemption, is such that the whole will be paid back, in installments within five years.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

GRAIN STACKS IN WISCONSIN.—Threshing machines have work to do in the Rock River region of Illinois and Wisconsin, between Beloit and Janesville, 12 miles; a few days ago there were 738 stacks of grain within sight of the prairie road, and a considerable portion of the grain along the route had been threshed when the count was taken. Fourteen hundred and ninety-four stacks can be seen from the top of Brockway College at Ripon, Wis., with a telescope. The Star states that there are 3,000 stacks in a square of ten miles, with Ripon for the centre. Farmers estimate a stack at from 100 to 300 bushels, making full one million bushels of grain in the ten miles square.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FOUR YOUNG LADIES FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH.—A day or two ago a party out riding stopped at one of the hotels in Copake, Columbia county, N. Y., when four ladies, in company, repaired to an out-house in the vicinity, where they had no sooner entered than the floor gave way, and the whole party were precipitated into the vault below. They were unable to extricate themselves from their unpleasant situation, and must have perished, had not their cries attracted the attention of some men who were near, and who went to their assistance, and rescued them.

A curious case, involving the crime of treason has come to light at Berlin. A workman in the royal manufactory of the percussion mixture used in the preparation of the cartridges for the needle gun, was induced to betray the secret to, it is said, a French agent. He attempted to forward a quantity done up as bales of paper. At the railway office attention was attracted by the extraordinary weight of the packages, which were opened and found to contain a large quantity of detonators. An agent of the secret police was at once despatched from Berlin, and both the workman and his tempter are said to have been secured. The composition is a secret, and all the employees in the manufactory are required to take oaths of allegiance and secrecy. His betrayal of trust is thus a case of high treason.

☞ The militia of the United States, as just reported by the Secretary of War, numbers 3,766,726. This immense army, with two weeks' drill, would be quite as efficient as either of the fighting forces at Solferino.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

—Mr. John L. Severance, a resident of Cleveland, died at Southampton, England, on the 20th ult.

—The Democrats of Warren county have nominated Henry Clark and Judge Grubb candidates for Representatives.

—In the Trumbull and Mahoning District, the Democracy have nominated Wm. H. Abbott for Senator.

—The Democracy of Summit have nominated Cornelius Hawks and Geo. Miller for Representatives.

—The Republicans of Summit county have nominated Alvin C. Voris and Sylvester H. Thompson for Representatives.

—The following nominations were made by the Democracy at Eaton, Preble county, on the 10th. For Senator—Hon. Henry S. Shilder. Representative—Abner Dunlap.

—Steps are being taken by the farmers of Preble county for the foundation of a Stock Company for the improvement of domestic animals. A meeting for that purpose is to be held at Eaton on the 17th inst.

—The Gallipolis Journal of Tuesday announces the death of James M. Campbell, clerk of the Gallia Court of Common Pleas. Joseph Hunt has been appointed by the Commissioners to fill the vacancy.

—The residence of Mr. Robeson, of Delaware county, was burned down and consumed, with all its contents, on Monday last. An effort is being made to raise another house by subscription.

—A gentleman who owns land in Mercer county, brags that they have abundant water power up there. He says they have about 20,000 acres under water.

—The connubial market in Cincinnati has a downward tendency. The marriage licenses issued last week were only forty-five against fifty-three the previous week.

—The Democracy in the Senatorial District composed of Trumbull and Mahoning counties have nominated Wm. H. Abbott, of Trumbull, as their candidate for the State Senate.

—Mrs. Margaret Carl, a widow lady, aged over 70 years, was thrown from a wagon in Pleasant Township, Clark county, on the 12th, and instantly killed.

—The carriage manufactory of E. and J. Driscol, at Springfield, with a considerable quantity of stock and tools, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. Loss about $2,000; no insurance.

—In the Cincinnati City Prison, at the close of last week, there were 127 prisoners, (64 of them females) against 125 the previous week. In the Hamilton County Jail, there were eight lunatics; three on bread and water; 36 on the chain-gang; and 83 in main jail—158 in all against 152 the previous week.

—A fire broke out at Madison, Lake county, on the morning of the 15th, which destroyed the principal part of the town. A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald furnishes the following particulars of the losses: "Howard Blair & Co., store, loss $4,000; insured in the Ætna for $2,000. P. T. Safford & Co., store; loss $3,000 to $4,000; insured in Ætna for $2,500. Jacob Mart, merchant tailor; loss is $1,500; insured $1,000 in Ætna. J. B. Hayden, tin ware and stoves; loss $2,500; insured $1,000 in Home. Orren Jewell, harness shop; loss $1,500; no insurance. Mrs. Gager, milliner; loss $300; no insurance. H. A. Rear, cheese vat factory and planing mill; loss $6,000; no insurance. Smith & Bosworth, steam flouring mill; loss $6,000 to 10,000; no insurance. Frederick Beitz, a German from Brunswick, Medina county, and Dwight McLane, from Thompson, Geauga county, were injured severely by jumping from the window of the harness shop."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ The official vote for Governor in Kentucky foots up as follows: Magoffin, 75,187; Bell, 67,383; majority for Magoffin, 8,804.

☞ It is said that his Holiness the Pope receives out of his States $5,000,000 a year. Of this $600,000 goes to his private affairs.

☞ Madame Miramon has blessed her lord with an heir, and the little fellow was baptised in the Grand Cathedral of Mexico on the 18th ult., with great ceremony.

☞ An exchange says, persons occupying forward berths in the Great Eastern are to be charged double price on account of arriving in port ahead of their fellow passengers.

☞ Private letters from Tuscany speak of the alarming illness of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the greatest living poetess in England.

☞ It is shown in the official returns of the life insurance companies of Great Britain, that the average duration of human life is sufficiently on the increase to require a consistent revision of the rates of insurance.

☞ John B. Murray, a New York banker, has bought the old printing press on which Franklin worked when at Boston. He also has the one used by the philosopher while in London.

☞ It is stated that upwards of fourteen hundred tickets have been taken at St. Louis, Chicago, and other points in that direction, for the excursion to see the Great Eastern on her arrival at Portland.

☞ The Chicago Times characterizes the race between Flora Temple and Princess at that place, on Friday, as a complete sell, a gag, a catch-penny race, and as reprehensible in the extreme.

☞ The editor of the New Orleans Bulletin acknowledges the receipt of a pumpkin raised in Texas which weighed one hundred and sixty pounds and measured seven feet in circumference.

☞ Egypt has 300 miles of railroad. The first locomotive run mummies were used for fuel, making a hot fire. The supply of mummies is said to be almost inexhaustible, and are used by the cord.

☞ "Major" Baldwin, charged with stabbing Wm. Donovan on the Fair grounds at Wheeling, on Thursday, has since surrendered himself and was discharged, there being no evidence to convict him.

☞ In Casper county, Ind., this year's corn has been already brought to market—a solid, well-matured grain, probably the earliest growth and gathering of corn ever noticed in northern Indiana.

☞ Late advices from Havana announces the publication in Cuba of a royal decree which gives to the inhabitants a nearer approach to popular representation than they have ever before enjoyed.

☞ A new invention is spoken of for measuring distances, which promises to be very useful. It is attached to a buggy or carriage wheel, and so arranged as to strike at every mile.

☞ Albert Smith is going to give up his Mount Blanc entertainment at Egyptian Hall, London. He has made $150,000 out of it, and married a rich wife, and now he says that the monotony is driving him mad.

☞ So numerous are wild grape vines in North Louisiana, that the Louisiana Baptist advises the making of communion wine from them instead of purchasing adulterated material for this purpose.

☞ In an article upon diamonds, in Harper's Magazine, it is stated that the best quality of silex which enters into the composition of the admirable imitations of diamonds made in Paris, is found in Rhode Island, and exported to France for that purpose.

☞ The annual report of registration of births, deaths and marriages in England, has just been printed. The births for the past year have been in excess by 243,356, and the deaths also exceed those of previous years by upward of 30,000.

☞ In a fight among some rowdies on the Wheeling Fair Ground Thursday afternoon, Major Baldwin stabbed William Donovan so severely in the throat that his life is despaired of. Baldwin escaped and had not been captured at last advices.

☞ The Chicago Times estimates the loss to Insurance Companies, by the late disastrous fire in that city, at $175,000, which is divided among some twenty-seven companies, of which the Ætna of Hartford loses $20,000, the Phoenix of Brooklyn, N. Y., $17,200; and the Hampden of Springfield, Mass., $11,000. The losses of other companies average from $1,000 to $3,000 each.

☞ The potato rot in the vicinity of Stratford, Conn., is so extensive that the crops will fail almost entirely. In many fields of four or five acres scarcely a sound potato can be found. One gentleman, who planted 112 acres, thinks he will lose at least one thousand dollars, and many poor people who planted on shares will lose all their summer's work. The corn crop will also be very short in that vicinity in consequence of cold weather.

☞ A Salt Lake correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin says: "Judge Cradlebaugh is about going to Carson Valley to remain. He tells me that he could take several wagon-loads of the extra wives of the Mormons, of the youngest class, who have asked him to take them off, and it would delight his kind heart to do so. He would give them the transportation himself, but he does not know what to do with them."

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The steamship Bavaria from Hamburg and Southampton, has arrived, with dates to 4th inst.

The advices from the Zurich Conference are to the 1st, when, at a meeting of the plenipotentiaries, the limits of the Lombardian frontiers and the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction were under consideration. A meeting of the deputy plenipotentiaries of the three powers were also held on the first.

It is reported that Austria intends to discount the portion of the Austrian debt, which will be transferred to Lombardy.

The Emperor of France has intimated to the Porte that he will support the project of the Suez Canal for commercial purposes. Rentes have advanced ½c on the Paris Bourse.

Taxes have been levied on foreigners doing business at Smyrna.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable, and all qualities of goods have slightly declined.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, 3d.—The market closed steady. Wheat has a declining tendency.

LONDON MARKET, 3d.—Breadstuffs have an advancing tendency, and all qualities have slightly improved.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, 3d.—Consols closed at 95⅛@95⅜.

Advices from Gibraltar state that the Emperor of Morocco was dead. Also that serious conflicts had occurred on the Island of Ceuta, between the Spaniards and Moors. The troops had been called out. Several thousand Moors had collected, and at the last accounts the parties were in conflict all night on the 25th ult., and several were killed on both sides.

The English mail steamer Indus was fired on thrice from the Spanish fort at Tarifa, on the 27th of August, while her ensign was flying. At the second fire a large round shot fell about 50 yards from the steamer.

A terrible cyclone passed over Calcutta on the 26th of July. Forty-six vessels, including two steamers, were lost in the river Hoogley, and immense damage was occasioned on shore. Many lives were lost, but no further particulars have been received.

The Australian mail steamer, North America, was lost Aug. 30th, in the Red Sea. The mails and passengers were saved.

It was reported at Paris, on Thursday, that Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador, was to leave on a visit to Vienna. Business was dull at Paris on account of the Zurich Conference.

The latest intelligence from the Zurich Conference was to the 1st inst., when the limits of the Lombardian frontiers and the separation of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction were under discussion.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid state that Spain had withdrawn her consul from Tangiers, and decided to demand satisfaction of Morocco for the outrages at Ceuta. Orders had been given for the formation of an expeditionary corps of ten thousand men. It is suggested in the London papers that the firing on the steamer Indus was for the purpose of bringing her to, in order to learn the state of affairs at Ceuta.

ITALY.—The First National Assembly at Romagna was opened at Bologna on the 1st of September by the Governor General, who in his speech congratulated the people on the alacrity with which they had hastened to the Electoral Districts to record their votes. He had, he said, provided for the defence of the country against aggressions from all sides by forming a league with the neighboring States.

A letter from Bologna states that at the popular elections, the priests deposited their votes as freely as the citizens, and that the result was that an immense majority had gone in favor of the Liberal ticket which goes against the re-establishment on any condition of the temporal power of the Pope. The aristocracy were at the head of the movement. The finances of Romagna were in excellent condition, and there was no doubt that the new government would be able to go on without a loan.

Since the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope, the bandits and smugglers who had infested Romagna had entirely disappeared.

Advices from Italy state that people were becoming impatient at the inactivity of the Zurich Conference and the various contradictory reports touching their doings. It is also stated that Piedmont demands from Austria, cession of Mantua and Peschiera.

A Paris letter says that there is no doubt that the Zurich Conference disagree about many points touching the peace of Villa Franca, and the opinion is growing stronger every day that a Congress of the great powers must be held.

RUSSIA.—Advices from Russia state that the expedition into Daghestan has been completely successful.

A company had been formed in St. Petersburg for the construction of a commercial Port there on a large scale.

The government had ordered the first corps d'armee under Prince Gortschakoff to be placed on a peace footing.

FRANCE.—A letter from Paris says that the Queen of Spain had sent to the various Courts of Europe a protest against the expulsion of her Bourbon Cousin from Parma.

Colossis Chance, and Barbes refuse to receive the benefits of the Emperor's amnesty. The former has written a letter of furious invective against Napoleon.

The arrival of the Newfoundland mail at Paris had brought the announcement of the full triumph of the French admiralty over the English in the question concerning the fisheries.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The intelligence from England is not important. The strike in the building trade was approaching an adjustment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Persia arrived from Liverpool, this morning, where she left on the 3d inst. She broke her crank pin on the 5th, and lay to for repairs.

The steamer Arabia and City of Manchester arrived out on the 3d.

The Persia passed the City of Baltimore on the 5th, and the Africa on 10th.

The Zurich Conference was expected to come to an abrupt close.

The Pontifical troops were threatening the Legation.

The latest accounts from Italy say the advance of the Pontifical troops into the Legations appeared imminent, although the Moniteur contradicts the rumored aggression. The Roman government rejects all reforms.

The sailing of the Great Eastern had been postponed to the 29th.

Manchester advices are favorable; the market closed firm and advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Sept. 2.—The market closes dull at a slight decline for all descriptions except corn which is steady. Richardson and Spence report flour very dull, and quotations nominal at a decline of 6d per sack. American is quoted at 9s 7d@12s per Cental. Wheat has declining tendency, and holders are pressing on the market; white at 9s@9s 3d. Corn is dull but steady; mixed and yellow 5s 6d@5s 9d, white 7s@7s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Sept. 3.—Provisions have a declining tendency, but are dull; holders pressing on the market at a slight decline. Pork dull and quotations nominal. Bacon heavy; at a slight decline. Lard dull but steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The money market is slightly more stringent.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 3—Noon.—Breadstuffs close very dull, provisions are also very dull.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 3—Noon.—Consols closed at 95½. American securities are generally unchanged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A gentleman who came as a passenger aboard the steamer Persia describes the storm in which the Persia was disabled as most terrific. Her crank pin was broken on Monday evening about ten o'clock. She lay to until the next afternoon in hopes the storm would abate so that she could repair, but finding no improvement in the weather, it was decided to put back to Cork. After proceeding in that direction one hundred miles, the weather moderated. The breakage was repaired and the steamer put about again, when reaching again the same latitude in which the disaster occurred the Persia encountered a storm more terrific than the first one, but she ploughed her way through uninjured, except in the crushing of one of her wheel houses. The Persia has the heaviest freight she ever brought to this port.

DANGEROUS [illegible].—There is a young girl in jail who is as crazy as a bed bug. She was found by James Peery, on the Independence road a few days ago, and committed to mention these particulars, in order that her friends, if she has any among our readers, may recognize her.—*Morgantown, Va., Star.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named A. Pier, aged about 65 years, a resident of Newark, Licking county, in this State, dropped dead in the bar-room of a hotel in Philadelphia on Thursday.

Says Dan Rice: "I will venture to assert that not one in twenty of the business men of New York pay as much attention to the moral and religious instruction of their apprentices as I pay to that of the children whom I educate to appear in the arena."

Telegraphic Dispatches.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17.—Denver City advices of the 8th inst. reached Leavenworth yesterday. Returns from Denver City and Auraria of the election on the 5th give a majority of 333 against the State Constitution and in favor of territorial organization. Returns from the mountain districts were not received.

Large numbers of miners leaving the mountains for the valleys in consequence of the prevalence of the rain and snow storms.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A large brick building on Ida hill, owned by the estate of Benj. Marshall and occupied by the Troy Hosiery Co. and Empire Machine Co., was partially destroyed by fire at ten o'clock this morning. The building was filled with goods and valuable machinery. Loss estimated at $36,000. Insured in the New York, Philadelphia, and Hartford companies. The fire originated in consequence of one of the hands putting cotton into a stove.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 16.—The Convention unanimously instructed the delegates chosen at its session last night to represent the State at the Charleston Convention, to act and vote as a unit. Augustus Schell, Dean Richmond, Isaac V. Fowler, and Delos D. Wolf were chosen delegates at large, with John S. Taylor, D. F. Tieman, Schuyler Crippen, E. A. G. Disby as alternates.

The following delegates and alternates to the Charleston Convention from the Congressional districts have been selected:

1st district, W H Ludlow; 2nd, H McLaughlin; 3d, John Y Savage; 4th, John Kelly; 5th, Isaiah Rynders; 6th, Jno Cochrane; 7th, Nelson J Waterbury; 8th, Edward Cooper; 9th, Governor Kemble; 10th, Benjamin H. Bedell; 11th Wm F Russells; 12th, Theo Miller; 13th Carl L Layman; 14th, Erastus Corning; 15th, Jas Pitcombe; 16th, Samuel Stetson; 17th, Jas C Spencer; 18th, Alonzo C Paige; 19th, Samuel With; 20th, John Striker; 21st, John F Hubbard; 22d, Luke D Smith; 23d, D C West; 24th, Jas P Haskin; 25th, E P Ross; 26th, W W Wright; 27th, Henry D Bustar; 28th, G O B Walker; 29th, G B Jewett; 30th, Marshall B Champlin; 31st, Sanford E Church, 32d, John J Hudson; 33d, John O Devereux.

ALTERNATES.—1st District, Daniel G Bergin; 2nd, Francis B Spinola; 3d, Wm Warner; 4th, M B Brennan; 5th, Edward Driggs; 6th, Anthony Dugro; 7th, W A McIntyre; 8th, A Fremont; 9th, Edwin Croswell; 10th, Jno C Halley; 11th, George Beach; 12th, Henry Steele; 13th, Moses Warren; 14th, Peter Cagger; 15th, Charles Rangelli; 16th, Sidney Lawrence; 17th, L Carroll; 18th, Daniel E Packer; 19th, Alexander H Bahana; 20th D P Bissell; 21st, Henry S Randall; 22nd, Sidney T Fairchild; 23rd, Allen O Beach; 24th, John I Peck; 25th, [illegible] Griswold; 26th, D. S Ogden; 27th, Charles Hulett; 28th, D S Abbott; 29th B F, Elkison; 30th, Henry J Glawnek; 31st, A Hensman; 32nd, Alpheus Prince; 33d Hiram J Nowar.

The Convention adjourned with hearty cheers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Yesterday afternoon a disgraceful riot took place on board of steam tug Moses Taylor, one of the tugs employed to take passengers and baggage on board the Galway steamship Jason, during which the captain of the tug had his head cut open by rowdies and the tug made a wreck. The passengers escaped without injury.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Mr. S. M. Brooks, of St. Louis, ascended in his balloon Comet, from the fair grounds in this village, at six o'clock yesterday afternoon, and descended eleven miles east at 20 minutes after six. Five thousand persons witnessed the ascension.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Official information from Utah states that the troops are principally employed in protecting the overland emigrants from Indian attack.

The President has recognized Franz August Hirch as Consul for the Kingdom of Hanover at Boston.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Washington correspondent of the Times says that reliable information in official circles leaves but little doubt that Sir Wm. Ouseley was a party to the revolution in Costa Rica.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 16.—Thom. Pending, charged with murdering a man named Morton in this city some two months ago, was to-day found guilty in the second degree by the Davis County Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Herald's Syracuse correspondent says Wood and his men completed their ticket, and returned home this evening. The Benicia Boy and other "short boys" accompanied him. Wood is very bitter in his denunciations of Dickinson, Schell and others, and says he will slaughter them in the News. He made a strong Douglas speech at the Voorhes House, and is now bound to develope the little giant's interests in the State. Dickinson says he has understood the measures of Wood to draw him into his snare, and has therefore avoided him.

The New York Times' Washington correspondent sends to-day some very interesting as well as new and authentic figures on the current and prospective finances of the Federal Government. It appears that Secretary of the Treasury on a revision of his estimates of revenue for the fiscal year of 1860, ending June 30th next, claims that his customs will yield at least $62,400,000, instead of $58,000,000 as he before estimated, and that with other resources he will be able to reimburse or purchase the public debt to the extent of $1,751,000, without reducing his working balance below six millions at the end of the year. He has already determined that no Treasury bills falling due after June last will be received, or in any way renewed.

The amount then subject to renewal was less than five millions. Since then the sub-treasury in New York, and other parties for the government, have disposed of about two millions. His revised budget for 1860 is thus presented: to provide for all wants for the year $63,331,000; with cash balance, June 30th, $4,339,000; treasury bills, $4,953,090, loan of January 24, $138,000; together $10,672,000. Customs of the year, $62,400,000; lands and miscellaneous $4,000,000. Total, $77,072,000; leaving a surplus, June 30, 1860, of $13,751,000.

WORCESTER, Sept. 15.—The State Democratic Convention is in session, and the attendance is unusually large. Much feeling is exhibited between the Douglasites and their opponents. The former want the Convention to make an expression favorable to Douglas. Francis Barker, a Douglasite, is the temporary chairman. Resolutions, pledging the Convention to Douglas and the Popular Sovereignty doctrine, were laid on the table, as being out of place.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 15.—At the firemen's parade, held here to-day, a serious riot occurred between the firemen and gamblers. Several buildings were partially demolished, and other property destroyed. The gamblers used their pistols, but were finally driven off. Two houses occupied by them were gutted. The mob next attacked the American House and Museum building, breaking the windows.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—As yesterday's four o'clock afternoon train from Jersey City to Middleton on the Erie Railroad was turning the curve between Hilers and Paterson, two men were discovered walking on the track. They did not heed the ringing of the bell, nor the whistle, but their indifference indicated that they supposed themselves on the right track. Before the train could be stopped they were run over, one of them, William Smith, an umbrella vender, was instantly crushed to death; the other, James Jenkins, of Paterson, survived only about an hour.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 15.—The State Democratic Convention met again this morning, and nominated the same ticket as that nominated by ex-Mayor Wood's party, with the exception of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The resolutions reported for the consideration of the Convention strongly affirm the rights of American citizens, native and adopted, all over the world, and declare that Congress has not power to legislate slavery into the territories, or enact a slave code for the territories, or to prohibit the South from a just share in the benefit of a territory. They also indorse moderately the course of the National Administration.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The Rochester Democrat says that on Tuesday Messrs. Terry & Erickson, wool dealers, sold to a Massachusetts manufacturing company 100,000 pounds of N. Y. State fleece wool, and to a firm in Boston 40,000 pounds of pulled wool. The terms of these two sales are private, but the transactions amount to nearly $125,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—A stranger was found dead at the White Bear Hotel to-day, aged about 60. From papers on his person, he is supposed to be A. Pier, of Ohio.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—A correspondent of the Traveler, writing from Camp Floyd under date of August 18th, describes the assassination of First Sergeant Ralph Pike, of the Tenth Infantry, who was shot in front of the Salt Lake Hotel by a woman named Spencer. The murderess had escaped. Pike's funeral was attended by three regiments of infantry, the officer of each regiment being in full uniform, and by General Johnston. Several other assassinations are charged on the Mormons and great excitement existed.

BUFFALO, Sep. 19.—Hon. Albert H. Tracy, a wealthy resident of this city, died to-day.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 15.—The Democratic Convention nominated Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of Lowell, for Governor, and Stephen O. Barnes, of Springfield, for Lieut. Governor. The following nominations were also made: Secretary of State, Saml. W. Bowen Adonis; Treasurer, Geo. Demorest; Auditor, James E. Esterbrook, of Worcester; Attorney-General, D. H. Mason, of Dedham.

Caleb Cushing, Isaac Davis, Oliver Stevens, and Jas. S. Whitney are chosen delegates to the Charleston Convention. It is said that all favor the claims of Senator Douglas for the Presidency.

The resolutions adopted recognize the principle of popular sovereignty though endorsing the present administration.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Sept. 16.—The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., put into Halifax at six o'clock this morning, being short of coal. She obtained 150 tons and resumed her voyage. She will be due at New York on Monday.

The Kangaroo has 160 cabin and 250 steerage passengers. We are expecting a days later news received by her at Queenstown by telegraph from Liverpool and London.

ATTLEBORO, Sept. 17.—The building of the Attleboro Steam Power Company was mostly destroyed by fire to-day, together with several adjoining buildings. The Steam Power Co.'s building was occupied by O. Wheelock, thread manufacturer; Thompson & Co., jewelers; Haywood & Briggs, jewelers; C. Luther & Wm. Blackington & Co., hop skirt manufacturers. A large building on the north, occupied by F. Bailey, carriage manufacturer, was also destroyed, most of his carriages were saved. The buildings on the south side were also burned, and were occupied by Everett, Dean & Co., jewelers; Sturdy and Bros., jewelers. By this fire nearly all the manufacturing business in the place is suspended and three hundred are thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $75,000, the amount of insurance is unknown.

RACINE, Wis., Sept. 17.—The stabling attached to the U. S. Hotel caught fire this morning. The stables were occupied by the horses attached to Dan Rice's circus, and twelve of them were smothered. These last, however, were most of them team horses, and his loss will not exceed $5,000. The fire originated through the carelessness of a driver, who let a fluid lamp fall, causing it to burst and scatter the flames among the combustible contents of the stable. The damage to the hotel was trifling.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The steamer De Soto has arrived from Havana with dates of the 13th inst. A royal decree had been promulgated, giving the Cubans a nearer approach to popular representation. The weather was cool, and the health of the city so much improved that there was scarcely any sickness in port. The sugar market was stagnant.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A storm which set in last night from the North-east has continued with great violence all day. But little damage is thus far however reported, except to the bark Marcey Ellen, from Buenos Ayres, which dragged her anchor in the East River and went ashore on Governor's Island.

This P. M., a five story warehouse in progress of erection on Duane street was partially blown down, demolishing a tenant house adjoining, and burying the inmates in the ruins. Several have been rescued badly injured, and others are said to be under the rubbish.

The steamer Arago, which sailed to-day for Havre, took $619,000 in specie.

The riot at the tunnel on the Erie Railroad was in full force this P. M. No cars had been permitted to pass, and at last accounts the rioters were hard at work blocking the road more effectually.

The through mails have been sent back to this city to be dispatched over the Hudson and Central.

At noon to-day, two regiments of militia were ordered to the scene of riot. Postmaster Fowler has obtained a requisition from the Government for the dispatching of troops from this city. The rioters, it is said, have procured a cannon which they have loaded with spikes, for use in case they are attacked. One of the ringleaders was arrested this morning.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—In consequence of the Erie Railroad being blocked up at the Bergen tunnel by the laborers, who refuse to let any trains pass until the arrears of their pay are forthcoming, the company have dispatched a steamer to Piermont, to carry thither the passengers destined for the west, and to bring to this city those detained there that have arrived by the trains from the west.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 17.—The equinoctial storm which commenced yesterday has greatly increased in violence. The wind blew a heavy gale all night from the east, accompanied with torrents of rain, which still continue.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Mr. Davis and wife of Orleans, while crossing the track of the Worcester R. R. in a carriage yesterday, was struck by a locomotive. Mrs. Davis was thrown over a two story building close by, and instantly killed. Mr. Davis was severely injured.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The most disastrous conflagration that has visited our city since the great fire of '57, occurred last night.

The fire broke out about nine o'clock, in the stable of F. Mehring & Co., entirely destroying it, together with its contents, including four valuable horses.

The flames then communicated to the blacksmith shop, No. 45 Canal street, spreading thence in different directions, consuming the entire block bounded by Clinton, North Canal, West Lake and Fulton streets.

From this block the fire communicated to Blatchford's Lead Works, thence to the Hydraulic Mills. These, together with the block bounded by North Jefferson, Clinton, Fulton and West Lake streets, were entirely destroyed. From the northwest corner of Fulton and Canal the fire communicated to the Lumber yard of Ryerson & Miller, consuming nearly three million feet lumber, valued at $40,000; thence to Dall's yard, adjoining, consuming two million feet of lumber.

Mason & Co.'s machine shop on the corner of North Canal and Carroll, was totally destroyed.

From Ryerson's yard the fire communicated to the Vulcan Works of Warrington & McArthur; thence to the Vulcan Boiler Works destroying the block bounded by Fulton, Carroll, Clinton and North Jefferson streets. Two blocks adjoining were partially destroyed.

The principal losers are J. W. Cochrane, Audubon House, loss $60,000, insure for $30,000; Batchford, lead works, loss $60,000, insured for $40,000; Cochrane & Baker, Cleveland House, loss $37,000, insured for $27,000; Avery & Co., loss $40,000, insured for $35,000; Hydraulic Mills, loss $10,000, no insurance. Walter Loll, lumber yard, loss $30,000, insured for $5,000; B. A. Backer, planing mill, loss $7,000, no insurance.

The total loss will probably not be less than $500,000. The total insurance will not exceed $250,000, of which the greater part is in New York, Providence, Hartford and Springfield companies. A large number of the buildings destroyed were dwelling houses and but of little value. The origin of the fire is not ascertained. Two firemen were slightly injured by the falling walls.

In addition to the losses at last night's fire, reported this morning, are Warrington's Vulcan Foundry, loss $30,000, insured for $10,000; Mason, McArthur & Co., boiler works, loss $6,000, insured for $3,000 in Cleveland; Masonic Lodge, occupying the upper story of Blatchford's building, loss $3,000, no insurance; B Bernauer, liquor, loss $3,000, fully insured; Reformed Presbyterian Church, loss $2,000, insured for $1,000; also about one hundred frame dwellings, valued at from $500 to $1,500 each. A large amount of furniture was saved, but in a damaged condition.

The Hope Steam Engine Company, who are here as guests, turned out with their engines, doing good service.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The principal object of interest at the fair to-day, as yesterday, was the exhibition of steam plows—both Fawkes' and Waters' attracting the attention of immense crowds in attendance. The number of visitors is estimated from 35 to 40,000. The receipts yesterday were over $10,000.

The trot this afternoon, over the Garden City Course, between Flora Temple and Princess, was won by the former, in three straight heats. Time—2:31, 2:30 and 2,26½.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—General Scott left here this P. M. for New York, and will sail in the steamer of the 20th for the Pacific.

The present delicate and complicated state of affairs at San Juan, growing out of General Harney's movements, requires great care and caution on the part of our Government to prevent a collision. The President in conferring with General Scott in regard to the matter, suggested the propriety of sending some one there who was less impetuous and more prudent than General Harney. General Scott at once informed the President that he would go, and as soon as his instructions were prepared he would be ready to sail.

The instructions are partly prepared, and considered in cabinet council to-day. They will probably be completed to-morrow, and forwarded immediately to New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A strike of men working on the New York and Erie tunnel at Bergen, N. J., took place yesterday, in consequence of non-payment of wages. The laborers obstructed the track and stopped all trains. The military were held in readiness for orders, but it being impossible to find the Sheriff, the troops were dismissed. The strikers remained victorious.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The troubles on the New York and Erie Railroad have been settled, and the obstructions on the road have been removed, and forty of the rioters have been arrested. The trains are now running regularly. A strong force of police and military remains on the ground to prevent any renewal of the disturbance.

Markets.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—Flour steady and firm; sales of 150 bbls at $4 50, 300 do extra at $4 90 and 180 do extra family at $5. Whisky active and advanced ¼c. Wheat steady and unchanged; sales of 400 bu prime white at $1 10 and 700 do fair red at 97c. Corn in good demand and advanced to 75c; sales of 2,000 bu at this price. Barley firm at 75c for prime. Rye unchanged. Oats firmer and quoted at 36@37c. Mess pork in good demand at $14 for city, but generally held at $14 25@14 50. a sale of 150 bbls two years old at $13 50. Bacon in moderate demand at 7½c for shoulders, and 8¾@9½ for sides; sales of 60 hhds shoulders and sides at 7⅞@9⅛c. Lard held at 10⅞@11c; sales of 77 tierces at 10⅞c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Flour is 5@10c lower, sales 6,000 bbls at $4@4 20 for State, and $4 75@5 00 for Ohio. Wheat buoyant, sales of 8,000 bu at $1 20 for choice red, and $1 30 for choice white. Corn has an advancing tendency, mixed 87@88c; Pork firm at $15 50 for mess, and $10 82½ for prime. Lard firm; Whisky held at 27c, buyers offer 26½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Flour dull; the transactions are confined to home demand at $4 50@5 12½ for old and fresh ground superfine, $4 87½@5 50 for extra and fancy. Wheat is limited demand; sales of 2,000 bush red at $1 18, and white at $1 25@1 35. Rye wanted; 600 bush Delaware sold at 75c. Corn has advanced 1c; sales of 9,000 bush yellow at 82c afloat and 81c in store. Oats unchanged; 3,000 bush Southern sold at 38c. The demand for whisky is limited at 27@27½c.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & BRO.

COLUMBUS, September 21, 1859.

Wheat, red, ℔ bush.	90	Hams	[illegible]
do white, do	1 00	Dried Beef	[illegible]
Flour, ℔ barrel	[illegible]	Pork, Mess	[illegible]
Corn, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Hogs	[illegible]
Rye, ℔ bushel	75	Potatoes, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats, ℔ bushel	30	Turnips, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Clover Seed, ℔ bush.	5 00	Onions, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Timothy ℔ do	[illegible]	Apples, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Beans, ℔ bush	1 00	Apples, dried, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Sugar ℔ lb	[illegible]	Peaches, pared, ℔ bu	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]	Beeswax, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ lb	16	Wool, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	8	Feathers, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Cheese, ℔ lb	10	Chickens, alive, ℔ pair	[illegible]
Lard, ℔ lb	[illegible]	Chickens, dressed	[illegible]
Tallow, ℔ lb	[illegible]	Turkeys, alive, each	[illegible]
Salt, ℔ bbl	1 75	Turkeys, dressed	[illegible]
[illegible]	2 00	Whiskey, ℔ gallon	[illegible]
Hides, ℔ lb	[illegible]	Hay, ℔ ton	[illegible]
White Fish per bbl	9 50	Wood, ℔ cord	[illegible]
Mackerel No 1	19 00	Potash, ℔ ton	[illegible]
do No 2	17 00	Rio Coffee	[illegible]
do No 3	[illegible]	Java	[illegible]
Tea	[illegible]		

☞ Buy AYER'S AGUE CURE for Intermittents, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PILLS AND PURIFIER.—The following flattering notice is taken from the Portsmouth (Ohio) Scioto Valley Republican of April 3, 1858:

SCANDINAVIA.—A friend writes to us for our "real opinion" of Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies—where he can obtain them—and why they are called "Scandinavian," and we are frequently asked the same questions. Scandinavia is the ancient name of Sweden and Norway, and a Scandinavian, that is a Swede or Norwegian, affectionately calls his country "Scandinavia," in the same sense as we speak of "Columbia," or, "The Union." By the way, there are over nine thousand Scandinavian families in Dane county, Wisconsin. Although a citizen of this country for many years, Dr. Roback is a Swede by birth; and compounds his Medicines of Swedish herbs. We think the name is very appropriate. We have the very highest opinion of the Medicines, and of Dr. Roback himself, who is not only a singularly skillful physician, but a gentleman of the Old School, as we know personally. Our advertisement columns will answer the rest of our friend's letter. —*See advertisement.*

A Campaign Paper.

We call attention to the subjoined Prospectus which our friends can cut from the paper and use. It is the cheapest campaign paper in the State, and will be found particularly advantageous for general circulation. Four copies will be furnished for one dollar; and numbers supplied from the present time to the election—each subscriber being furnished with the full returns.

We hope that orders may reach us at fast as possible; as we intend to make the Campaign Press do yeoman service in the canvass. Let it go to every domicil, where its sound, unwavering, reliable Democracy will bring cheer to the household. Its motto is "Equal rights to all—Exclusive privileges to none."

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.

THE CAMPAIGN PRESS,

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Will be sent to subscribers at the Low Rate of

25 Cents Each!!

until after the October Election, being the CHEAPEST CAMPAIGN PAPER in the State. This will enable the

CAMPAIGN PRESS

to reach all classes, and entitle it to

A Most Extensive Circulation.

20 Copies for $5!

☞ Our friends of the press in this State will please give this a few insertions or call attention to the fact.

J. HENRY MARSHALL.

July 21st, 1859.

CITY NOTICES.

MCCOY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated; and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

[illegible] COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, June [illegible], 1859.

PROF. SAMUEL I. MCCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in [illegible] young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that your's surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the State. As to the penmanship department you have no rival at home, and but few equals in the country.

N. SHAFFER.

Formerly teacher of [illegible] in [illegible] College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's building, Town street, near Fourth.

"If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it."

The charms of MUSIC have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

☞ E. T. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in Warm weather.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

☞ Hats are of various patterns and styles—Some like one kind, while others admire different variety. Call at [illegible] if you want a superior article.

☞ FARMERS.' [illegible] on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure [illegible] boots and shoes. They have [illegible] for the last two or three years.

☞ [illegible] & [illegible] continue to furnish their customers with delicious [illegible]. "[illegible]" says that he don't care if [illegible] is three cents a pound more, he will stick to the [illegible] brand.

☞ The Billiard Rooms on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as good as a drawing-room, which it is, when the [illegible] MORGAN deserves the liberal custom he has.

SODA.—That marble fountain of our gentlemanly friend J. M. Dennis on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in copious [illegible], and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the [illegible] Block!

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the [illegible] styles, would do well to call at the [illegible] J. C. [illegible] on High and [illegible] street. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

☞ [illegible] & [illegible] are the agents of Knabe & Co.'s celebrated pianos, which are becoming known all over the world as unsurpassed.

☞ DR. J. STEWART has returned to the city from his successful visit to the summer part of [illegible], and may be consulted at the [illegible] House where he has rooms.

☞ CHARLES [illegible] [illegible] the handsomest suits we have seen. [illegible] of the Spring style for summer wear [illegible].

☞ FRANK HERRMAN, at [illegible] Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ KILBOURN has the [illegible].

BROTHERLIN, HALM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
—AND—
CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS!!
Manufactory [illegible] of Canal, on the [illegible] South [illegible] Ware Rooms, Nos. [illegible] North High street.
—ALSO—
UNDERTAKING!!
[illegible]
Columbus, O., Sept. 14 [illegible].

C. A. WAGNER,
OYSTERS, GAME & FISH DEPOT!
I AM NOW RECEIVING DAILY FRESH OYSTERS in SHELL, [illegible] Fish of the [illegible]. Butter, Eggs, Fruits of all kinds, [illegible].
My DINING SALOON [illegible].
[illegible]
By RESTAURANT is [illegible].
The Best Brandies, Preserves, Game, & [illegible] on hand. C. A. WAGNER.

E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Attorney at Law,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
☞ OFFICE [illegible]

SPENCER HOUSE,
By Frost and Metcalf
COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,
jy21] CINCINNATI, O.

SINGER'S
Sewing Machines.
PRICES, $50, $75, $110, $100, $125, $150.
These Machines do
ALL KINDS OF WORK,
From a [illegible] to a [illegible] and [illegible].
Solidity of Construction
Than any other Machine in use. They
Hem, Run, Gather, Tuck & Fell,
And are admirably calculated for
FAMILY OR MANUFACTURERS USE.
They have received the
Highest Testimonials
Of excellence from all parts of the United States.
C. W. GRAHAM, Agent.
[illegible] No. 11 East State Street, Columbus, O.

BUCKEYE HOUSE,
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.
[illegible]

COOKE & TAYLOR,
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity that they have opened a CURRIER SHOP, and are now prepared to do business in all branches of [illegible]. We respectfully solicit the patronage of our old Customers as well as the new. THOMAS LOW. No. [illegible] South High street.

DESHLER ICE.
Charles G. Deshler is serving his [illegible] with Superior Ice. His attention is to the delivery of [illegible], and the ice is put up [illegible] throughout the season.
June 8.

JOHN H. WHEELER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
Notary Public
AND
COLLECTOR.
Office 81 High Street, Savage's Block.
☞ First class Fire and Life Insurance Companies represented. All business attended to promptly.

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.
CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cincinnati Lager Beer may always be found in this establishment. Free Lunch Daily from [illegible] a. m. to [illegible] p. m.
One of KNABE'S [illegible] Pianos [illegible] has been procured, and the customer [illegible] performer [illegible] one of the best in the city.

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital $200,000. Assets [illegible]
Offices 237 Broadway, 50 Wall Street N.Y.
This Company Insures Buildings, Merchandise [illegible] and Cargoes, in Port, Household Furniture, and Personal Property [illegible]
JOSIAH W. [illegible], President.
JOHN BODDIE, Vice President.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.
[illegible], Agent.

C. A. WAGNER,
DEALER IN
FRUITS,
Preserves,
WINES,
Liquors
AND
CIGARS.
Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which, although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of GAME and such delicacies as are to be secured by constant attention. The Saloon is in "good condition," No. 31 East State Street.

CAPITOL
SALOON AND RESTAURANT
(Under the Capitol House.)
HAVING completely renovated the establishment, and recently received new supplies of
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
The Proprietor [illegible] to the public and his friends, [illegible] anything in his line to [illegible].
His RESTAURANT is [illegible], with the best food in the city.
The Saloon is [illegible].
Turtle Soup Served up every Sunday [illegible].
JOHN O'HARA, Proprietor.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1859.

DEATH AND CUPID—AN ALLEGORY.

[illegible]

INVENTION.

THE STORY OF RICHARD MILLER.

Some years ago in a little city in the West, lived Richard Miller, an honest, industrious, sober shoemaker. He had emigrated from Philadelphia a few years previous to the opening of my story, with his wife and child; and by economy and the closest attention to business, he managed to lay up six hundred dollars. This sum he would have undoubtedly increased, so as to place himself and family beyond the reach of want in a few years, had it not been for that insidious monster, consumption. The fell destroyer came to him, as usual in such cases, in a bad cold, and for a long time he flattered himself into the idea that it was only a bad cold; but like a skillful sapper and miner, it soon undermined his constitution, and he began to have some glimmering of his real condition.

There was no use staying any longer in the West, so he sold out his stock and fixtures, and returned to Philadelphia, where he took up his permanent abode. Having become entirely too weak to work, he spent his days in that inactive, but petulant state so common to consumptives.

One day he took it into his head to consult an eminent physician—one of the professors of a medical college—in order to ascertain his true condition. He called upon him, stated his case, and underwent the customary examination.

"Young man," said the professor, "your lungs are badly affected, and I am only dealing frankly with you when I say, that in my opinion you are not long for this world!"

Miller's heart sank within him when he heard his doom. He had the most implicit confidence in the professor; and, as he thought of his wife and child, he felt very much as if for the future the world would be a blank to him.

"Did you ever drink whiskey?" inquired the Professor as he paced the room.

"Never, except upon one, or perhaps two occasions," said Miller.

"You can keep yourself alive two years—probably three—by the moderate use of whiskey. It is a dangerous prescription; but in giving it to you, I have reason to believe that you will not let it obtain the mastery over you. Get the best whiskey you can buy, and drink a pint of it a day."

Poor Miller, ready to grasp at any natural shadow of relief, went to a liquor store and purchased a demijohn of Bourbon whiskey, and commenced taking doses of it at intervals throughout the day.

A year rolled away, and Miller was much improved. His cough was easier, and the stimulus seemed to impart a kind of artificial strength to his body; but I regret to say, his appetite, which never before craved alcoholic drinks, had assumed an abnormal condition, to appease which it now required not less than a quart per diem. He felt that he was not doing much toward [illegible] down to the grave; but the [illegible] stimulants [illegible] the future with a feeling of obliviousness that was quite [illegible] to his melancholy [illegible] over [illegible] himself.

When in this state, Miller loved solitude, and he frequently walked as far away from home as he possibly could [illegible] generally in the neighborhood of the brick-yards, in the south-western part of the city.

One day having extended his walk beyond his usual limits, and being overtaken by a thunder storm when he reached the brick-yards, he took shelter under the shed of one of them. Having drank an unusual quantity of liquor during the day, he fell asleep upon the wheelbarrow on which he was resting, while the storm was still raging, nor did he wake till the dawn of next day, a mild, beautiful, June morning. At first he was mystified, but soon recalled to his recollection the storm and the brick-yard, and feeling somewhat drowsy, he composed himself for another nap. It is uncertain how long he slept—probably not over half an hour—but during that time he had a remarkable vision. He dreamed out the principle of a machine that would in a great measure supercede hand labor. Every wheel, cog, or casting, passed through his brain, and in his dream he even saw the machine in practical operation. When he awoke it was quite light, and he hastened towards his home. His mind was entirely taken up with the machine, his dream having evidently made an impression upon him as indelible as any idea ever conceived in his most wakeful hours. Long before he reached his home he had resolved to carry out the [illegible] of his dream. After breakfast he made the necessary preparations to work out a model. The obstacles that interposed were legion, but he overcame them all. Tools that he could not borrow he bought, and it was now that he went to work most patiently and perseveringly, paying very little attention to the whisky, as his whole soul seemed wrapped up in one grand object.

His wife, from the beginning of the work, thought that his mind was giving way; and the poor, patient, enduring woman, finding their stock of money rapidly decreasing, took in sewing, while he sawed, planed and chiseled at his model. He grew morose, and seldom spoke. Sometimes he would gaze abstractedly upon the model for a long time, and then, as if reassured, he would go to work again with renewed energy; and so he continued for many long and weary weeks until the model was finally completed, and stood before him perfect in all its parts. As he worked it in the presence of his wife, a gleam of satisfaction sat upon his countenance and he smiled. It was the first smile that had illuminated his features since he had been to work upon the model. He carried it off to a finished mechanic, who engaged to make a fine duplicate for $20; and when he had finished his job the wife saw him take that amount from their slender store more in sorrow than in anger, but she knew the utter folly of protesting.

Richard Miller now for the first time consulted a friend in the matter, and that friend, having had some experience in procuring patents, gave him the benefit of his knowledge. To procure the patent would cost him thirty dollars more. This alarmed Miller; but the patent must be had, and that amount went. In due time letters patent arrived, and he had the rough model and document—nothing more. Out of them it would be next to impossible to realize. No, he must have a machine capable of working. He felt satisfied that nothing short of a machine would enable him to dispose of his right. But how to get a machine built was a question that puzzled him sadly. No one capable of making a perfect machine would undertake the job for less than one hundred dollars. Alas! he had no longer that sum of money in the house.

Miller was almost bordering on despair, when one of the mechanics to whom he had spoken, called upon him in order to make a more minute examination of the model. He was eminently a practical man, at the end of which he declared his firm conviction was that the machine was a great invention. At all events, he would be willing to build one on a contingency. If it failed to work, he would charge nothing; but if it answered the expectation of the inventor, then he would charge two hundred dollars for machine and risk.—This was virtually taking an interest in the success of the invention, and Richard closed with him. The mechanic was prompt and energetic, and putting his whole force to work, in a few days turned over to Miller a complete machine.

His next business was to give the machine a trial. He went over to Camden, where he had an acquaintance in the brick business, and prevailed upon him to let the trial take place at his yard, next day, at 11 o'clock. The proprietor had very little faith in the machine, but as he had a large lot of brick for sale, he was willing to submit to almost anything to attract attention to his yard. To this end he slyly inserted an advertisement in several of the daily papers of Philadelphia, announcing the trial of a wonderful patent brick machine, naming the time and place, which, of course he thought would only be another addition to the long catalogue of failures in that line of inventions.

Next day Miller partook of an early breakfast, and then possessed himself of the last dollar in the house to pay current expenses. He bade his wife be of good cheer—that he thought he would return before night with not less than five hundred dollars. The poor woman thought it more likely that he would return dejected, broken-hearted, and ready to die; but she said nothing.

From this house he went direct to the machine shop, and had his invention taken to the ferry-boat, and had it safely landed, put up ready to operate at the appointed hour. He knew nothing of the advertisement in the papers, and was therefore a little surprised to see upwards of a hundred people congregated in the yard. He did not like it, for in case of failure the mortification would only be the greater; but he consoled himself with the belief that in case of success competition might spring up to enable him to realize one thousand dollars for his right, instead of five hundred dollars, at which moderate figure he held it.

The clay having been elevated, the horse was started, and the machine moved.—It was a moment of intense anxiety to every one, and painfully so to Richard Miller. Eureka! it was a triumph! mould after mould of beautiful brick were carried from it, until in an incredibly short space of time a thousand were finished and drying in the yard.

There stood Richard Miller gazing upon his invention. It was the full realization of his dream in its minutest particulars. It was the happiest moment of his life. He was just on the point of offering the right of making and vending the machine in the United States to the highest bidder, when an old Yankee tapped him on the shoulder.

"Young man," said he, "that's a very good machine of yours, but I see where a very important improvement can be made. Under such circumstances, I will give you fifty thousand dollars for your right, title and interest in it!"

Miller grasped one of the levers of his machine to keep him from falling. No! it could not be; the whole thing must be a continuation of the brick-yard dream.

"How much did you say?" asked Miller in doubt.

"Fifty thousand," said the man, evidently ready to increase the amount if Miller demanded it.

"I'll take it!" gasped the inventor, who still could not believe the evidence of his senses.

"Then come with me."

A few minutes more, and they were on their way to Philadelphia; and in crossing the river Richard Miller paid the last sixpence he had in the world, for ferriage. Once arrived in the city, they went directly to the office of a lawyer, where the necessary papers, a full assignment, were drawn up—Miller all the while doubting the possibility of the man having anything like the amount of money he offered; but he still resolved in his mind that he was safe if he got but a single thousand in cash, and the balance in worthless promissory notes. At length the assignment was finished and signed, and the man handed Miller a check, payable at one of the principal banks, for the entire amount, on the back of which the attorney certified to Miller being the owner of the check.

The patentee was still incredulous, but satisfied that if the check was worthless, it would be evidence of fraud, and the sale not valid, the papers were exchanged, and he left the office. He hastened to the bank, and presented his check to the paying-teller. That gentleman scrutinized it a moment, and then asked how he would have it.

Richard Miller was again nonplussed. He stood like a statue gazing upon the teller until the question was repeated.

"Gold and silver!" said Richard.

"Gold and silver!" said the teller, in surprise—"have you a dray?"

"Beg your pardon," said Miller. "Let me have a bag of a thousand dollars in gold and silver, and the balance in bank notes!"

A bag with that amount in mixed coin was soon placed before him, and forty-nine packages of one thousand dollars each were laid on the counter. Miller had by this time in a measure regained self-possession, and after stuffing the notes into his pocket, he shouldered his bag of coin and left the bank.

As soon as he saw an omnibus he hailed it, and rode to within two squares of his home. When he reached the latter he staggered in beneath his load, and walking directly to the bed, he emptied the bag of glittering coin upon it, to the infinite amazement of his wife. But what was her astonishment when he drew from his pocket package after package of bank notes. He contained himself until he had thrown the last package upon the bed, when he gave way to the wildest and most extravagant feelings.

"Ha! ha! ha!" he laughed hysterically—"my dream is out! The machine works! Fifty thousand. Ha! ha!"

Then snatching up his child he continued pacing the room—

"My boy, you are no beggar! Fifty thousand! ha! ha!"

In this way he raved, shouted and stamped. Large beads of perspiration stood upon his brow, his face looked haggard, and his eyes had the wild glare of a maniac. In vain his wife tried to calm his agitation, he raved until he ruptured a blood-vessel. He sank down in his chair with his child in his arms, the blood gushing from his nose and mouth. He drew back his head to indulge in another hysterical laugh, but it was choked with a gurgling noise, and the next moment Richard Miller was a corpse! His spirit had passed away, in the language of Longfellow:

"Like a glorious roll of drums,
In the triumph of a dream."

The reader will note that we have used fictitious for real names. The machine, which went under the name of the purchaser, made him an independent fortune and is still in use.

A Prolific Negro Family.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has discovered a most prolific and certainly well-branched family. Such a family wouldn't take much time to stock all the plantations of the South with "hands."

The head of this family is now living in Chickasaw county, Mississippi, on the plantation of Colonel Duncan Hubbard, and is now considerably over one hundred years of age. She was a woman and a mother during the war of the Revolution. Her name is Patsey. (Put that down Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.)

It is related of the old woman that, a few Sundays ago, becoming impatient at the slow progress made by some of the younger negroes in hitching up a team which was to convey her to church, some two miles distant from her master's plantation, she started off on foot at a brisk rate, walking the whole distance, and reaching the church before others who started with her.

The number of her descendants is truly astonishing, she having no less than *three hundred and one* living children, grandchildren great grandchildren, and great-great grandchildren. A large number of the descendants—perhaps one-third of the whole—have died. Her oldest son, a robust healthy man, died recently at the age of ninety years, and her youngest living child is over seventy years old. One of her sons, "Uncle Billy," is the father of sixteen children, and these children have now living eighty descendants. Patsey, the maternal ancestor of all this army of men, women and children, still lives in the enjoyment of a ripe old age, surrounded by every comfort which a kind and indulgent master can bestow, and respected by all who know her, whites as well as blacks.

CINCINNATI—AS SHE WAS, AS SHE IS.—We are indebted to the *Price Current* for the following item:

"Seventy-one years ago, in the town of Lexington, Ky., which is still a town, there was a newspaper published called the *Kentucky Gazette*, by a Mr. James Bradford. On Saturday, Sept. 6, 1788, there appeared in that paper the following advertisement:

'The subscribers, being proprietors of a tract of land opposite the mouth of Licking River, on the North West side of the Ohio, have determined to lay off a town upon that excellent situation. The local and natural advantages speak its future prosperity, being equal, if not superior, to any on the bank of the Ohio, between the Miamies.

'The in-lots to be each half an acre, the out-lots four acres. Thirty of each to be given to settlers, upon paying one dollar and a half for the survey and deed of each lot.

'The fifteenth of September, is appointed for a large company to meet in Lexington, and mark a road from thence to the mouth of Licking, provided, Judge Symmes arrives, being daily expected.

'When the town is laid off, lots will be given to such as may become residents, before the first of April next.'

MATHIAS DENMAN.
ROBERT PATTERSON.
JOHN FILSON.

These three men have passed away from earth, but many still live who had attained the age of manhood, when this advertisement appeared in the *Kentucky Gazette*. How suggestive is this notice! The "marking of a road," and the liberal donations to settlers, all carry the mind back irresistibly to the land of the forest and the aboriginal, to the time when all this country West of the Mountains, was a dreary unbroken wilderness.

The parties met pursuant to this notice, and laid out a town, which they first called Losantiville, but subsequently Cincinnati. The course of the Streets was marked on the trees. There can be no doubt that this was the origin of Cincinnati, and upon the ground then laid out, by these adventurous spirits, is now located the third city in the Union, with a population of 250,000, the most extensive provision market in this or any other country, famous for the skill and enterprise of her mechanics, the extent of her manufactures, and the wonderful progress and magnitude of her commerce, now reaching, probably, to a hundred millions annually.

AGES OF OUR PUBLIC MEN.—President Buchanan will be 68 years old on the 15th of November next; Vice-President Breckinridge will be 39 years of age on the 16th of January next; Lewis Cass is nearly 77 years old; Stephen A. Douglas was 46 years of age on the 23d of April last; Simon Cameron is in his 60th year; Jefferson Davis is 54 years old; Caleb Cushing is in his 60th year; Howell Cobb will be 44 years old on the 7th of September next; Wm. H. Seward is in his 58th year; Franklin Pierce is 54 years old; Robert Field Stockton is nearly 60 years of age; John Charles Fremont was 46 years old on the 7th of January last; John Bell is 62 years old; John J. Crittenden will be 72 years old in September next; Alexander H. Stephens was 47 years old in February last; James L. Orr was 37 years old on the 12th of May last; Jesse D. Bright is in his 47th year; Augustus C. Dodge is about 47 years old; James Shields is 49 years old; Isaac Toucey is 63 years old; Henry A. Wise is in his 53d year; Robert M. T. Hunter is nearly 50 years of age; Robert Toombs was 49 years old on the 2d of July last; Edward Everett was 64 years old in April last; John H. Reed is over 60 years of age; Daniel S. Dickinson will be 59 years old on the 11th of September next; Horatio Seymour is about 50 years of age; John E. Wool is about 65 years of age; John Slidell is in his 66th year; Nathaniel P. Banks was 43 years old last January.

The Paris papers tell an interesting incident which brings out "an old lady of the good old time." Thus it runs: "The Commissary of Police of the district of the Rue Vivienne, Paris, was the other day called in to record the sudden death of an old lady named Freville, occupying a room on the Boulevard des Italiens, and to his surprise he learned that she was not less than 104 years of age. It is believed that her death, which took place very quietly, was hastened by the fatigue she underwent in remaining for a length of time at her window, on the 14th, to see the troops pass; but in spite of all that could be said to her, she persisted in seeing the spectacle to the end, because, she said, it reminded her of the triumphant entry into Paris of Gen. Bonaparte and the army of Italy, upward of 50 years ago."

Marshal McMahon, Duke of Magenta, on arriving at his home in Monteresson, a few weeks ago, was received with a grand public demonstration, got up by the townspeople. A triumphal arch with flowers and evergreens was erected; the Sub-Prefect of the arrondissement and all the authorities were assembled to welcome him; and the Marshal, as he passed along, was hailed with enthusiastic cheers.

CIGAR MAKING MACHINE.—We have recently examined a most ingenious machine, the invention of Mr. Louis Beucha, of Paris, for making cigars. Patents have been taken out in Europe and in this country, as well as in some portions of South America and the tropics. At an examination of the machine at Madrid, made by royal order, the commission reported that it made 42 cigars in ten minutes, or 252 an hour.—*Scientific American.*

The magnetic telegraph is slowly wending its way westward and has already reached Atchinson on the Missouri river. From the Pacific side the wire is extending to Salt Lake city. It will not be very long before the two, uniting, will give a complete telegraph connection between the Atlantic and Pacific.

Gen. Griswold, of the firm of N. L. & G. Griswold, New York, died on Tuesday, aged 62.

FARMERS' DEPARTMENT.

THE FEEDING OF HOGS.—The hog fattens most rapidly in such a state of atmosphere as is most congenial to his comfort—not too hot or too cold; hence the fall months are best for making pork.—The more agreeable the weather, the less is the amount of food required for the waste of life. During the spring and summer months, it pays well to set apart a clover field for hogs, where they can have free access to the water and sour milk and swill from the house. It is generally conceded that food in a fermented state contains more nitrogen than in a sweet or unfermented state. It has been found advantageous after the clover fails, to have a patch of oats or peas to turn the hogs into; after that commence cutting up corn in a green state, or when it is in what is termed roasting ears, as the hog thrives faster than when the corn becomes hard. It is also found, by experiment, that the hog fattens very fast on the Sorghum Cane, cut about the time it has its growth, and thrown to the hogs in a clean pen or on a grass plat. For later feeding, when the corn becomes dry, have it ground, as it is a wasteful way of feeding whole corn to hogs, after it has matured. Then collect together all your perishable articles, such as unripe fruit, small potatoes, pumpkins, beets, carrots, &c., and steam the meal with any of these articles, and double the pork can be made on the same quantity, than if fed on a raw state, and the hogs can be fattened in less time. It is the best way to fatten a hog to give him at regular hours all he can eat up clean, so as not to have an overplus for him to swallow in, that is, when he is fed in a close pen.

When hogs are confined in close quarters, in order to facilitate the process of fattening, they should be provided with a good house, well covered, made reasonably tight, with a good floor and troughs, with the sleeping apartment separated from where they are fed. A little salt, ashes, charcoal and rotten wood add to their health and facilitate their fattening.

The philosophy of increase of fat in animals is, that the digested food not needed to supply waste in the system, is laid up in the form of fat around the muscles, ready to be absorbed again into the circulation if needed. Waste is induced by exercise, or use of the muscles, and also by combustion in the lungs, of the digested food, to supply animal heat. Hence, the same amount of food given in warm weather will, if digested, afford a greater surplus of fat than when fed in cold weather. Hogs or other animals intended for fattening should be shut up this month. Many advocate making the size of the fattening pen so small that the animal will have but just room to stand or lie. While confinement favors rest and a disposition to fatten, too close quarters are not healthful for the animal, which needs moderate exercise to promote digestion. The quality of the flesh produced must be somewhat impaired by any confinement that interferes with the health. The appetite may be kept up by change of food, a frequent supply of green vegetable, such as corn, cabbage leaves, pea vines, and the refuse of the garden. Cooked food digests much more easily than raw, and is in a condition to yield more nourishment, and is also better relished by most kinds of stock. Cleanliness in the fattening pen should not be overlooked. Although pigs proverbially are filthy, they are not really so; they do not delight in the effluvia of their own droppings, as any one can see by noticing that they generally appropriate one portion of the pen to filth. An occasional washing and scrubbing with sop suds will conduce much to their thrift—all animals keep in condition more easily when the skin is kept clean and healthy.

CERTAIN CURE FOR BOTTS IN HORSES.—"Livery Keeper" writes thus to the Kentucky Farmer:—When you find your horse complaining and looking around at his side, and lies down pretty often, and is not swollen, you may very readily come to the conclusion that he has the botts. Lose no time in giving him a quart of sweet milk and molasses, and just as soon as you let his head down, after he swallows the drench, slap him several times on the side of which he complains most, with a paddle about two feet long, six inches wide and two feet thick, striking him pretty hard; this process jars the botts loose from him, and they take hold of, and feed in the milk and molasses. In ten or fifteen minutes after striking him with the paddle, give him a quart or half gallon drench of strong sage tea; this accomplishes the object by killing the botts, and the horse is relieved.

WATERING TREES AND PLANTS.—When it is necessary to do this, do not just sprinkle the surface of the ground; this is "only an aggravation" to the thirsty roots, and leaves the ground in a bad state—hard and dry. Instead of this, remove the surface soil several inches deep, then return the top soil, and mulch it with straw, leaves, tanbark, or any such porous material. This will prevent the baking of the ground, and will keep the soil moist for a long time. The usual method of dashing water on the ground is almost useless. Very little of the water so applied, reaches the roots of the trees. But carefully put into the ground as we have mentioned, it will answer some purpose.

A pious Irishman, living in a neighboring town, says the Bridgetown *Reporter*, not long since, in exhorting in a conference meeting, sinners to repent, let his remarks take an analogical turn. "Me beloved friends," said Pat, "all cannot be parts of the same building. Some have to be posts, some rafters, &c., and, me friends, if there were not already too many sleepers in this house, I would be willin' to be a slaper (sleeper) meself."

An impetuous volunteer, while practising the military science alone in his garden, tumbled backward into a ditch.—His wife hurried to his assistance and implored him to say whether or not he was hurt. The reply was:—"Go away, woman, what do you know about war?"

—One of the wheel mills of the Cleveland Powder Company blew up about 10 o'clock this morning, injuring one man severely. The mill had ceased operating a short time before, and the injured man was in the act of changing the charge, consisting of about one hundred pounds of powder. Damage from two to three hundred dollars, which will be repaired in a few days. The other mills are in operation.—*Cleveland Herald, Sept. 14.*

There is a field of broom corn this season in the vicinity of Rockford, Ill., of nearly 800 acres. The seed was planted by machinery, the corn being drilled in rows two feet nine inches apart. The whole crop is contracted at $85 per ton. Ordinarily, three acres will produce a ton. The crop this year will come to $20,000.

Col. Kennett, who has been for a number of years collecting a park of deer at his place near Mine Shiboleth, in Washington county, Mo., lost 39, last week, by the black tongue.

James Gordon Bennett has been the particular favored guest of Mr. Buchanan every day since his arrival in Washington.

The Sumner (Kansas) *Gazette* names Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, for President in 1860.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says the secretary of the Richmond Fire Association is a defaulter in the amount, probably of, $4,000.

New Books.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.

[illegible]

The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M.D.

The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.

Works of Michel De Montaigne.

Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B.

June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Wm. Hoyt's

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

CARPENTER'S BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

[illegible] Principal.

Rooms Open Day and Evening.

THE NEW BOOKSTORE!

J. H. Riley & Co.,

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DEALERS IN LAW, MEDICAL AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

RAILROAD AND INSURANCE OFFICES, Banks, Brokers, and County Offices,

BLANK NOTES AND DRAFTS.

JOB PRINTING, BOOK BINDING.

French, English and American Stationery

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Also, Paper Hangings and Borders, the most extensive Stock West of Philadelphia.

FRESH MEATS! FRESH MEATS!!

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Columbus Meat Market,

North-East Cor. of Broad and Front Sts.

COLUMBUS

Machine Manufacturing Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

CASTINGS, MILL GEARING, MACHINERY,

AND RAILROAD WORK.

P. AMBOS, Treas. CHAS. AMBOS, Supt.

E. CORNELISON,

TUNER AND REPAIRER OF

PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,

Columbus, Ohio.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORGANS.

Important to the Ladies

AND

HEADS OF FAMILIES.

J. C. BAGNALL, on Hickory Alley, near North Fourth street, has [illegible]

Hair Tonic.

BAGNALL'S HAIR TONIC, for sale by the quart or gallon.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

VOLUME 18 SMITH'S NEW YORK COURT of Appeals.

[illegible]

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New and Good Books.

DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.

[illegible]

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Cheap Dry Goods.

NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Embracing a Variety,

[illegible]

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers.

FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land [illegible]

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Attention, Republicans!

THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL [illegible]

LATEST BOOKS.

[illegible]

J. H. RILEY & CO.

Sensation Books.

L'AMOUR. By Michelet.

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CORNER OF SEVENTH & POPLAR STS.

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Opposite the Pacific Railroad Depot.

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TERMS, $1 50 PER DAY.

All Baggage taken to and from the Depot Free of Charge.

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IN THE UNITED STATES ARE MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & CO

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THAT BASE FALSEHOOD

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A Trial of the Instruments!

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New Paint Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO House, Sign, Carriage AND Ornamental Painting.

VAN BUREN & HENDERSON.

PROPOSED

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly.

[illegible]

WM. B. WOODS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MARTIN WELKER, President of the Senate.

April 5, 1859.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Auditor of Franklin County.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of [illegible]

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

DR. STEWART

WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS [illegible]

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

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Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. ROBACK'S

SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

Original Letters.

Eye Witnesses.

Contains no Mercury.

Dyspepsia.

Liver Complaint.

Sick Females.

Shattered Constitutions.

Lengthen Life.

Cause soon to Heal.

Recruit the Debilitated.

[illegible]

Fever and Ague,

from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed. We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflictive disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term acclimation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

PREPARED BY

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PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS, AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGIA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

Roberts & Samuel, No. 34 North-High street, Columbus, O.; Suire, Eckstine & Co., Cincinnati, O.; William Fiske, Cleveland, O.; W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O.; and by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

GIBSON HOUSE,

[illegible] & Co.

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By J. Birney Marshall,

At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

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Terms and Inducements.

[illegible]

Columbus, March 23, 1859.

State Library

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859. NUMBER 21.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

A. SIDNEY MARSHALL, Editor

TERMS - $1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention. Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M. One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion [illegible]

[illegible]

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year [illegible]

All advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in the maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose domains it lies. We can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 6th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States, and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population, for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the law passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the paramount interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

The Mission of Gen. Scott.

The object of Gen. SCOTT's mission to the Pacific coast is said to be to settle the dispute which has arisen between Great Britain and the United States as to the ownership of the Island of San Juan. But how this object is to be accomplished by sending Gen. SCOTT on this long journey of four or five thousand miles, seems to be a matter of some uncertainty.

The War Department could order Gen. HARNEY, who has taken possession of the Island, to return or abandon that possession until the question was finally settled. There is no prospect of a collision between the British and American troops, and if a collision should arise, it will be ended long before Gen. SCOTT will reach his destination. It is therefore inferred that his mission cannot be a military one.

The New York Times affirms that the General has been unquestionably sent out to decide the controversy, and to assign possession of the Island, either to Great Britain or the United States. The query then arises whether he is to pronounce that decision under instructions, or whether the whole matter is submitted to his own discretion. The Times thinks that if he is to act under instructions, a less dignified messenger would have answered the purpose quite as well; but that if he is to consult his own judgment, and to decide the question upon his own construction of the treaty, it is singular that he should have been selected for that special purpose.

If a decision in favor of the United States is anticipated, the Times indicates that the Administration would hardly have selected a political opponent to reap the credit of it. It says that the movement looks very much as if the Administration had already decided that the island is to be surrendered; and as if they preferred to throw upon Gen. SCOTT the responsibility of such a [illegible] rather than assume it themselves.

PROVOKING A ROBBER.—The correspondent of the Journal writes that on Wednesday night a citizen of Zanesville, after retiring for the night, heard a noise as of some one attempting to enter the window. The gentleman arose, seized his pistol and approaching the window fired, killing the robber instantly. An old detective attending the Fair recognized the corpse as that of a notorious hotel thief from New York.

A YOUNG WIFE DIES BROKEN HEARTED.—In the obituary department of the Journal, published at Palmer, Mass., we find the following announcement:

"DIED.—Mary, aged 20, wife of De Witt Clinton Packard, of Providence, R. I."

In the editorial column there is a sad and touching story, relating to the announcement which we annex below. It's a lesson from the tomb, to the young and thoughtless, and told so eloquently that it cannot fail to make an impression for good, on readers of every age. It says:

"In another column we record the death of a young lady who died of a broken heart. We do not like to trespass upon the sacredness of domestic grief, to unfold the details of her sad story; but when the privacy of affliction becomes public feeling, it is not improper for the Press to place the events on record. It is not necessary to repeat names or relate minute particulars. It is enough that we draw the outlines of a picture for the reader to paint with appropriate colors. Many months ago, in the neighboring town of Belchertown, a young man sought and received the promise of the hand of a young lady, whose home was in the lap of luxury, whose mental and personal attractions made all pleasant around her. Like to many confiding ones of her sex, she trusted man's unhallowed promise, and yielded all to him. From that hour he estranged himself from her, and removed to a distant State. When it became evident that he had exposed himself to the penalty of the law, at the request of her friends he returned to her to fulfil the vows he had long before made. They were married in one of those hasty, unceremonious ways, which occupy but little time or attention. Late in the evening they returned to her father's house, where he left her in the street, promising to return in a short time. But that promise was never fulfilled. She wrote to him, and received encouragement that he would soon provide a home for her, but delay followed delay, till her letters and entreaties were unheeded and unanswered. At length a pledge of woman's love to her husband came into the world to open new fountains of affection to the young wife. Still the husband and father came not.

"The mother recovered from confinement; but after repeated letters to her husband found no answer, the idea that she was deserted by him forced itself upon her, and she gave way to despondency and despair. The child, partaking of its mother's grief, soon died. There was nothing that she could live for now, and though suffering from no disease, she sank upon a dying bed. Then the swift wings of lightning bore to the distant husband the intelligence that she was dying. He still hesitated, but at length set out to meet his expiring wife. Conscious that her hours were few, she only wished to live long enough to see her husband; he was still all to her. Her last words to her friends were: 'Tell him that I still love him—that I died for him.' When evening shadowed the earth the husband came. As he approached the bedside of his injured wife, he was recognized, and the words 'He's come,' burst from her lips. Already had the wing of the death angel cast its shadow over that dwelling, and she was entering the dimness of the dark valley. Next morning, in that room, lay the corpse of a beautiful young wife, on which the husband had looked for the last time, and departed.

"Last Sabbath afternoon, the funeral of the young wife took place under her father's roof. Her neighbors and friends, to the number of five hundred, were present; but the husband who had left her to die for him was not there. A deeply affecting address was made by her former pastor, and just as the sun was sinking behind the western hills, four young ladies of her acquaintance, clad in garments of white, bore her to a grave in the garden, where the green turf was laid gently over her. Such is the story of one who died broken hearted.—The grave is a quiet place for the injured wife, but where in all the world can there be peace for him who would thus bring sorrow and death upon her? The story has its moral, but we will leave the reader to apply it; it is full of warning, and we leave the young to heed it."

Affairs in the Papal States.

A Bologna correspondent of the London Times, writing under date August 27, says:

I write to you in the midst of the great agitation which now pervades the town on account of news from Rimini. It is said that a corps of Pontifical troops amounting to 8,000 men of all arms, and commanded by General Kalbermatten, had left Pesaro and was near Cattolica, preparing for an engagement. An attack is consequently expected here. The government, to allay the agitation, has just issued a notice which neither denies or affirms the fact, but advises the people to have confidence in the measures adopted by the authorities, and cautions them not to be alarmed by exaggerated statements propagated by the enemies of the present order of things.

So far as I have been able to learn, the following are the arrangements made with a view to an attack. In the first place there is no corps of 8,000 men, but simply 3,000 Swiss with several pieces of artillery, who have come from Pesaro and halted about two leagues from Cattolica. However, dispatches received by the government state that the force is only the advanced guard of the Pontifical troops which are to attack the Legations, and that these troops are composed not only of Romans, but of many of the Duke of Modena's men, of some Swiss from Naples engaged by the Pope, and of a certain number of Austrians who have been landed at Ancona, clothed in the Papal uniform, and then introduced into the native regiments to complete their effective, or more probably to keep watch over their new comrades. This collection of mercenaries is said to form an army of from 10,000 to 12,000 men, intended to restore the Papal authority in the revolted provinces.

THE POTATO DISEASE IN IRELAND.—The Cork papers will have it that the blight in its oldest and worst form has attacked the potato crop in that quarter. The fact of its actual appearance there has been several times noticed in the local journals, but now the tale is told more circumstantially than usual, and is no longer set down as a flying rumor. The Examiner says:

"We regret to say that so far as has come under our observation, in the rural districts for many miles around the city, potato disease is becoming very general. In one instance that has come to our knowledge, a splendid field of of fifteen acres, excellent land and highly cultivated, the crop on which was at one time expected to realize £500, is now become absolutely worthless. In many cases half and even two-thirds of the crops have been lost. A correspondent informs us that the blight has set in with dead virulence along the coast from Kinsale to Clonakilty. The crop in that district this year was about the same average breadth as it has been for the last three years, but in yield and quantity it had been greatly superior. Unfortunately, however, in no year has the tuber been so rapidly destroyed. The potato melts away almost when attacked. Whole fields have been abandoned as not being worth the cost of digging. With regard to the other crops in that district, the same correspondent states that wheat has been found not nearly so productive as in 1858, oats, on the other hand, much more prolific, and barley less in produce, but far better in quality and condition."

PROVISIONING THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—General Sattler, who was intendant of the Russian army in the Crimea, has published in the Invalide an account of the provisioning of the Russian army during the late war. It appears from this that the Russian troops in the Crimea at the commencement of the war amounted to 250,000 men, with 100,000 horses, and those of all the troops for whom the intendance had to furnish provisions during 1855 were 545,000 men, with 187,360 horses; and for 1856, 796,973 men, with 183,570 horses. The intendance had to contend with immense difficulties—the price of cattle, provender, and all kinds of necessaries having increased fivefold, and oftentimes more than tenfold, particularly from the middle of 1855 until January, 1856.

COLORED PERSONS IN LOUISIANA.—Two colored sailors have been arrested in New Orleans for coming there contrary to the new State law. They have sued out a writ of habeas corpus to test the constitutionality of the law, which it is alleged, is in contravention and violation of the Constitution of the United States and the treaties and acts of Congress regulating commerce between foreign nations and the several States of the Union.

OHIO STATE NEWS.

— In Gallia county Geo. House, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for Representative.

— In the Logan district Solomon Hoge is the Democratic candidate for State Senator.

— S. Wright, Esq., has been nominated by the Democrats of Logan county for Representative in the State Legislature.

— The Democrats of Geauga county on Saturday nominated Josiah S. Tilden, of Pinkman(?), for Representative.

— The Democracy of Defiance, Williams and Paulding counties have nominated Calvin L. Noble, Esq., for Representative.

— The Democrats in the district comprised of Belmont and Harrison counties have nominated Dr. L. Vorhies, of Belmont, for the State Senator.

— Charles Zipperlin, late of Ottawa Co., committed suicide at Sandusky, a few days since. Cause, conjugal infidelity on the part of his "better half."

— 13,361 pupils entered the Public Schools of Cincinnati, the beginning of the present session. The number of teachers employed is 262.

— T. A. Plants, Esq., of the Meigs county Telegraph, is nominated by the Republicans for member of the House of Representatives. He was a member of the late Legislature.

— On Friday last, the Republicans of Crawford county, in Convention, nominated John Mayers for Representative in the next State Legislature.

— The Republicans of the district comprising the counties of Crawford, Wyandott and Seneca, met in Convention, on Saturday, at Upper Sandusky, and nominated James M. Stevens, of Seneca, for the State Senate.

— The Treasurer of State has announced that he is prepared to pay a dividend of eighty per centum on the circulation of the Canal Bank of Cleveland, and that he will issue a certificate for the remaining twenty per cent.

— On Monday, a man, named Joseph Barrico, was brought before the Police Court at Cincinnati, charged with petty larceny. He was recognized as a convict, who escaped some time since from the Ohio Penitentiary, and forthwith marched off to his old quarters.

— A woman named Davis poisoned herself and child near Lebanon, on Saturday night last. The dead bodies of both were found by some of their neighbors in a wretched hovel which they occupied, on Sunday morning. The cause of this terrible act is said to be desertion by an unfeeling husband.

— Miss Betsey Sanders, aged fifteen years, daughter of Mr. John Sanders, of Peru, Huron county, was burned to death on the 14th while ironing clothes. Her garments took fire from the stove, enveloping her entire person in flame, burning the flesh from her arms and part of her body. She lingered in the greatest pain for about fifteen hours when she expired in extreme agony.

— We learn from the Dayton Empire that Mr. James Sisco, of Troy, Miami county, was knocked down by two men on the track of the Sandusky railroad, three miles from Dayton, on Thursday evening, and stamped until he became unconscious, and breaking two of his ribs. While in this condition they robbed him of $60, and what else of value he had on his person. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this outrage.

LIABILITIES OF HOTEL KEEPERS.—The Court of Appeals of Md. has recently given a decision in the case of JOHN H. GILES, vs. SEVEN FAUNTLEROY, the facts of which were as follow:

A guest at a hotel paid his bill at 12 o'clock, which payment entitled him to the use of his room for the entire day; he then informed the clerk he intended leaving, and requested the latter to send his trunk, at four o'clock on the same day, to a particular steamer, and left with him money for the portarage fee; the clerk undertook to do this, and delivered the trunk to the porter usually employed for such purposes, with directions to carry it to the steamer named by the guest, and paid the porter his fee.

The Court in this case decided that the *proprietor* of the hotel was responsible for the loss which resulted, from the fact that through the *negligence* or *mistake* of the clerk or porter, the trunk was taken to the office of the *wrong steamer*, and there broken open and its contents stolen; also, that an innkeeper is responsible for the *baggage* of his guest; but a Colt's revolver and silver teaspoons are not embraced in the term "*baggage*" nor are *surgical instruments*, unless the guest is a physician or a surgeon, or a student of medicine.

DESTITUTION—RELIEF BY THE SONS OF MALTA.—Yesterday a family consisting of a father and six children, in a wretchedly destitute condition, were landed in the Union Depot from the Madison train. They were penniless, ragged, cold, and so broken in spirits that they seemed utterly helpless. They had started on foot with one other member, the wife and mother, to walk from North Carolina to a place near Greencastle, in this State. On the road the mother died, and was buried, but with failing health and strength the father and his little children kept on their weary way. Arrived at Madison, they appealed to the officers of the Madison road for a free passage to this place, and not in vain. Some Sons of Malta whose business is in and about the Depot, among them we may name David Lang, John Bussey, and David Hays—soon noticed their condition and took them in charge. Food and warm clothing were obtained, and comforts provided for them, that they had long been strangers to. In a few hours the squalid and half-frozen children were lost in the bright eyed and warm clad girls and boys, looking hopeful and happy. A pass was obtained for them over the Terre Haute Road to Greencastle, and Mr. E. T. Knightly, the treasurer of the Lodge at that place, pledged the Sons to provide for them when they arrived there, and see that they were safely landed at the place they started for.

The Sons of Malta may be a little too noisy in their lodge-room, and we sometimes think they are, but the next time we feel like grumbling as the sound of their drums and horns and gongs floats into our sanctum, we will think of the distressed family made happy, and tell them to thump away.—*Indianapolis Sentinel, Sept. 21.*

Billiards—A Challenge.

SEEREITER, the great champion billiard player, publishes the following card in the Chicago Press and Tribune:

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1859.

To the Editors of the Press and Tribune:

I have visited Chicago to meet the billiard celebrities of the country, in the hope of being able to make a match. I have been disappointed: I will play any man in the world for the sum of $5,000 a side, the American four ball carom game, with two and three eighths balls, two thousand points up, and will give or take expenses of the game. To be played within ninety days.

JOHN SEEREITER.

Some of the San Francisco papers have published portraits of Mr. Greeley. They seem to have taken for this purpose such woodcuts as they had on hand, and instead of adopting the portrait to the original, they content themselves with adapting the description to the portrait. It was found necessary in one case to make him a "stout, burley, dark complexioned man, with black hair, and a good deal of black whisker."

The other day, a lady fell off the Brooklyn boat into the East river; a poor Irishman sprang over and rescued her. When she was safe on deck again, her husband, who had been a calm spectator of the accident, handed the brave fellow a shilling. Upon some of the bystanders expressing indignation, Pat said, as he pocketed the coin, "Arrah, don't blame the jintleman—he knows best; mayhap if I hadn't saved her he'd have given me a dollar!"

The Leigh, Pa., Chronicle states there were recently interred in Tydesley Church yard the remains of a very ingenious, useful, but somewhat eccentric person, named Hallwell, who, for half a century, practised dentistry, along with many other descriptions of business. He willed, in due testamentary form, that the whole of the teeth extracted by him should be buried with him. In deference to his wishes, his executors saw that done, and in the grave in which he lies, were deposited 30,000 human teeth of his own extraction, in the period mentioned.

Bowen, a notorious horse-thief, and celebrated in New Jersey as a preacher, died in the jail at Frederick, Md., on Sunday.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gen. Degollado is at San Luis Potosi reorganizing his army.

President Pierce is said to have recently avowed himself in favor of the nomination of Douglas.

The trial of William Stewart, for killing James Stewart, at Wheeling, last week, is fixed to take place to-morrow, Thursday.

There is a field of broom-corn in the vicinity of Rockford, Ill., of nearly 800 acres. Ordinarily three acres will produce a ton; at this estimate the crop will be worth $36,000.

The Lafayette, Ind., Railroad Company offer $500 reward for the detection of the incendiary who set fire to their bridge on White River on Saturday night.

A letter from Rome of the 24th ult. reports that Pope Pius the Ninth is seriously indisposed, being laboring under a severe attack of erysipelas.

Mrs. Seymour, mother of Ex-Governor of New York, died at Utica on the 16th.

The late storm did much damage to the corn crop of Maryland and Virginia.

It is estimated that the telegraph cuts off a million per year of postage receipts.

All the Departments of the Canadian Government are now moved to Quebec, the future seat of Government.

It is said there are two thousand husbands and wives in Indiana and Illinois applying for divorces.

An agent of Fernando Wood a few days since offered $100,000 for the New York Sun newspaper establishment.

The Memphis Avalanche has declared in favor of Gen. Jo. Lane for the next Presidency.

The receipts of the New York Central Railroad for September are expected to reach $750,000, an increase of $100,000 over the same month last year.

The man who, it is alleged, bayoneted Banks at the Hartford reception of Gov. Seymour, has been committed for trial and held in $4,000 bail.

Mr. Corcoran, the banker at Washington, is constructing an art gallery in that city, to cost $200,000, which is to be free to the public.

Charles Astor Bristed, Astor's grandson, has given $5,000 to the poor of Bristol, R. I., where his father was long the clergyman.

A child about 7 years of age, whose parents reside in Jersey City, attempted self destruction by cutting his throat with a knife on Friday. The child will recover.

James S. Foster, charged with setting fire to the Odd Fellows' Hall in Norfolk, Va., has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

The number of books copyrighted in Canada from 1842 to 1859 amounted to 165, being, on an average, nine works a year. Two were copy-righted in 1841 and eighteen in 1858.

The action of subterranean springs in Baton Rouge parish, La., recently caused the surface to sink to the depth of 75 or 80 feet. A large barn was swallowed up from which the people had barely time to escape.

The Lafayette Railroad bridge over White River, about five miles from Indianapolis, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

The New York Herald publishes a statement to the effect that its advertising receipts are averaging at present $4,136 50 per week.

It is feared that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has been greatly damaged by the late storm, as its route in many places is entirely submerged by the freshet in the Potomac.

Dodd Crabtree and John Ball were both stabbed and killed in Lee county, Va., by a man named Wm. Province, whose brother-in-law they were attacking. The fight was the result of a family feud of long standing.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams were among the arrivals by the Persia. They have been absent from this country three years, during which they have been quite successful in England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Unitarian National Convention is to meet at Lowell, Mass., in the third week of October; the sermons to be preached by the Rev. J. Starr King of Boston, and President Sheldon of Maine.

Strong doubts existing as to the probability of the Great Eastern's getting safely out of the Thames River, the Underwriters have been induced to refuse any large amount of insurance upon her.

The trial of the Rev. Jacob J. Harden, who is charged with poisoning his wife, is now in progress at Belvidere, N. J. One hundred witnesses have been subpoenaed, and much interest is manifested in the result by the people of the surrounding country.

It is said that among all the varieties of figures which have been dug up from the Chiriqui graves, in New Granada, there is not one which resembles either a horse, cow, pig, dog, cat, or any other domestic animal, which is strong proof that they were made by a race which existed prior to the introduction of these animals into this continent.

It is said that the Mormons have determined to occupy the Island of Paque, in the eastern Archipelago, separated from Australia by Torres' Straits, as the seat of their future empire. It is a well timbered, productive spot of 200,000 square miles area, inhabited by Malays and negroes, who report having found gold.

The family of Thomas G. Chappell, in Dinwiddie, Va., consisting of his wife and six children, were poisoned on Monday last, there having been arsenic introduced into their coffee. Mrs. C. is still ill, but the children are convalescing. A slave, suspected of the crime, has been arrested.

Wm. Stewart, charged with the murder of his brother and business partner, James Stewart, at Wheeling, had a preliminary examination on Saturday. Several witnesses testified that they saw William strike the deceased several times with some instrument. The deceased was remanded to jail to take his trial.

A stabbing affray occurred in Boston on Saturday, the parties to which were the well-known Dr. J. C. Ayer and Mr. Fay, Secretary of the Middlesex Mills Company. Some words passed relative to the financial affairs of the Company, when Dr. Ayer stabbed Mr. Fay, inflicting a wound which it is feared may prove serious.

A San Francisco writer, of late date, says the following are about the rate of wages now paid: Carpenters, from $4 to $7 per day; bricklayers and masons, from $4 to $6; blacksmiths, wheelwrights, machinists, painters, tinsmiths, from $3 to $4 50; common laborers, $3; farm hands, from $30 to $40 per month, and found; servants, from $25 to $40 per month, and found; cooks, from $30 to $60

The Grand Jury in Baltimore has indicted Mr. Fitzhugh, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Exchange*, for assault with intent to kill Paul Placide. The circumstances of the affray were noticed several days since. Placide is a noted rowdy in Baltimore, who took offence at certain comments of the *Exchange*, and revenged himself by drawing a pistol upon Mr. Fitzhugh in a stage coach.

The latest English Court gossip is that the Duke of Rutland has offered marriage to Princess Mary, sister of the Duke of Cambridge, who had accepted him; but that the head of the family, viz: the Queen, forbids the match. Both parties arrived at "years of discretion" years ago, but Princesses, less fortunate than dairy-maids, cannot marry the man of their choice. It is stated to be the settled policy of the Crown to have no marriages in the Royal Family except with other Royal Families.

The Bostonians were deprived of a splendid *fete* on Saturday by the severity of the equinoctial storm. Extensive preparations had been made for the ceremony of inaugurating the Webster statue, which had been erected in front of the State House, but the whole ceremonial had to be adjourned. Mr. Everett, who was the appointed orator on the occasion, delivered his address in the Music Hall.

At Sacramento, Wis., on Tuesday of last week, a little girl, ten or twelve years of age, was carried off by a drunken Indian, in the absence of her parents. Missing her on their return, they started in search of her. The search was kept up till near midnight and then abandoned. During the night the girl returned. It appears that the Indian carried her into the woods a distance, but being too drunk to proceed, lay down and went to sleep. Taking advantage of his condition, she fled, and found her way home.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Sept. 21.—The steamer Arabia, from Liverpool on the 10th, arrived at Halifax last evening. Her advices, which are one week later, were forwarded hither by horse express. The Liverpool breadstuffs market continued dull. Provisions were tending downward.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Consols are quoted at 95 [illegible]

SACKVILLE, Sept. 21.—The dispatches received per steamer Arabia furnish the following items of news:

The sessions of the Zurich Conference have been suspended.

The Assemblies of Parma and Romagna have definitely resolved on annexation to Piedmont.

The National Assembly at Bologna on the 7th adopted a resolution declaring that the people of Bologna desire annexation to Sardinia. Bologna will illuminate in honor of the event. The Assembly also authorized the President to present an address to the Emperor Napoleon and King of Sardinia expressing its sympathies for Venetia, and offering to make pecuniary sacrifices in her favor.

The Pope had been attacked with fever, and was forced to suspend all audiences for several days. He was, however, recovering. He was about to proceed to the Castle Gondolf.

A deputation was about to leave Tunis on a mission to the French Government. It is supposed that the Papal army is not in a condition to act against the force of the Romagna, led by Gen. Garibaldi.

The National Assembly of Parma opened on the 7th inst., with great solemnity. M. Farini, the dictator, delivered an address, in which he reviewed the history of the Bourbons, and terminated amid cries of "Viva Victor Emanuel." The city presented the appearance of a great fete.

Several French journals have been prohibited in Sardinia in consequence of advocating the separation of Savoy from Piedmont.

Proposals are pending in the National Assembly of Parma, confirming Farini, as dictator and declaring the termination of the Bourbon dynasty.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals say that the Emperor of Morocco has declared as traitors the tribes on the coast who insulted the Spanish flag, and promises to inflict exemplary punishment on them. The Spanish Government, however, doubts the fulfillment of this promise, and continued the preparations for an expedition to revenge the insult and murder of their subjects.

The English Government has presented a note drawn up in a friendly style, requesting explanations as to the object of the concentrating of Spanish troops at Algiers, in the immediate vicinity of Gibraltar.

FRANCE.—The *Independence* asserts that France is making vigorous naval preparations for the coast defences. At the meeting of the Paris Conference the Ottoman ambassador announced that the Sultan had agreed exceptionally, and for this time only, to grant an investiture to Couzear, as the hospodar of both Moldavia and Wallachia. The government of these places, however, to be conducted separately.

On motion of the Russian plenipotentiary another year was allowed for the settlement of the question of convent property in the principalities.

The Austrian and Turkish ministers were called on for an early statement of the decision they had come to regarding the navigation of the Danube. They were not prepared with the required information, and promised to communicate the observations of the Conference to their governments.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald contradicts the report that twenty frigates have been ordered to be built at Cruest. It says the rumour arose from an immense order given for iron plates, which are intended for the embrasures at Cherbourg.

The *Moniteur* publishes agricultural statistics of Algiers, showing that the recent harvest in that country has been satisfactory.

Two additional prominent French exiles published in the London *Times* their views of the late amnesty. M. E. Quinet declines to accept it, denying the right of the Emperor to proscribe or pardon him. Felix Pyatt declines as a matter of policy to accept the amnesty and return to France, where he thinks patriots may do more good than by remaining aloof.

Prince Napoleon had gone to Switzerland, and it was supposed his journey had reference to the intended interview between the Emperors.

M. De Laguerroniere had gone to St. Sauveur. His mission refers to the intended liberal reform of the press laws.

The monthly returns of the bank of France show an increase in cash of 1,750,000 francs.

It was reported in Paris that France had notified the Porte that she does not intend to treat the Suez canal affair as a political question.

A letter from Paris published in the Independence *Belge*, says the Emperor of France made peace merely for the purpose of putting down the naval supremacy of England, and unless she submits quietly there must be war.

King Victor Emanuel received the Tuscan delegation of the 3d inst. In reply to their address he thanked them for their expressed wish for annexation, but said its accomplishment can only take place by the negotiations which are about to begin. In the affairs of Italy he would support the cause of Tuscany before the powers, and hoped that Europe would not refuse to practice towards Tuscany that work of redressing grievances which it, under less favorable circumstances, practiced towards Greece, Belgium and the Danubian principalities.

The vote in Parma on the annexation to Piedmont resulted in its favor by 63,000 against 500.

The Paris journals praise Victor Emanuel's speech to the Tuscan Legation. They conclude that it is almost certain that a Congress will assemble. The French ambassador, of Florence has been recalled.

A new Sardinian loan of five million dollars was expected to be soon announced.

The Central Association of master builders at London had determined to declare all their yards open to workmen on the 12th inst., provided the workmen abide by the declaration against trade combinations. This it was presumed, would scarcely alter the situation of affairs.

The London *Times* editorially re-alluding to the talk of American slaveholders with regard reviving the slave trade, points to the renewed activity on the part of the United States about to put down the slave trade, as the best answer to the outcry.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says much importance is attached to Metternich's mission to St. Sauveur. One of its objects is said to be the formation of an alliance between France and Austria, the success of which is calculated to endanger Italian liberty, and menace Europe.

It is asserted that the papal troops continue to threaten the legations. From 8,000 to 9,000 troops, with twelve pieces of cannon, were assembled at Pesaro.

The Belgian Senate had adopted the first article in the bill, providing for the Antwerp fortifications, by a vote of 34 against 15.

A SCAMP—PASS HIM AROUND.—On Monday last, a chap by the name of S. D. Latham, claiming to hail from Franklin county, Ohio, came to this place, and put up at the American. During the day, he called in at the Post-Office, where he got quite a number of papers from Mr. Algie, stating that he wished to take them to his room in the hotel, as he intended to subscribe for some paper, and merely desired the loan of those for a few moments, to select from, when he would return them. Getting the papers, he left town, laboring under a fit of absent-mindedness so strong, as to prevent him from returning the papers, or paying his board-bill at the American.—He'll do to travel, so pass him along.—*Delaware Standard.*

FEROCITY OF RATS.—A child in Pawtucket was badly bitten by a rat while sleeping. The animal had opened an artery on one of the fingers, and the cradle and night clothes of the infant were found deluged in blood. The rats in the stables of the West Philadelphia Railroad gnaw the hoofs of the horses until they reach the quick, and sometimes disable the animals.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times*, Sept. 14, states that a number of indictments against parties charged with a violation of the Fugitive Slave act, were stolen from the County Clerk's Office a few days since. The indicted parties are believed to be guilty of the theft, and no trace of the delinquents has been discovered.

The Virginia papers advocate a general celebration of the battle of Yorktown on the 19th of October next.

State Fair—Premiums Awarded.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 23, 1859.

The Fair is rapidly drawing to a close. Yesterday should have been the day of the Fair, but for an almost continued rain, which made everything so disagreeable, that many were deterred from coming. Notwithstanding, however, the receipts were fair, showing a total amount of $10,500 which would undoubtedly have been $12,000 if the weather had been favorable.

I will here give you the premiums on live stock awarded yesterday, and would say that the several committees found much difficulty in making up their reports, from the fact, that the exhibition of stock was very large and fine, nearly every animal in the different departments was highly commended.—Many items of interest took place to-day, which space will not permit me now to give.

AYRSHIRES.

Geo. W. Penny, bull Jackie, 4 weeks, 1st premium, $5.
do. bull Argyle, 5 weeks, 2nd premium, $3.
do. cow Aline [illegible], 1st premium, [illegible]
do. cow Jennie, 4 years, 2nd premium, $10.
do. heifer Jennie [illegible]

[illegible]

W. Palmer, Bloomington, heifer, Red Rose, 3 years, 1st premium, $15.

[illegible]

CATTLE—DURHAMS.

[illegible]

T. Aston, Elyria, bull, Grand Duke, 3 years, 1st premium.

T. Aston, Elyria, bull calf, Noble, 6 mos., 1st premium.

T. Aston, Elyria, bull Prince, 11 weeks, 2nd premium, $3.
do. do. cow Duchess, 9 years, 1st premium, $20.
do. do. cow Beauty, 5 years, 2nd premium, $10.
do. do. cow Princess Aline, 2 years, 2nd premium, $8.

T. Aston, heifer Jenny, 1 year, 1st premium, $10.

W. Palmer, Bloomington, 1st of 3, premium, $20.

T. & W. Long, Hillsboro, 1st of 3, premium, $20.

HEAVY DRAFT.

J. Buckingham, Duncan's Falls, Flora, 1st premium, $40.

[illegible]

H. Malone, Lowellville, stallion Grey Eagle, 6 years, 1st premium, $20.

[illegible]

W. Bain, Xenia, stallion Defiance, 1 year, 2nd premium, $5.

H. Wheeler, Adamsville, mare [illegible], 1st premium, $20.

Dudley Steele, Hopewell, mare Kate Kearns, 4 years, 2nd premium, $15.

J. D. Young, Bashport, mare Young Elephantess, 3 years, 1st premium, $20.

John Crumston, Hulbert Centre, mare Jane, 2 years, 1st premium, $10.

N. J. Nugent, Mt. Lebanon(?), [illegible]

W. Bain, Xenia, [illegible]

ROADSTERS.

Saml. Orin, Lancaster, stallion Capt. [illegible], 2 years, 1st premium, $20.

[illegible]

J. H. Rooney, Zanesville, mare [illegible]

[illegible]

W. Bain, Xenia, sucking colt, 2nd premium, $5.

[illegible]

JACKS AND MULES.

Charles Rock, Xenia, Jack Rough and Ready, 4 years, 1st premium, $20.

L. Cleggett, Xenia, Jack Knight of Malta, 3 years, 2nd premium, $10.

W. D. Pierce, South Charleston, Jack, 1 year, 1st premium, $5.

John Kinney, South [illegible]

L. Cleggett, Xenia, Jennett, 3 years, 1st premium, $15.

W. D. Pierce, South Charleston, Mouth team Jennetts, 3 years, 1st premium, $15.

L. Cleggett, Xenia, Mule Colt, 1 year, 1st premium, $5.

SHEEP—MERINOS, THREE GRADES.

Jesse G. Wilier(?), Gratiot, bucks, 2 years and over, 1st premium.

Robt. Parkes, Patterson Mill, bucks, 2 years and over, 2nd premium.

John McFadden, [illegible]

Lee & Bell, Independence, Pa., bucks, 2 years and over, 2nd premium.

John Swiger, [illegible]

Jacob Stentler(?), [illegible]

John Swiger, New Athens, ewes, 2 years and over, 1st premium.

Jacob Stentler(?), [illegible]

John Swiger, New Athens, lambs, 1st premium.

Jacob Stentler, Malvern, lambs, 2nd premium.

G. W. Pollock, Gratiot, fleece of wool, 2nd premium.

SHEEP—SAXONY AND OTHER GRADES.

Lee & Bell, Independence, Pa., bucks, 2 years and over, 1st premium, $20.

[illegible]

John Swiger, New Athens, [illegible]

John Swiger, New Athens, ewes, 2 years and under, 1st premium, $20.

G. W. Pollock, Gratiot, ewes, 2 years and under, 2nd premium, $10.

John McFadden, Cadiz, lambs, 1st premium, $10.

John Swiger, New Athens, lambs, 2nd premium, $5.

MIDDLE WOOL SHEEP.

Jacob Wilder(?), Oxville, O., buck, 2 years, 1st premium, [illegible]

[illegible]

John Dye, Abingdon, lambs, 1st premium, $10.

W. Gray, Zanesville, lambs, 2nd premium, $5.

FAT SHEEP.

[illegible]

John Dye, Abingdon, 2nd premium, $10.

LONG WOOL SHEEP.

Solomon Wood, Hanover, bucks, 2 years and over, 1st premium, $20.

T. Aston, Elyria, bucks, 2 years and over, 2nd premium, $10.

T. Aston, Elyria, bucks, 2 years and under, 1st premium, $20.

W. Rice, Uniontown, bucks, 2 years and under, 2nd premium, $10.

T. Aston, Elyria, ewes, 2 years and over, 1st premium, $20.

Geo. Carlinghouse, Centre Village, ewes, 2 years and over, 2nd premium, $10.

W. Rice, Uniontown, ewes, 2 years and under, 1st premium, $20.

T. Aston, Elyria, ewes, 2 years and under, 2nd premium, $10.

W. Mathews, Xenia, lambs, 1st premium, $10.

T. Aston, Elyria, lambs, 2nd premium, $5.

SWINE—LARGE BREEDS.

L. Bartlett, Cardington, boar Tom, 2 years, 1st premium, $20.

T. Bushnell, Harpersfield, boar, 2 years, 2nd premium, $10.

John Campbell, Wolf Creek, boar, 1 year, 1st premium, [illegible]

W. Baldwin, Chester Hill, boar, 1 year, 2nd premium, $5.

J. & J. H. Perrine, Lebanon, sow, 6 months, commended.

L. Bartlett, Cardington, boar, 6 months, commended.

J. & J. H. Perrine, Lebanon, sow, 3 years, 1st premium.

L. Bartlett, Cardington, sow Kate, 2 years, 2nd premium.

J. & J. H. Perrine, Lebanon, sow, 6 year, 1st premium, $10.

J. H. Boone, Watland(?), sow 10 months, 1st premium.

L. Bartlett, Cardington, sow, 6 months, commended.

[illegible]

SWINE—SMALL BREEDS.

[illegible]

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The health of the Secretary of War is represented as improving at Old Point Comfort.

The receipts into the Treasury last week amounted to $861,000, the drafts issued to $1,158,000 and the amount subject to draft $4,466,000.

The President will to-day resume his residence at the White House.

All the documents ordered by the last Congress, with the exception of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report, have been printed.

Senator Bigler's report right here was with reference to the affairs of his brother, who is minister to Chili.

In the event of a collision between the United States and Great Britain growing out of the San Juan affair, General Harney can put the Government in possession of the fact in fifteen days, by an express from Vancouver's to Salt Lake city, and from thence to Leavenworth. The time may seem incredible, but there is no doubt that it can and will be accomplished in case of collision.

The Committee from Portland, Maine, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of inviting the President and Cabinet to attend the celebration of the arrival of the steamship Great Eastern. The President informed the Committee that it would be impossible for him to accept their invitation. The pressing engagements of the Cabinet also render it impossible for them to accept it.

Jefferson Davis has arrived here, his health much improved.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., Sept. 23.—Rain has fallen steadily during the whole week, and the Lehigh River has risen eight feet. The creek running through the town has overflowed, and the streets are covered with water, varying in depth from six inches to 7 feet. Almost all the cellars are full of water, and the residents are constructing Coffer Dams to protect their houses. The inhabitants have been at work night and day to provide for the safety of their property. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done. To move about the town, it is necessary to do so in boats or take to the hills.

EASTON, PA., Sept. 23.—The Lehigh and Delaware are both rising rapidly. A serious break in the Delaware Canal at Yardleyville is reported, forty feet of the embankment being washed away.

HARRISVILLE, Sept. 23.—J. McBride, conductor on the Cincinnati Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad, was killed last night. He was missed from his train at Zanesville, search being made for him, he was found to be dead at Andersons bridge eight miles from here.

It is supposed he struck the bridge having been on top of a car collecting. The train being crowded with people returning from the fair. He resided at Washington, Ohio.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Sept. 22.—Mr. Pryor has been nominated by the Democratic convention in the Fourth Congressional district by acclamation. George W. Hopkins, the Representative in the last Congress, was not a candidate before the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 21.—Joseph W. Thornton, who shot Joseph Charless in the street on the 3d of June last, was convicted to-day of murder in the first degree.

MONTREAL, Sept. 21.—The English cricketers have arrived here. They are in fine condition, and ready to play immediately.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The steamship James [illegible] sailed from St. Johns on Wednesday evening for Galway.

DECISIONS OF COURTS ON RAILWAYS.—Decisions are becoming very general all over the country that railroad companies are not bound to fence against cattle, and that they are only required to use ordinary care not to destroy cattle upon the track. This will undoubtedly be the rule of action with all the courts. In the densely populated countries of Europe, Railroad companies realize the necessity of fencing their tracks for the safety of their passengers, and the general economy of their operations. In time this will be the rule in our country, but at present, our roads of immense length compared with European roads, travel for hundreds of miles through sparsely settled districts, and the cost of fencing and keeping it in order would be enormous.—The obligation consequently falls upon farmers and graziers to take due care themselves to keep their cattle off the Railroads. The human or moral obligation to do this as because human life and the property of others is apparent and incontestible; and the owner of cattle who has not done this, and by whose neglect life and property are destroyed, incurs an accountability that reaches beyond the limits of law and the incidents of trade.

AN AMERICAN RIVAL TO THE GREAT EASTERN.—Saunders's *News Letter*, of Dublin, says that the ship nearest in size to the Great Eastern arrived in England from America about thirty years ago. She was called the Baron of Renfrew, was 300 feet long, and was composed of large logs of timber clamped together in the roughest manner. It was predicted that she never would steer, never would cross the Atlantic; but she did, and immediately upon her arrival was broken up. Indeed, she was nothing more than imported timber, having been patched together to avoid the timber duty, which was then exceedingly heavy. She fulfilled her mission in every way, but the Government was down upon the new design, and prevented any repetition of the experiment.

At New Orleans on the 21st, a Coroner's jury acquitted Mr. Toledano for shooting Dr. Graham. The verdict was that he shot him in self-defense.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, whose arrest for stabbing a Mr. Fay, in Boston, has already been noticed, is the same individual who, for years, has been making and vending Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

The number of emigrants arrived at New York up to September 21, for the present year, was 55,656, showing a decrease of 4,[illegible] when compared with the arrivals up to the same period in 1858.

In the country from Fort Wayne to Warsaw, Indiana, the corn is an exceedingly good crop. The ears are so long they cross in the rows. Potatoes are also good, and selling for 30 cents per bushel.

Cornelius Wood, of New York—the man who knocked Mr. Stryker off the platform, at the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse—has been dismissed from the Public Service and sent into private life.

W. W. Wright, Esq., of Gettysburg, Pa., has been chief engineer of the contemplated Honduras railroad, in Central America, at a salary of $11,000 per annum. The estimated cost of the road is $15,000,000.

An aeronaut, Mr. Pusey, who made a balloon ascension from Poughkeepsie on the 19th, came down upon the town of Pleasant Valley at 5 P. M., with such violence that he narrowly escaped with his life.

A national horse fair is announced to be held in Boston, beginning on Tuesday, October 4th, to continue two weeks. It will be on the Agricultural Fair grounds, and it is stated that upwards of $10,000 will be awarded as premiums.

Benjamin Kimball, a lawyer of Bangor, Me., is under arrest, charged with forging a deposition purporting to be made by Joseph Greeley, Jr., of Sutton, N. H., and a magistrate's certificate to the same, by which he (Kimball) obtained a divorce from his wife. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial.

Ned was arguing in favor of giving women the elective franchise. "Why shouldn't women vote, as well as men? are they not capable of forming correct opinions on political subjects? Many a woman knows more than her husband." "That may be," said Jim, "but do you suppose I'd have rascally politicians come electioneering with my wife?"

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

J. SIDNEY MARSHALL - - Editor
TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER [illegible], 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
[illegible]
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES [illegible], of Washington County.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES S. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
AUGUSTUS L. PERRILL, of Pickaway.
FOR STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,
ABNER G. [illegible], of Franklin.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
BENJAMIN E. REES,
GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURT,
MATTHIAS MARTIN.
FOR SHERIFF,
GEORGE W. HUFFMAN.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN PHILLIPS.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN G. THOMPSON.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS SPARROW.
FOR COMMISSIONER—(Vacancy.)
JOHN SNYDER.
FOR CORONER,
ELIAS GAVER.
FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,
JAMES LEGG.

Hamilton County Nominations.

The Democratic ticket is a very strong one. In looking over the names, we perceive the names of several of our personal friends. There was not a purer or better or more intelligent man in the last Legislature than Joseph F. Wright, of Mount Healthy, and Capt. Pat. Rogers of the city is a pilot worthy of the ship of State.—They have been nominated for re-election, with Jos Jones a veteran Democrat of the days of Moses Dawson, when the broad banner of General Jackson was waving.—Then there is Wm. J. Flagg, a gentleman of fine accomplishments, deeply concerned in the interests of Hamilton county, and John Schiff of the most liberal and genial character, warm and cordial, and Dr. W. Jones, and W. S. Jessup, of Sycamore and [illegible], whom everybody, in their respective neighborhoods, admire and respect. These gentlemen have been selected for Representatives, and their election may be set down as a thing to be. They are men calculated to represent Hamilton County and its varied interests; honest, capable and faithful. For Senators, the Democracy have chosen Thomas M. Key, Geo. W. Holmes, and E. A. Ferguson—a strong array of talent and true Democratic sentiment. Mr. Holmes was in the Senate before the last, and took a prominent part in the discussions, although one of six in the minority. A more genial gentleman never was sent to represent a people, or one more worthy to be their representative. Judge Key and "Aleck" Ferguson are astute lawyers, capable of grappling with any legal question that may be proposed, and as alterations and amendments of the "code," and questions concerning the jurisdiction of Justices, form the predominating topics of legislation, they are just such men as should be in the Senate to consider and explain the questions that are sure to come up. Besides, they are men of ripe intellect, good scholars, who are of and with the people, understand and appreciate their wants, and will use both industry and eloquence in relieving them. We shall be gratified in the highest degree, to greet these gentlemen as Senators next January, and feel not the slightest apprehension that we shall not have that pleasure.

The Board of Equalization presents a a front that cannot be excelled—Dr. John L. Vattier, Israel Brown, and J. Dan Jones—men who have grown with the growth of Hamilton County, and who have been frequently honored with the suffrages of its citizens, and been clothed with important trusts, to which they were always faithful.

For Treasurer an office of such transcendent merit, that there is always a scramble for it, an honest and honorable gentleman from the county, R. E. D. Cruikshank, has been called upon to assume the load of responsibility and emoluments—the duties of the office he will discharge with fidelity, and give no cause for regret that he was selected to fill an office of such trust and importance.

For Judge of Common Pleas, Isaac C. Collins, who distinguished himself in the last Legislature, (for his able and eloquent arguments on important subjects of legislation) in which he bore a conspicuous part, has been nominated. Genial in disposition, active and energetic, thoughtful and studious, a lawyer in full practice, he possesses the highest qualifications for the station, and will bring to it, a mind of quick perception, careful and investigating, and all the qualities of a man who should be invested with such a responsible office.

For Commissioner, honest John N. Ridgway has been nominated. For years he acted in that capacity, and while thousands and tens of thousands passed through his hands,—and while the arduous duties devolving on him were assiduously performed, there was no complaint, even from his political foes, of his fulfilment of every duty. No one could be more clear in office, or more generally respected.

For Director of the Infirmary, Samuel Bown, of Green township, a man of high character, plain, earnest, and capable, has been selected. His standing with his neighbors, and influence as a man of intelligence, procured for him a nomination to a place of considerable importance, demanding no little of his time and attention.

This is the Democratic ticket presented to the people of Hamilton County for their suffrages. It is in every respect unexceptionable. It is composed of men of ability and character. We will not speak of the weak and piebald thing put up by the *fusionists*, under the direction of the Republicans. It is not satisfactory to themselves, and is exceptionable not only to those who did not succeed in securing *fusion* nominations, but to their friends, who are numerous and a considerable number of "the rest of mankind." It is not necessary to enumerate them. They will soon be heard of no more. "A few days," and their supporters will be called upon to ring the doleful ditty,

"Why should we mourn departing friends,"

as they take their respective positions on a scow bound for Salt River.

We shall indeed miss our esteemed friends, Langdon and Thomas, and the venerable Wm. S. Hatch, from their accustomed seats in the Senate, but we presume they did not desire a re-nomination. They were legislators of whom their constituency had reason to be proud, and it will be a source of true gratification to be assured that they will be succeeded by such men as Key, Holmes and Ferguson.

Among the fusionists, Prebasco has already retired from the field, and his place has been supplied by the Republican Committee, without at all mending the matter. The fact is, the American wing of the "Opposition" finds itself *sold*, and remonstrate against the terms of sale.—The consequence is readily foreseen—the Democratic ticket will have an easy victory.

Mr. Douglas in Ohio.

Conversing with a prominent member of the State Central Committee, who does not fraternize with the Chairman of that Committee, he readily admitted that had the policy recommended by the PEOPLE'S PRESS, been adopted, of giving Stephen A. Douglas the voice of Ohio, by acclamation, and using his name in the State canvass, as the inevitable choice of Ohio, the Democratic State Ticket would have been elected by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. But the stupid policy recommended by the *Statesman*, of keeping the name of Judge Douglas out of the canvass, and giving no token that he is more to Ohio than hundreds of other prominent Democrats, prevailed; and there really has been comparatively little or no enthusiasm except the spontaneous outbursts of applause as their great champion traversed the State. We believe the State State ticket will be elected. Republicanism is withering like Jonah's gourd. It is tottering on its last legs in Ohio, and the name of Douglas is the talisman to send it to speedy oblivion. The editor of the *Statesman* desired no public reception of Judge Douglas at this place. As chairman of the State Central Committee, into which prominence he was foisted through the contrivance of Tom Miller, and for which he has not the slightest capacity, he took Mr. Douglas under the shelter of his wing, and proved a wet blanket indeed to dampen the ardor and enthusiasm of the reception.

The people have not forgotten it yet, and their mutterings are repeatedly heard as they condemn the dignified dullness and stupidity, or intentional meanness of the editor of the *Statesman* on that occasion, who was, perhaps, apprehensive that it might not suit "Old Buck" if he should be forward in procuring any public demonstration in behalf of Mr. Douglas. To preside at the great meeting to hear his matchless oratory, was too glittering an honor to be avoided; and after leaving the arrangements so made that the speaker could be heard to the least advantage, he accepted the honor tendered him by the always ready and complaisant Col. Payne. Had there been somebody else at the head of the Committee the reception of Mr. Douglas at Columbus, would have been what it was all along the line,—not a mere ovation but a complete triumph. There is no name like his to awaken enthusiasm. The hearts of the people are with him. Despite the cold shoulder of politicians, and the slanders of enemies, he holds his place in the affections of the people, who will not be content until he is seated in the chair of Washington and Jefferson and Jackson.

HON. H. J. BOEHMER.—This able and honest man was nominated by acclamation, at Toledo, on the 15th inst., for Senator, in the Putnam and Lucas district, as the Democratic candidate for the State Senator. There is no nomination we have heard of this year more fit to be made.—Mr. Boehmer is a German by birth, has resided in this country twenty-six years, is well acquainted with our institutions, and acquitted himself well when a member of the Legislature in 1856-7. He is a gentleman of cultivated mind, of large information, an excellent business man, and an able thinker and speaker. He is indeed a representative man of the adopted citizens of the North-West.—*Lima National.*

We take great pleasure in adding our testimony to the above, having known Mr. Boehmer during the Legislature of 1856-7, and being on terms of intimate association with him. A sounder Democrat and a more amiable and intelligent gentleman did not have a seat in the House. In all matters of legislation he was thoroughly posted, and while ever attentive to the interests of his constituents, he was liberal and just to others. Although unobtrusive, when he had occasion to speak, he handled his subject judiciously, and in a frank, straight-forward manner. We shall hail his election as Senator with unfeigned pleasure, and congratulate Putnam and Lucas upon having a Senator who will do good service and reflect credit upon the sound discretion of his constituents.

MR. DOUGLAS IN INDIANA.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: We understand there is in circulation for signatures in every county of the State, an invitation to Senator Douglas to address the people of Indiana, upon the political topics of the day. That for this county is already signed by some two hundred substantial citizens and Democrats, irrespective of the past or present differences entertained by them upon the Territorial government or slavery issue. Mr. Douglas will probably visit Indiana about the middle of next month.

"A Word from an Honest Democrat."

Such is the title of an article in the *State Journal* of Tuesday, but whether placed there by the editor, or the writer of the article, we are at a loss to determine. It is full of falsehood and perversion of truth. If the "Democrat" had been honest he would not have run to the *State Journal* with his communication, but sought some other channel to let it see daylight. Nor would he have stepped aside to misrepresent, and color the misrepresentations, those with whom he has been politically agreeing, or at least acting.—The article has been attributed to Mr. Smith, but we can hardly think that he would descend to such devices. If he had any reflections to make on the PEOPLE'S PRESS, or its editor, we should certainly and cheerfully have given his article an airing, with such comments as we might deem proper to make.

This "honest Democrat" who, perhaps, fancies that he has all the Democratic honesty bottled up in his own precious person, charges us with having been a Know Nothing, or at least, tampering with the outside sentinel. We explained in the *Statesman*, whilst editor of that paper, that we had been induced, by false representations, to enter a Know Nothing Council, but perceiving the nature of the organization, immediately retired. After this explanation, when the charge was reiterated in the *State Journal*, we plainly told the editor that *he lied*. When the charge was made in the *Statesman*, since we retired from that paper, we referred its editor to what the *Statesman's* columns charged against the *State Journal*. We leave the "honest Democrat" to contemplate the same thing.

As for *bolting* Cox, we did. We had no confidence in him—have none. We should not support him now were he a candidate. We regard him as indissolubly connected with Tom Miller; an instrument to carry out his selfish purposes, and unsafe to be trusted. Such is our opinion, and we do not acknowledge any binding obligation that the party can impose upon us to support him. But there is a wide difference between bolting such a man, and offering as an "independent candidate," after having been fairly beaten. The Primary Election was as fairly conducted as Primary elections ever are. It was unusually spirited. The county and city were thoroughly canvassed. In the effort of Tom Miller and his men to defeat Phillips and Sparrow, Martin lost many votes, and Judge Rankin was defeated. If any fraud or deception were practised, it was by those operating under Post Office instructions, and Mr. Smith had the full benefit of any fraudulent votes that were cast. Because the bungling *Statesman*, that hardly knows the candidates yet, absurdly contended that gross frauds had been perpetrated, and 1800 Democrats had not participated in the election, this "honest Democrat" insists that the nominations were dishonestly made, and ought not to stand. Why is it not shown where the fraudulent votes were cast, and by whom? Vague charges are unsubstantial things, and will not aid either the Republicans or independent candidates. Let the figures be given. In their absence, it is mere idle prattle about "swindling nominations." The action of the Republican Convention was hardly more satisfactory to the Republicans than the Primary Election was to disappointed Democrats; and the *State Journal* might find itself profitably occupied in taking care of its own fluttering wounded.

The Mare's Nest of the Journal.

The *Ohio State Journal* has been most successfully imposed upon, or is attempting to perpetrate a ridiculous fraud, which would be base but for its absurdity, in its efforts to produce the impression that there is a new secret order in the Democratic organization in this city. We give it the most unqualified contradiction.—There is nothing of the sort, and has been nothing of the sort. On a single evening prior to the Primary Election several Democrats, not exceeding five, met to consult for the benefit of the party, and to ascertain who among the candidates was least tainted with Millerism. They agreed to support certain candidates before the people, and there their mission ended, except some of them used their individual exertions, as every one had a right to do, at the election. The only secret junta in this county is that which has its meetings at the Post Office, and which when a Primary Election is to come off, sends its runners to the townships with army orders; or if a nominating convention is to be held it is at once made the scene of the most unblushing wire working and thimble-rigging by "the Miller and his men." If there is any secret organization that has been or is at work, it is either in the Republican ranks or under the direction and control of Tom Miller and Sam Cox. The jeremiad of the *Journal*, over Squire Bruck, is truly pitiable. At the meeting we have alluded to above, he was the unanimous choice, and that he did not succeed is due to his own non-action, the activity of his opponent, and the free use of stimulants to bring out the vote, with some pretty industriously circulated slanders thrown in. But no secret organization, as the *Journal* says, unless under the direction of Cox and Miller, the latter of whom sits in the Post Office and gives orders.

The holy horror affected by the *State Journal* at the prospect of importing votes and practising frauds at the polls, is about as ridiculous a piece of affectation as has ever been our lot to mark. The reference to the law which the Republican party intends to see executed! It had better see the law to prevent negroes from voting executed. The Republicans guardians of the law! Shocking! Get out!

LUNCH.—Charley Wagner sets a free lunch every day, just about the time the Cincinnati mail arrives. The other day he had oyster soup, pigeons, ducks and other luxuries. Last evening was received a lot of fresh lobsters, soft crabs, &c.

A Mistake Corrected—What the Supreme Court of the United States Decided in the Dred Scott Case.

One of our Southern Democratic cotemporaries, in noticing the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts, says:

"They leave to the people of the Territories the right to establish and regulate their domestic institutions under the general principles of the Constitution, and they add the most important declaration—as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States."

"This is a clear and unequivocal adoption of the Dred Scott decision, which leaves the people of the Territories free to regulate their own domestic institutions, including slavery, but fixes the time when they may exclude the latter as the period when they form their State Constitution."

The author of the above has evidently never read with any care the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and in that respect is like most of the spouters and declaimers in the South who are so disturbed about the doctrine of Territorial Popular Sovereignty. The Supreme Court no more decided that the people of a Territory could not prohibit slavery before they became a State than they decided in what part of the Polar Regions the remains of Sir John Franklin's party may be found. The Supreme Court decided that a negro was not a citizen of the United States, and it also decided that Congress could not prohibit slavery in the Territories.

No other point was involved or argued in the case, and no other was decided. It never declared that the people of a Territory could not exclude slavery until they formed their State Constitution. We defy any man to prove the assertion of the extract we have copied from a Southern cotemporary. We have too high a respect for the intelligence and learning of the Court to believe that it will ever give such a decision, which deprives the people in the Territories of the right of local self-government. Judge Campbell, of Alabama, in his opinion in the Dred Scott case, expressly declared that he would not pass upon the question of how much power a Territorial Legislature possessed, as it did not come properly within the province of the Judiciary. The attempt to array the authority of the Supreme Court against the doctrine of Territorial Popular Sovereignty is a failure. That is the true theory of the Constitution, and it will, without doubt, be sustained by the Supreme Court, if it should ever have to be decided by that tribunal.—*Cin. Enq.*

Those who have never read or pretended to read the Dred Scott decision, have been led to believe that it is an "*omnium gatherum*" of diabolical monstrosities.—Any one who will read Mr. Douglas's speeches in which he alludes to the decision, will perceive at once that the President misconstrued the decision of the Court and fell into an egregious error, that the Constitution carried slavery into the Territories, which his friends and partisans attempted to sustain, but have signally failed. The fact is that a master may take his slave into a Territory, but how long he will be able to keep him there depends upon the slave himself and the local law. There is no solution for this question except that of Mr. Douglas. It is a mere abstraction at best, so far as the slave and his master are concerned; for no master will take his slave where he is in danger of losing him, but the people will tolerate no interference with their rights of determining for themselves, as Mr. Buchanan once said, in a Territory as well as a State, their own institutions.

QUERY.—Will some kind Abolition philanthropist inform us if they know of any other means by which a number of negroes equal to the black population of the United States, could have been raised from the barbarism of Africa to a like degree of civilization, except by the relation of master and slave?

"Ah!" says one, "I see that you would make God responsible for the transgressions of southern task-masters—for the sale of children from their mothers' breasts!" &c. Nay, but what do *you* say when the arms of your own sweet child have been loosened from your neck—its prattling hushed, and its body laid away forever in the grave? "The Lord has given, and the Lord *has taken away!*"—you gather up the little shoes and toys,—and with an aching heart, you add: "Thy will, O Lord, not mine, be done!"

We once heard an infidel, in attempting to controvert the doctrine of salvation through Christ, remark, that nothing could be more absurd than the proposition that a God of infinite justice, and also of infinite power, could devise no other means to accomplish the end proposed—save the sacrifice of an only-begotten son, in whom there was no guile.

We make the quotation simply to illustrate the possibility that a divine and inscrutable Providence, looking to the regeneration of Africa, and his own glory, might have ordained, instituted and perpetuated the system or plan of American slavery. At all events, it is wiser and safer to adopt this idea than to join the rebellion of Smith, Phillips and Garrison, and clamor for an Anti-Slavery Constitution, an Anti-Slavery Bible, and an Anti-Slavery God! T. H.—*Logan Gaz.*

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THE STUMP.—Some of the Opposition journals, together with a few prints pretending to be Democratic, are giving currency to the idea that Senator Douglas has been guilty of great impropriety in addressing public meetings, because, forsooth, he is a Presidential candidate. They seem to think that all those who have been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, should put on airs of dignity and be above mingling with the people in their primary capacity. This mock dignity and mock propriety we repudiate most emphatically. The people are the sovereigns of this country, and none of their public servants are lowered in dignity by the most cordial communion with them. It is an old Federal idea, and opposed to the spirit of true Democracy. The Federalists raised a clamor against Thomas Jefferson after he became President because he insisted on hitching his horse himself when he was out riding or driving. They thought he was lowering the character of his office just as the Opposition and pretended Democrats conceive that Senator Douglas is guilty of impropriety in making speeches while he is a Presidential candidate. Away with such stuff! Have the Opposition forgotten that General Harrison made speeches all over the West after he had been nominated for President by them in 1840?—The people, by their votes, approved of his course, as they will that of Judge Douglas in 1860.—*Cin. Enq.*

☞ It will be seen from the advertisement that Mr. Cornelison will warrant the pianos under his tuning, as being more perfect in the nice arrangement of sound, than those attempted to be tuned by any other in his line in the State. He'll do it, too!

President Monroe's Veto Message.

President Monroe had resolved to veto the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and was only restrained by the urgent appeal of the absolute necessity of *some* measure, constitutional or otherwise, to allay the terrible excitement which demagogues had raised throughout the country. The following is extracted from the first draft of the message, as it is still preserved in President Monroe's own handwriting:

"The proposed restriction to Territories which are to be admitted into the Union, *if not in direct violation of the Constitution*, is REPUGNANT TO ITS PRINCIPLES, since it is intended to produce an effect on the future policy of the States, operating unequally in regard to the original States—injuring those affected by it in an interest protected from such injury by the Constitution, without benefitting any State in the Union."

JAMES MADISON [illegible] REPUBLICAN LEADERS.

Everybody knows that the present sectional conflict is a renewal of the pernicious and unpatriotic strife of 1820.—Read the following extract of a letter from James Madison to President Monroe, dated Montpelier, Feb. 20, 1820:

"I find the idea is fast spreading, that the zeal with which the extension [so called] of slavery is opposed, has, with the coalesced leaders, an object very different from the welfare of slaves, or the check to their increase; and that the real object is, as you intimate, to form a new state of parties founded on local instead of political distinctions."

Neither the welfare of the slave, nor the restriction of the number of slaves, is any part of the purpose of sectionals of to-day, any more than of their prototypes forty years ago. It is simply a desire to maintain and perpetuate the sectional contest which their evil machinations have begun.

JAMES MADISON TELLS WHY THE ANTI-SLAVERY PROVISO WAS INCORPORATED IN THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

In the letter from which we quote above, Mr. Madison says:

"I have observed, as yet, in none of the views taken of the Ordinance of 1787, interdicting Slavery Northwest of Ohio, an allusion to the circumstances that when it passed, the Congress *had no authority to prohibit the importation of slaves from abroad*—that all the States had, and some were in full exercise of the right to import them; and consequently that there was no mode in which Congress could check the evil, but the indirect one of narrowing the space open for the reception of slaves.

"Had a federal authority then existed to prohibit, directly and totally, the importation from abroad, can it be doubted that it would have been exerted, and that a regulation having merely the effect of preventing the interior disposition of slaves actually in the United States, and creating *a distinction among the States in the decrees of their sovereignty*, would not have been adopted, or perhaps, thought of."

We hope that gentlemen who now strive to make "distinction among the States in decrees of their sovereignty," will remember that James Madison one of the fathers of the Constitution, has said that the prohibition in the Ordinance of 1787, would never have been thought of if all the States had the full right, and if many of them had not been engaged in the full exercise of the right to import slaves from Africa. As they have no such right now, and have not had for fifty years, of course the prohibition of slavery, "having merely the effect of preventing the inferior disposition of slaves actually in the United States," ought not to be thought of.

WHAT MR. JEFFERSON THOUGHT OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

In a letter to President Monroe, dated Monticello, March 3, 1820, Mr. Jefferson expresses his well-known hostility to the policy of settling questions by geographical lines, in the following strong language:

"The Missouri question, by a geographical line of division, is the most PORTENTOUS one I have ever contemplated."

Portentous—ominous—foreshadowing ill;—and yet our Republican friends, who discovered a few months ago that they were disciples of Jefferson, go blubbering yet about the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The whole North opposed the Compromise of 1820, when adopted. They chopped off, the political head of every member of Congress, save only one, who voted for it. And now they boo-hoo because the "sacred covenant" is repealed.

It was repealed in fact, in 1850. And yet the country prospered remarkably until 1854, when Mr. Douglas told Messrs. Chase, Seward, &c., that the Compromise was repealed for four years before. It was the first they knew about it! The country was ruined, the slave oligarchy was triumphant, freedom was in the dust, the sacred covenant was broken; and yet Wade, Chase, Stanton, &c., never surmised that a catastrophe had befallen the country, until the lapse of four long years, and would not have known it then, if Douglas had not told them about it.

HEAR GENERAL HARRISON.

In a letter to President Monroe, dated North Bend, June 16, 1834, General Harrison gave this opinion of the slavery agitation:

"I am persuaded that the obvious tendency of interference on the part of the States which have no slaves with the property of their fellow-citizens of the others, is to produce a state of discord and jealousy that will in the end prove fatal to the Union. I believe in no other State are such wild and dangerous sentiments entertained on this subject as in Ohio."

THE UNIVERSAL SENTIMENT.—A correspondent of the Freeport (Ill.) *Bulletin*, writing from Bucyrus, Ohio, on the 16th inst., in writing of the Fair at Chicago, incidentally says of Judge Douglas, on his way to Wooster:

"Wherever the cars stopped the Judge was greeted with the most hearty applause. If it is safe to estimate the public sentiment of the almost universal expression, in favor of an individual, there is no man who would so truly represent the Democrats of Ohio as Judge Douglas. His popularity is constantly on the increase."

PIANO TUNING.—Mr. E. Cornelison, beyond question, the most competent and thorough tuner of pianos and organs in the city, and who occasionally wanders as far as Chillicothe, in his grand rounds, visiting the intermediate country, may be generally found at the music store of Messrs. Seltzer & Webster, where orders left will reach him. He cleanses the keys, and removes dust from the internal arrangements of the instruments. From his hands, a piano or organ is just as good as new.

☞ Carlo Patti, the brother of Mrs. Strakosh, has married recently the Miss Effie German, a pretty actress. The nuptials were celebrated in Providence, R. I.

The Chameleon.

Our friend Jere. Williams of the Monroe *Spirit of Democracy*, compares the Republican Party to the Chameleon—a species of lizard that is said to take its hue from whatever object it may be crawling upon; growing green, black, blue and white in an incredibly short time. He claims that the Republican Party in Ohio is the veritable chameleon of fable, and exhibits the miraculous changes ascribed to the reptile by modern naturalists. He says:

"It has, it is true, taken another name, still it is the same animal. It is now known by the name of the "Republican Party," or "Opposition." It belongs to the serpent tribe; and infests all parts of the State; but more especially the Northern parts. It feeds principally upon the "public treasury" and "niggers." It has become rather troublesome to the people of the State, and preparations are now on foot to destroy it on the second Tuesday of October."

To show that "the animal" is really possessed of the wonderful faculty of changing color, not exactly in different lights, but in different latitudes, Jere. has gathered a *few notes* by the way-side, and furnished his readers with the following kaleidoscopic flowers, which it must be confessed, form a charming boquet:

"*And provided further*, That any person lawfully held to service in any other State or Territory of the United States, and escaping into either the Territory of Kansas or Nebraska, may be reclaimed and removed to the person or place where such service is due, under any law of the United States which shall be in force upon the subject."—[The Dunn Bill. Voted for by Giddings, Wade, Campbell, Stanton and other Republicans of Ohio, in Congress, July 29th, 1856.]

"We demand the repeal of the Fugitive-slave act of 1850, as it is subversive of both the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and contrary to the plainest duties of humanity and justice, and abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world."—[Republican Platform 1859.]

"In disregarding this (the Fugitive-slave Law) the prisoners did right—Their error consisted in sparing the lives of the slave-catchers. Those pirates should have been delivered over to the colored men, and consigned to the doom of pirates which should have been speedily executed. You are aware that this is the doctrine which I proclaimed in Congress. I adhere to it. * * * * *
But in rescuing their fellow men from the fangs of those blood hounds, the prisoners, did right."—[*Father Giddings.*]

"The Fugitive-slave law IS constitutional and it must be OBEYED.

"If it is resisted it is felony; if resisted with armed force, it is treason, and those *who resist it must be shot—must be hung.*"—[Tom. Corwin.]

"I do not object to your giving utterance to your sentiments. *I only object to your representing them as the sentiments of the Republican party.* I as one of that party detest the Fugitive-slave law. *I would stay any slave catcher who should pollute my residence to recapture a fugitive.*"—[Giddings to Corwin.]

"If I am elected Governor of Ohio—and I expect to be—I will not let any fugitive be returned to Kentucky or any other slave State, and if I cannot prevent it in any other way; as commander-in-chief of the military of the State, I will employ the bayonet, *so help me God.*"—[Wm. Dennison, Jr.]

He asks me, is the Fugitive Law constitutional? Will I obey it? I answer him squarely—*if I am elected to the office of Governor, so long as it is declared constitutional by the Judiciary, I shall feel it my duty to obey it. Odious as it is, I shall regard it my duty to obey it, until it is repealed.*—[Wm Dennison, Jr., in answer to Judge Ranney.]

"He now receives the support of the Republicans as an *anti-slavery* man, a PRACTICAL ABOLITIONIST, occupying a position that differs from Judge Swan's.—[Republicanism North.]

"I HAVE NO DOUBT JUDGE GHOLSON WOULD HAVE DECIDED THE CASE JUST AS JUDGE SWAN DID."—[Cincinnati Republicanism.]

"I long ago pledged myself to vote for no man, for Supreme Judge, who would assist in the slightest degree, in carrying out the provisions of the Fugitive-slave Law."—[Judge Spaulding.]

"Tom Corwin laid down true Republican Doctrine at Belmont."—[Chronicle.]

"I do not think a single member of the Committee expected Corwin to utter such doctrines."—[Pap. Gid.]

"Any attempt to foist a man with the avowed sentiments of Mr. Corwin upon the Republican party, can result in no good, and may do much injury. * * *
The old contest for freedom and free principles had its Benedict Arnold, the new has its Thomas Corwin—and "a few more of the same sort!"—[Ravenna Democrat.]

THE ALTON DEBATING CLUB.—We briefly adverted to the fact that a genuine debating society had been formed at the village of Alton, in this county, to which the Altonians devote two evenings of each week. The officers of the society last elected were: *President*, Thomas Johnson Hutchinson; *Recording Secretary*, Wm. F. Coggswell; *Assistant Secretary*, Nicholas Harrington; *Prosecuting Attorney*, John Elliott. One of the subjects of recent discussion was a comparison of the respective merits and services, to their country, of Henry Clay and General Jackson, in which the political history of "twenty years ago," and leaves of still older date, were turned over. Our old friend, Major Basil Riddle, a devoted friend and admirer of Mr. Clay, who worships the very shadow of his name, opened upon the side of General Jackson, and portrayed his character and sketched his services in a masterly manner. The discussion lasted to a late hour; the distinguished exploits of both champions, the one in the battle-field at the head of armies, and at the head of the American government; and the other leading his forces to brilliant feats and strategems on the floor of the Senate, keeping up an unbroken interest from first to last. These debating societies are very useful when properly attended to. They not only employ leisure hours profitably, and improve the mind, but they employ hours that might be wasted dissipation and low indulgence. We shall be pleased to hear of the prosperity and progress of the Alton Independent Debating Club.

☞ Mr. Healey arrived at Washington Wednesday, with a full-length portrait of the President. He is to give it some finishing touches before passing it over to the Government.

The State Fair.

The State Fair for 1859 is over, and we regret to have to record, was unsatisfactory in its results, and was far from gratifying during its continuance. The weather was unpropitious, but the attendance was considerable—much beyond the capacity of Zanesville to entertain, and consequently there was much inconvenience and grumbling. Besides, complaints have been urged that there seemed to be a general disposition to make the most of the crowd, and fabulous prices were demanded for every thing. Such is a certain consequence of drawing together a crowd to a place unprovided with sufficient accommodations, and where one must pay dear for his whistle, if his arrangements have not been concluded in advance. The people of Zanesville did no more or less than the people of any other small place, unused to crowds and unaccustomed to accommodate them, would have done. The exhibition of stock, agricultural implements, and productions, machinery, &c., was very fine—the entries being more numerous than on any former occasion. Had the weather been fair, the "show" would have been excellent, but the want of accommodations would still have been experienced, and a probable loss to some extent, perhaps not so great as was, would have been incurred.

We hope that this will be the last of the moveable Fairs. Being a State institution, it should naturally be located at the Capital. This is the most convenient place, and at one time there was a most liberal offer of land and money, for its permanent location here, which probably cannot be realized again. There are no means of guarding against losses, while it is beating about the State, first at one point and then another, incurring the expense of moving lumber and equipments, and bearing a more temporary character and appearance, wherever it may be. The amount on the wrong side of the balance-sheet at the recent Fair at Zanesville, would erect a magnificent pavilion around the show ground or circle, capable of sheltering and accommodating from 10,000 to 20,000 people. The losses that have been sustained from first to last would have embellished the grounds to an extent that could scarcely be imagined by those who have been accustomed to the State Fair exhibitions since first instituted. We hope the experience of the past may be of service in the future and that however clamorous this or that place may be, the Board will proceed to permanently locate the State Fair at Columbus, until which is done, satisfactory results need not be anticipated.

CHASE.—Chase speaks here to-day.—He will be advised to conceal his Abolitionism, and discuss other things. When he forgets Sambo, his speciality seems to be the Defalcation in the State Treasury. He labors hard to fix the responsibility of that great crime on Breslin and the Democratic party.

The public mind is pretty well made up that Bliss, Breslin and Gibson are about equally implicated in that stupendous villainy.

But suppose, for the sake of a supposition, that Breslin is the sole perpetrator of the robbery. What then?

Is the Democratic party responsible for Breslin? Yes, says Mr. Chase. How so, Mr. Chase? Because, he replies, they elected him with the votes of their party.

But, Mr. Chase, did not *you*, also, vote for him, and exert your influence to elect him? Assuredly you did. Then why arraign the Democratic party for doing the very act which you yourself did? If they are guilty, are you not also guilty?

But, Mr. Chase, there is an additional responsibility upon you. Not only did you vote for, and help to elect him, but you were so obliging as to recommend the City Bank of Cincinnati, as one of the depositaries of the public money. Mr. Breslin adopted your advice; put the people's money in that bank; and he never saw it more! The Democratic party never recommended a rotten bank as a depositary; and therefore you are personally implicated in this nefarious business to that extent more deeply than the Democrats of Ohio.

But this is not all, Governor Chase.—The fact is, that of the two men, Gibson is a greater villain than Breslin. The whole history of these men, in conjunction with the public money, as revealed by the committee of investigation, demonstrates this truth. Of the two, Gibson was the more shrewd, the more avaricious, and the more unscrupulous. And you, Gov. Chase, also, helped to elect Gibson. The Democracy are guiltless of this. They had no part in placing Gibson in the office of the Ohio Treasury.

Now, let every man remember, who hears you to-day, in denunciation of the Democracy, as chargeable with Breslin's crimes, that by the same rule you are yourself responsible for the iniquities of both Breslin and Gibson; and that the former, at your suggestion, sunk nearly a hundred thousand dollars in your favorite banking house!—*Logan Gazette.*

DOUGLAS IN NEW ENGLAND.—The Hartford (Conn.) *Post* thus speaks of the "Little Giant:"

Those who attempt to decry the immense popularity of Senator Douglas, are either disposed to misrepresent his hold upon the people, or else are too bitterly prejudiced to understand the signification of those great popular gatherings that greet Senator Douglas wherever he goes. It would be difficult to name another man, among all our politicians, who could thus call forth the masses to hear him; and this arises not more from the personal character of the man, than from the inherent truth of the doctrine which he advocates—a doctrine which he has so nobly vindicated from the attacks which have been made upon it, and which he has lately put before the country with an ability and logical precision that defies dispute or refutation; and not only is Mr. Douglas popular North and West, but despite the croakings of time-serving politicians, or interested partisans, he is daily growing in favor with the South. The South have always admired an honest, manly course, and when leading men and leading journals of the South are bravely defending him from misrepresentation and aspersion, we may truly say that the ground of his opponents and detractors is rapidly crumbling away from beneath their feet.

☞ We understand our very polished and polite cotemporary of the *State Journal* insists that there is a secret organization here. If there be, it is in the Republican ranks, who are busily organizing to sustain a Republican candidate for Clerk to be brought out at a late hour, in the hopes of catching a house divided against itself.

A Glance at Our County Fair.

As we anticipated, there was a very large attendance at the County Fair on Friday. People from all sections of the county, men, women, and children, flocked in and crowded the grounds. We spent part of the day circulating around and taking observations. The vegetable and grain department was tolerably well represented—melons as large as beer-kegs, cabbages of mammoth size; potatoes that would throw an Irishman into extacies; beets that couldn't be *beat*; apples and pears, huge and luscious. In the domestic department we observed various home-made fabrics, carpets, needle-work, pictures, &c., including a fine display of ladies' goods from the enterprising dry-goods house of Poetrey & Farrar. Chief among the attractions here were the fair daughters of Madison, who thronged the building as dense as crinoline and hoops would conveniently admit of. A small temple, in which Mrs. P. C. Palmer was operating with a sewing machine, attracted no little attention. A fine display of domestic fowls was to be seen in this vicinity, including ducks, guinea fowls and chickens of all varieties, from a full fledged Shanghai to the diminutive Bantam.

In the pens were some fine sheep; Mr. Cowling's Cotswolds and R. D. [illegible]'s Spanish Merinos, with fleeces as soft as silk and as fine as gossamer. Mr. W. is a heavy wool grower, and is justly proud of his stock. The number of swine in the pens was not large but of fine grades.

The greatest share of public attention was directed to the cattle stalls. In this branch of live stock, Madison county will compare with the entire State. Several imported animals were exhibited, and others of various grades. Messrs. J. G. R. G. and W. A. Dunn, Robt. Read, [illegible] James [illegible], of this county, and James Fullington, of Union, were among the chief exhibitors of blooded stock. Quite a number of fine horses were also on exhibition. Mr. Fullington's black and grey stallions, and Robt. Read's "Mickey Free," all imported, were very much admired. A number of match-horses, fast nags and blooded mares, together with oxen, and jacks, and mules were on the ground.

The parade of prize stock in the ring, on Friday afternoon, was one of the finest displays of the kind we have ever witnessed. The premiums reached almost round the arena, and thousands of people crowded to the barriers to admire the bovine, equine, [illegible] of the red and blue cards.

The proceedings during the three days of the Fair were enlivened by most excellent music, furnished by the London Sax-Horn Band, [illegible] by Mr. Ly Brand, their instructor, and Mr. Wold and others of the Tarlton Band.

The only sale of stock we heard of was by Maj. Cowling, of this place, to James Fullington, of Union co., of six Cotswold sheep, (three lambs, two ewes and a buck) for $70.

The receipts during the Fair were as follows:

Family and Exhibitors' Tickets	[illegible]
Single Entrance Tickets	[illegible]
On Entrance Fees	[illegible]
Rents	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Last years total receipts	[illegible]

Thus it will be seen that the receipts this year fall short $44.50 over those of last year, but as the expenses are great this season, it is hoped there will be sufficient funds to liquidate all indebtedness, including the deficit of last year of some $200.

Altogether the Fair was a decided success, and the Board and officers of the day deserve much credit for the masterly manner in which every thing was conducted. *London Democrat.*

SOUTHERN OHIO ARGUS.—This is the title of a paper, the second number of which we have received; published at Georgetown, Brown county, by our young friend, John G. Doren, formerly of the Hillsborough *Gazette*, assisted by his brothers, H. H. and L. S. Doren. Mr. Doren purchased the *Democrat* and *Standard* and blended them in one, which will be more acceptable to the Democracy of Southern Ohio, than two that were rather in the way of each other. We did not see the first number, and some *friend* politely removed the second before we read it, and therefore we do not know if the *Argus* stands with the PRESS in urging a resistance to every encroachment on Popular Sovereignty, such as has been made by Judge Black and the Washington *Constitution*. Doren is a prudent politician, a clever writer, a good Democrat, and with the aid of his brothers, who are good printers, will make a capital paper.

MR. DOUGLAS'S SPEECH AT COLUMBUS.
We have been repeatedly asked for the republication of the masterly and unanswerable speech made by Mr. Douglas in this city. We are most reluctantly compelled to postpone it until our next issue. The copy in our possession was mutilated. It shall be followed by his scathing reply at Wooster, to Judge Black's review, and the patriotic and unanswerable essay upon the Government and the People, which appeared in Harper for September. We regret that our facilities and ability will not permit us to keep up with the pressing and important matter crowding upon us.

☞ It occurs to us that the *Statesman* forgets that the Philadelphia Convention expunged the order of secrecy in the K. N. organization, which very much assisted the *veracity* of Republicanism in wiping it out. The *Statesman* is quite antediluvian in the following:

"The story that this man or that man was once a Know Nothing should have no weight whatever. If we understand the ritual of that Order, as the same has been published, it required secrecy under the most horrible and terrible oaths, and no man can divulge its doings, or the secrets of the Order, without the guilt of moral perjury on his soul."

The "Order" is defunct and most men are ashamed that they ever belonged to it, and therefore are willing to preserve the secrets.

HETTESHEIMER'S.—Who has seen the beau ideal of a Swiss fete that "Volley" has had spread upon his walls? The "King of the Caroose" is well carried through.

"Switzerland!
It is a land of beauty and gardens, lads,
Where looks the cottage out on a domain,
The palace cannot boast of."

"Switzer ease," and all the "appurtenances," the best of "genuine" and "lager," and a nice social chat can be always had at Hettesheimer's.

☞ Mr. Alonzo Hitchcock, of Chicago, claims to have been the inventor of the Armstrong gun, for inventing which an English man was honored with a title of nobility.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.—We desire to call especial attention, particularly of the trade, to the advertisement of Messrs. Ranger, in which it will be seen that they have brought on a most extensive and unprecedented variety of cigars, in which they have been long and largely engaged. [illegible] and their assortment of cigars conclusively show that at Ranger's there is no motto but "Excelsior." The luxury of a cigar can only be appreciated by those who have been initiated. Mitchell might expatiate upon the curling vapor that eddied upward, in his reveries; and the venerable crone might enjoy his "crow's foot," "little Frederick," "Raleigh," or some such [illegible], down in home-fashion, "in the chimney corner," but the fragrance of the real Havana was never wafted to olfactories in brighter glow [illegible] than from the delicious and gracefully turned [illegible] in Rangers' advertisement. Mr. Ranger will visit Kentucky soon, and we take this occasion to commend him to our friends there, who are engaged in [illegible] genial business.

[illegible].—The "American Saloon," in the subterranean excavation immediately beneath the American Hotel, (better known as "Kaisey's,") has been renovated and handsomely prepared for the winter campaign. The busy hand of liberal improvement is visible everywhere. The floors have been newly carpeted, and everything has a neat and comfortable appearance. The Cooking Range of Messrs. Heller & Young, of Cincinnati, which he has just had adapted to his premises, is the most complete apparatus for culinary purposes we have ever seen, and will always enable Mr. Lasher to serve up hot meals, roast, broiled, stewed, boiled or fried, at the very shortest notice. "Cooney" still remains a fixture and retains the good will of the old customers for his quiet and unobtrusive attention. "Lasher's" is an "institution," and no mistake. He has made his arrangements for fresh shell oysters every day, with game from the lakes and prairies, and will soon be ready to "serve up," in elegant style, every delicacy of the season. His saloon is always supplied with choice liquors, and one need never fear of getting poisoned there, for "Ned" is a judge!

"SWAIN'S."—Those who were accustomed to visit the "Alhambra," under the charge of Joseph Swain, (not "the chilling Swain," not yet stolen Cole, but "honest Joe,") will never forget the nice little [illegible]—quail, duck and plover, woodcock and grouse, with the most apt and delicious trimmings, 'tis the little back parlor." Well, Joseph has withdrawn from Broadway, and betaken himself to the west side of Market, where he is not only convenient to the market people, whom he abundantly supplies with creature comforts, but to his old friends, who know where they can be hospitably and generously accommodated on their "grand rounds." He has both "bed and board" to offer to those who back their wagons, or have their "stand"-points in that vicinity; and they will always find him here, like every thing else, "in the right place."

CHICKERING & WEBSTER.—There had been the intention, we understand, to have several descriptions of pianos at the State Fair, among which were those manufactured by Chickering, and by Steinway, but when it was learned that Seltzer & Webster had shipped their Grand Square Piano of Knabe's manufacture, there was no longer a desire to enter the field of competition. It obtained the first premium, and deserved it, as we do think we never heard [illegible] more magnificent instrument. They also took the first premium for their portable organ, with stops in imitation of reed instruments. Messrs. S. & W. have a splendid assortment of instruments, all the new and fashionable music, as well as the standard songs of the past. [illegible]

McCOY TAKES FIRST PREMIUM.—At the State Fair, our fellow-citizen, S. I. McCoy, exhibited his splendid specimen of penmanship, which attracted such notice and was so much admired at our County Fair. Of course he took the first premium, for there is no rival about. In the use of the pen he stands alone, and is, as Bulwer says in Richelieu,

"The pen is mightier than the sword,"

he is a most formidable champion indeed. By the way, this is just the time to matriculate for a full course of instruction in McCoy's Commercial College, one of the best institutions in the land, and where a thorough commercial education may be obtained. The professors are competent in their respective departments, and will be found faithful teachers, and agreeable gentlemen.

MAKE KNIGHTLY.—Well, our old friend took the first premium at the State Fair with his combined Reaper and Mower, one of the most superior agricultural implements we have yet seen. We thought he would. We saw his model at our County Fair, and could not perceive how anything could be more complete.—Mr. Knightly has had great experience for many years in the sale of agricultural machinery, and we have yet to hear the first word of reproach or dissatisfaction uttered against him. He is this week at the Madison Township Fair. Of course he is.

BARBER AND MERION.—The large and commodious sale stables in the rear of the Goodale House have been for some time past, in charge of these gentlemen, who have given entire satisfaction to their numerous customers. Their stock is fine, and kept in "good condition," and their charges uniform and moderate. They give their personal attention to their business, and it is not wonderful that it is a success. Transient persons can have their horses fed and attended to, and may rest assured that it will be honestly done.—There cannot be found in the city a handsomer turn-out than at Barber and Merion's stable.

The Occupation of San Juan Island by the Americans—Lord Palmerston's Opinion of the Difficulty.

We confess that we cannot view without some apprehension and distrust the possible occurrence of another boundary dispute between this country and the United States of America. By the last mail we learn that "Gen. Harney has taken possession of the island of San Juan, or Bellevue, as the British call it, which lies in Puget Sound, and is claimed by both nations. The island is important, as it commands the entrance to Fraser river." We do not know whether Mr. Buchanan, whose term of office is about the expire, is anxious to imitate, or rather, we should say, to surpass the high-handed policy which Mr. Polk pursued in 1845 towards this country. At that time the vast regions which extend from the back of the United States proper and Canada to the shores of the Pacific were comparatively of little political or commercial importance. The discovery of gold had not then attracted the enterprise and cupidity of Europe and of America to that part of the world, and all that was known of the territory was to be collected from the accounts of voyagers who had visited the coast, and from the statements of the employees of the Hudson's Bay and North-western Companies, who, in the pursuit of peltries, had traversed this huge hunting ground. The treaty by which England recognized the independence of the United States did not mark out the boundaries of the two countries west of the Rocky Mountains. The subject, however, did not escape the attention of the British and American governments. In the years 1818, 1822 and 1826, Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning endeavored to decide the claims of England and the United States to the territory which bore the name of Oregon. After some discussions, a temporary arrangement was first made in 1818, and subsequently indefinitely continued, by which the subjects of the two countries were to have a kind of joint occupation of the territory. Three years after "the Ashburton capitulation," by which England, without any consideration, surrendered to the United States a valuable district, and which now forms a portion of the State of Maine, Mr. President Polk was pleased to assert that "the title of the United States to the whole territory of Oregon was clear and unquestionable." Lord Aberdeen, then Secretary of State, forgetting that the award of the King of the Netherlands on the subject of the Maine boundary had been contemptuously ignored by the Cabinet at Washington, offered to refer the Oregon dispute to arbitration. This offer was refused, angry and menacing language was held in America towards England, and war was mentioned in the British Parliament as a not improbable alternative. Lord Aberdeen, however, gave way. The mouths of the Columbia were ceded to the United States, and a line following the parallel drawn from the Lake of the Woods to the coast near Fucas Straits was determined upon as the future boundary of the dominions of the two countries. This line has never been marked, but at the present time a [illegible] of royal engineers is engaged in surveying the country and fixing the boundary. The only persons who derived benefit from the Oregon Convention were the shareholders of the Hudson's Bay Company, who were quite willing to receive a million of dollars from the United States for the surrender of British territory, the value of which as a hunting ground they had long before exhausted. The discovery of gold in California and in British Columbia has, however, given a new interest to the entire north-western portions of North America; and if some ten or fifteen years ago the Cabinet at Washington was determined to enforce its extreme rights over territories then comparatively valueless, no one can imagine that the occupation of an island which commands the entrance to the Fraser river, and therefore the gold regions of British Columbia, *is not an indication of that constant policy of aggression which dates from the enunciation of the celebrated Monroe doctrine.* The Americans have asserted that the line, if extended beyond the continent, would include not only this island but the mouth of Fraser river. If the assumption as to the mouth of Fraser river be correct, and it is one which cannot be determined until the astronomical line has been actually marked, free access by means of a special Convention must be accorded to the subjects of this country. But the right of England to an island which lies off the coast must depend upon discovery and occupation. If the title of England to the island of San Juan, or Bellevue, has to be determined, the Convention of the Escurial, the ancient claims of Spain, and the present rights of England will have to be considered. The boundary of the United States must of necessity have a termination on the Pacific coast. The whole territory of New Albion, or New Caledonia, now called British Columbia, was first added to the British Crown by Drake; formal possession of the same territory was next taken by Cooke and Vancouver, and against this the Americans have only to adduce the visit of Captain Gray, who merely commanded a merchant vessel, which in no sense represented the nationality of the flag under which he sailed. Knowing the sensitive jealousy of the American people, we are afraid that English diplomacy may be incompetent to deal with that national aggressive spirit which has ever marked the policy of the United States. The occupation of an island, the sovereignty of which is still *sub judice*, and which must form the subject of negotiation, is an exercise of power to which the British government cannot tamely submit. We trust that the matter will engage the early attention of the Foreign office, and that no concessions will be made which are inconsistent with the dignity of the country or with the security of those gold regions which will, we believe, be the means of extending British liberty, British institutions, and British commerce on the northwest coast of the continent of North America.—*From the London Post (government organ) Sept. 9.*

AN ARCHBISHOP'S CARRIAGE.—A Mexican correspondent gives the following description of the carriage of the Archbishop:

We will go out into the street, take a view of the Archbishop's carriage, called the "*Coche de su Divini Majestad.*" The coach, with four piebald mules, stands in the street ready to receive his Holiness. It is built somewhat after the fashion of the day, massive, and exceedingly flashy in paint, silver and gold. The ground of the panels and wheels is mazarine blue. The hubs appear to be tipped off with silver. There is a large golden *glory*, with an eye in the centre, affixed to the rear and the front. The glass is of the thickest and finest plate; the interior is lined with heavy drab-colored brocade silk, sumptuously stuffed. A large arm-chair, trimmed in the same style, occupies the entire back part as a fixture. In the front there are seats for two. The panels are covered with an exquisite little painting, representing the Archbishop's arms and other holy devices. I looked all over the carriage, in search of a representation of the Savior riding on an ass, but found nothing of the kind.

THE DELUGE TO COME AGAIN.—Yes, this has been decided by a famous scientific—The Deluge of the great Deluge is to come again. We have it on the authority of a Parisian named M. Victor Mennier. He has just discovered that the great Deluge which we have been accustomed to regard as a unique event sent by the Almighty for the chastisement of mankind, was a periodical inconvenience to which the globe is destined to fall a victim after the lapse of a certain number of years. Thus the next Deluge will take place in 6,500 years. And of this he is as sure as if he already felt the waters rising to his feet. M. Victor Mennier declares that this unpleasant event will be caused by the sudden rush of the South Sea over the Equator, which will cause the submersion of the globe and the return of Chaos to his watery bed, which we are now occupying. It is fortunate that Monsieur Victor Mennier gives us such timely notice of the catastrophe. Six thousand five hundred years is fair warning, enabling us to take our precautions without any undue haste or perturbation.

WEATHER ON THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—The Coos (N. H.) *Republican* says, on Thursday and Friday the White Mountains were covered with snow, apparently as fully as in January, and the occupants of the Tip Top and Summit Houses, descending Mount Washington on Friday, found snow to the depth of six inches, with drifts of considerable magnitude. Throughout Thursday the air was piercing cold, like the latter part of November. The old residents say that never since 1816 and 1817 has there been weather of equal severity at so early a period in the season.

THE GREAT EASTERN—HEAVY PREMIUM FOR INSURANCE.—We find in our English files the following paragraph relating to the Great Eastern:

"The transactions on Thursday at Lloyds in insurances on the Great Eastern, were few and small in amount. The risk has been taken very sparingly for the voyage out and home, including the trial trip, at six guineas per cent. against total loss. The same price has been accepted for all risks, excluding the running down clause. Without this exception, the rate may be quoted at eight guineas per cent.

☞ The people of Canada are endeavoring to raise the funds for the erection of a Crystal Palace at Hamilton, and with every prospect of success. The building is to be erected under the auspices of a joint stock company, and to be called the "Ontario Palace of Industry."

OHIO STATE NEWS.

—A negro, a lately discharged convict from the Ohio Penitentiary, picked a gentleman's pocket of $5, in Dayton, on Saturday.

—In the Wayne County Congressional District, the Democrats held a Convention on the 17th inst., and nominated Neal Powers, Esq., as their candidate for Congress.

—The lake steamers City of Buffalo and Western Metropolis, plying between Cleveland and Buffalo, have been discontinued for the present season. The Sea Bird and Gazelle will take their place.

—There were shipped so far of the present month from London, Madison Co., over the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad for Eastern markets 67 car loads of cattle and one double decked car of sheep.

—The Youngstown, Mahoning county, *Register* says:—"We notice that farmers are sowing their wheat, and in larger quantities than usual. The impression prevails that dry summers are followed by an abundant harvest the ensuing season."

At the late National Fair in Chicago, the first premium of $100 for the best imported Durham Bull was awarded to Clark & Co., Springfield, Ohio; and the first premium of $100 for the best American Durham Bull, W. H. Chamberlain, Vienna Roads, Ohio.

—Henry Kendall, residing within four miles of Xenia, is now in Green county jail, charged with beating and cruelly treating his aged father. It is stated, that had it not been for the interposition of his brother Robert and a negro, he would have killed him. The family is said to be one of the most respectable in the county.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Mr. Greeley is expected home by the Overland Mail Route within a few days.

☞ During Gen. Scott's absence, Gen. Wool, as senior officer, will be acting Commander-in-Chief in the Atlantic States.

☞ The Opposition in Louisiana have nominated Thomas J. Wells, of Rapides, as their candidate for Governor.

☞ The price of beef cattle in the New York markets has declined fully 25 per cent. within the last six months.

☞ In 1858 the number of persons marrying in England who were obliged to make their marks was 46,073 men, and 61,765 women.

☞ The Sag Harbor, N. J., *Corrector* says that a green turtle was caught in Peconic Bay on Thursday last, 6 feet 9 inches long, and weighing about 600 pounds.

☞ A fire at Elizabethtown, Bartholomew county, Ind., on Friday morning, destroyed the store of T. C. Parker and the depot of the Madison Railroad. Loss $3,000.

☞ The Agricultural Society of Illinois offer a premium of $30 to any person who will exhibit at their fair the largest number of rat scalps.

☞ We have seen it stated that the aggregate of cold is greater the present year than during any one for seventy years past, except that of 1845.

☞ The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from San Francisco that J. C. Fremont is taking out $5,000 per week from his gold mines at Mariposa.

☞ Miss Helen M. Dressel, a pretty girl of sweet sixteen, and an escaped Mormon, is lecturing on Mormonism in Connecticut.

☞ A letter from Rome of the 24th ult. reports that Pope Pius the Ninth is seriously indisposed, being laboring under a severe attack of erysipelas.

☞ The receipts of the United States Fair, in Chicago, was $33,000. At Richmond, Va., last year they were $7,464. In 1857 at Louisville, they ran up to $32,000.

☞ The passengers on the steamship Persia, during her late passage, collected by subscription $600 as testimonial money for the officers.

☞ The suspension of the house of Blakes & Kinsley, Boston, importers of woolen goods, is announced. Their liabilities are estimated at $200,000.

☞ Maj. Chrisman has given notice to Mr. Anderson, to whom the certificate of election was awarded in the Fourth District of Kentucky, that he will contest his right to a seat in Congress.

☞ Mr. William Whitney, one of the oldest merchants of Boston, died on Friday morning. He was 68 years old, and for more than forty years had been an active and well-known mercantile man.

☞ The receipts of wheat at Milwaukee from January 1st to September 10th, were 1,778,176 bu.; of flour, 23,631 bbls.; of oats, 378,057 bu.; of corn, 124,564 bu.; of barley, 53,073 bu.

☞ The candidates for Speaker of the Vermont Legislature are Edmunds, of Burlington, Speaker of the last House, and Grandy, of Vergennes, Ex Speaker. There is quite a smart [illegible].

☞ The Rev. G. T. Bedell, Assistant Bishop elect of Ohio, will preach the sermon before the General Board of Missions, at the meeting in Richmond, Virginia, on the 6th of October.

☞ The Contribution box was passed around at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention on Tuesday with very good success. Over $800 were raised to pay the expenses of the Convention and the campaign.

☞ The Bishops of Ireland have issued a circular against the *National Schools* of Ireland, as subversive of the Faith, as displeasing to the Pope, and as creating ideas favorable to Protestantism.

☞ An extra of the Canada *Gazette* has been issued appointing Thursday, the third of November, a general holiday and day of thanksgiving for the blessings of peace and plenty now enjoyed in this province.

☞ The negro belles of Southampton county, Va., thought the late Aurora Borealis was a judgment on *hoops*, and got out theirs in a hurry. Nor will they put them on again, for fear the Aurora will catch them again.

☞ Rarey, the horse tamer, has a rival in a young lady of Westchester county, N. Y., who has recently been exercising her wonderful powers on vicious horses with immense success.

☞ The New York Central Railroad will be well represented in the Charleston Convention, no less than five directors being delegates, and among these are the President and Vice President of the Board.

☞ There are indications that the apple crop is an extensive one. It is estimated that the crop of Monroe county, N. Y., alone, is 450,000, and that the total crop of Western New York is 1,000,000 barrels.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* says that the object of John Mitchell in going to France is to get Napoleon III. to "relax his opposition to the slave trade under the French flag, if not to legalize it."

☞ The 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Chelmsford, Mass., was celebrated on Wednesday by a dedication of a granite monument, erected in memory of the Patriots of the town who lost their lives in the cause of Independence.

☞ The Philadelphia *Ledger* announces the death, on the 22d inst., of Dr. Lehman, former Postmaster of that city, in the 54th year of his age. The immediate cause of his death was gout in the heart.

☞ The Emperor Napoleon III. will be present, in October, at the inauguration of a colossal statue of the Virgin, erected on a rock, in the town of Puy, and formed partly of guns taken in the Crimea.

☞ Indianapolis must be a very *moral* place. On Friday four newly-born babes were left at the doors of the same number of gentlemen in that city. A note accompanied one stating that another would follow in a few days.

☞ At Muscatine, Iowa, on Friday, a trot between Flora Temple and Ike Cook, mile heats, best three in five, was won by Flora in three straight heats. Time—2:26, 2:30½, 2:29. Ike Cook made 2:25, 2:34, 2:30. Flora's first half mile was made in 1:11.

☞ A New London girl at San Antonio, Texas, keeps a bowling saloon, and offers herself to roll with any amateur in the country. She finds plenty who are willing to try their hand with her, and she pockets the change, never yet having been beaten. She states that in six months she cleared $3,000, which, considering the times, "isn't bad.

☞ The ticket nominated by the late New York American State Convention at Syracuse was taken from the Republican and Democratic State tickets—five candidates from the Republican and four from the Democratic State ticket.

☞ Mr. C. E. Morse has resigned his editorial connection with the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, and accepts a call to Louisville, Ky, to assume there the associate editorship of the *Daily Democrat*. Robert Baddeld, succeeds to Mr. Morse's position of the [illegible].

☞ A London letter says there is a rumor that the firm of George Peabody & Co. is to be dissolved or remodeled. The cause the writer has not heard, but knows that the head of the house has never been pleased nor satisfied since the great crisis of 1857.

☞ It is asserted that the nurse of the young ladies of a noble English family, the Rochedales, who rendered her account annually for little sundry et ceteras, among other things put down the modest sum of $380 for brandy to sponge the children with.

☞ Mr. David Melville, of Newport, R. I., is said to have been the first person to introduce the gas light into this country. In the year 1813 he lighted his residence in Newport, a factory in Pawtucket, and Beaverton Lighthouse, in this way.

☞ Prof. John La Mountain made his second ascension from Watertown, N. Y., on Thursday, in his balloon Atlantic. He was accompanied by John A. Haddock, of the New York *Reformer*. Prof. La Mountain's course was northward.

☞ The last *St. Johnsbury Caledonian* contains returns of the Vermont election from 204 towns. These raise Governor Hall's majority 12,958. The Republican gain since last year is 857; Democratic gain, 417. The House, so far, stands, Republican, 176; Democrats, 14; Independent, 1; no choice, 3—which is a Democratic loss of one.

☞ The Australian gold mines have yielded since their discovery in 1851, nearly 20,000,000 ounces of the precious metal. The shipments of gold up to June of this year have amounted in the aggregate to 19,917,862 ounces, worth about $60,000,000. The largest shipment was in 1856, being 3,000,000 ounces. The yield of the gold fields is now considered to be decreasing.

☞ It is said that the first time a horse ever trotted in public in America for a stake was in 1818, when a match was made for $1,000 that no horse could be produced which could *trot a mile in three minutes*. A horse named "Boston Blue" won the stake, contrary to general expectation, by trotting the mile in a few seconds less than the prescribed time.

☞ A little tool has been invented for threading a needle. It is made with two blades, which hold the needle with its eye opposite a little funnel-shaped opening, into which it is perfectly easy for a person of weak sight to pass the thread, and the thread inevitably passes through the eye. When this is done, the ends of the little implement are pressed by the thumb and finger, like a pair of scissors, and the needle falls out threaded.

☞ The Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 142 to 31, have expunged the word "white" from the Militia laws of that State. This matter was debated at great length in the Constitutional Convention in 1853. There seemed to have been a concurrence of opinion in that body that there was no constitutional barrier in the way of colored men becoming members of the Massachusetts military companies; but it was contended that if the Massachusetts militia was itself a part of the militia of the United States, colored men could not be enrolled in it. The Senate have not yet voted upon the matter.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 25.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool, with dates to 14th inst., has passed here on her way to Quebec.

The overland mail brings important news from China. The war with the English and French forces having been renewed, the allied squadron having attempted to enter Peiho with the English and French Ambassadors, the Chinese assembled in great strength and defeated the attempt. Nearly five hundred British are reported killed and wounded, five of their gunboats being lost. The allies were finally forced to retreat.

It is reported that the American Minister had reached Pekin unmolested.

An accident has occurred on board the steamer Great Eastern, which will prevent her from starting on her trip to Portland for about three weeks.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Sept. 12.—The market exhibits an advancing tendency, all qualities having improved with the exception of corn, which closes steady. Messrs. Richardson & Spence quote flour firm, at an advance of 6d per sack. Wheat had advanced 2d per cental. Corn remained quiet but steady. The [illegible] no quotations.

PROVISION MARKET.—Beef steady. Pork firm. Bacon quiet and firm. Lard dull.

LONDON MARKETS, Sept. 13.—Breadstuffs dull. Tea unsettled and market closed excited, prices having advanced 1@1½d. Sugar heavy at a decline of 6d@1s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Sept. 13.—Consols were quoted at the close of the market, to-day at 95⅛@95¼; the market is generally unchanged.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The explosion on board the Great Eastern occurred on the 9th inst., when off Hastings. The funnel was blown into the air, tearing to pieces the grand saloon, injuring five firemen, so as to cause their death, and wounding others, and doing great damage to the internal fittings of the vessel. The guests on board had just left the saloon, and all fortunately escaped injury. The explosion was terrific, but the ship resisted the shock, the frame sustaining no injury. The accident made so little difference in the movement of the ship that her engines were not stopped till she reached Portland, her place of destination. The coroner's inquest on the firemen killed showed that the supply of water to the boilers through the water jacket was stopped, because of the failure of the auxiliary pumping power; secondly, that a tap in the stand pipe which acts as a safety valve was turned, apparently intentionally, so that the pipe was useless. The injury to the fittings will be repaired at an expense of about £500.

The new Reform movement in London, under the auspices of Mr. Cobden and others, was in progress.

Some of the building firms of London had yielded to the demands of the men.

CHINA.—Admiral Hope arrived off Peiho river on the 17th of June, and found the entrance barred. An attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when suddenly batteries supported by twenty thousand men were unmasked and opened a destructive fire. After a severe action the squadron was forced to withdraw with the loss of the gun-boats, Cormorant, Lee and Plover. Four hundred and sixty-four were killed and wounded. The French had 14 killed out of sixty.

The Plenipotentiaries had returned to Shanghai. Seven officers were killed and seventeen wounded—among the wounded was the Admiral. The details say that the mouth of the river was raked by the fire from the newly constructed forts, amounting to 90 or 100 guns. At 1:30 P. M., the signal for action was run up. The gun boats Opposum and Plover pushed in close to the first barrier. The guns of the forts then opened fire, and the action became general.—The fire of the Chinese in weight and precision was such as had never before been experienced. Every shot told, while those of the British did comparatively but little damage.

The troops were ordered to land as soon as the first boat touched the shore. The forts poured out a perfect hurricane of shell, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ship supported them as well as possible. Of the thousand men who landed, barely a hundred reached the first of the wide ditches, situated 500 yards from the river, and only 50 reached the third ditch. They would have made an attempt to scale the walls, but the ladders were either broken by the shot or stuck in the mud. With one of the ladders that remained, ten of the men sprung forward—three of whom were killed and five severely injured.

Orders were at last given to retire, and while in retreat the men were shot down like birds. Many of the boats were swamped by the balls, and not enough remained to carry off the survivors. Several fall of wounded men were struck and swamped.

Russian features were distinctly visible among the men manning the Chinese batteries.

The Americans towed up several boats to the scene of action, and afterwards took a number of men to their respective ships.

BELGIUM.—The King of Belgium had gone to see the Emperor Napoleon—it is supposed in reference to the difficulty between France and Austria.

FRANCE.—The late article in the Paris *Moniteur* came direct from the Emperor. It is rumored that France and England had agreed to an European Congress on Italian affairs, and if necessary the Zurich plenipotentiaries will have occasional meetings.

ITALY.—The National Assembly of Parma had voted the expulsion of the House of Bourbon and the annexation of Parma to Sardinia. It is said that Victor Emanuel is disbanding his army, but that the men are furnished with passports to Tuscany and Modena, where they will swell the army of Central Italy.

CIRCASSIA.—Schamil, the noted Circassian leader, it is said, has been made a prisoner and sent to St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA.—Austria is making great concessions to the Protestants.

INDIA.—Signs of dissatisfaction continue in the Madras cavalry at Hyderabad.

AUSTRALIA.—The Australian mails to the middle of July have been received. The supply of gold is increasing.

The English and French Secretaries of Legation to China returned home in the mail steamer. The news created much sensation, and the violation of the treaty in such a treacherous manner called forth a loud demand for vengeance. The *Times* says, henceforth negotiations must be carried on at Pekin, where no one can doubt Europeans will soon be as much at home and as safe as at Paris. It concludes the article with the following reflections on the American Ambassador:

"The American Ambassador, without force of arms, is said to have been admitted at Pekin. Of course he had a peculiar claim to this exceptionable privilege, on account of the assistance given to the Chinese mandarins to deprive us of the just fruits of the late successful war. Whether this or some new claim of the same character rendered him more admissable than those who had opened the way to him, does not appear. If Americans can open China by peaceful methods let them do it; but thus far they seem better able to help themselves than gun-boats do anything for the world at large."

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The China mail has arrived, bringing complete accounts of the Peiho affair, which resulted in the total defeat of the British forces, with no less than five and a third of the force engaged.

The mouth of the river was barred by iron stakes and booms. This bar was raked by the fire of the forts on the other side of the river, mounting 80 to 100 guns.

Admiral Hope's appearance in the first instance was pacific. A solitary man-of-war boat carried in his first message, the ferry and two other gun boats being left outside the bar, while the rest of the squadron was lying thirty miles off.

The Ambassadors finding no proper officers to receive them, decided to remove the bar and pass up the river. Six or seven hours, however, were spent in vain endeavors to effect this, and during that time not a gun was fired from the forts, although the gun-boats were at a distance of 500 to 700 yards only, and some of them had got aground. At 1:30 P. M. the signal for action was run up, and the Opposum and Plover pushed in close up to the first barrier. Suddenly about 2 p. m., the guns in the fort opened fire, and the action became general. The fire of the Chinese, both in weight and precision, was such as was never before experienced at their hands.

In about two hours the fire of the Chinese began to slacken, and was soon afterward almost silenced. Although every shot of theirs told, while the British guns did comparatively little damage to the mud walls—at about 5 p. m. the signal was made for the troops to land, and there were then no doubts of a speedy victory. Just as the first boat touched the shore, the forts opened a perfect hurricane of shell, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could.

The enemy's fire continued so heavy, and the mud on landing being sometimes to the waist, that out of one thousand men who landed, barely one hundred reached the first of the three ditches, which, after some five hundred yards of wading through the mud, presented themselves of the gallant forces who got through the mud, scarcely twenty had been able to keep their rifles or ammunition dry.—Nevertheless they boldly faced the ditches, and some fifty of them, including a crowd of officers, succeeded in getting as far as the third ditch.

They would certainly have made a good attempt to scale the walls, but their ladders had either been broken by shot, or had stuck in the mud. With the one, however, which remained, ten devoted men sprang forward, three of whom were immediately shot dead, and five wounded.

A vertical fire of arrows fell, as a constant fusilade was kept upon the select band who now crouched in the ditch waiting, but in vain, for reinforcements.

ST. JOHNS, Sept. 24.—The steamship City of Baltimore passed Cape Race on Wednesday evening, furnishing Liverpool dates of Wednesday, the 14th.

There will probably be another postponement of the sailing of the Great Eastern in her first trip to America, and Mr. Scott Russell has required three weeks to fit her out ready for sea.

The English and French fleets are reported before Pekin at last dates.

The English and French fleets before Pekin number two ships of the line, seven large steamships and ten gun boats. It is believed, however, that nearly one year must elapse before anything decisive can be attempted, owing to insufficiency of land forces. It is supposed that there will be no interruption of the China trade.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The steamship Vanderbilt arrived at this port this morning from Southampton, with London dates to Thursday, the 15th inst., one day later than furnished by the steamer City of Baltimore and North American. She brings 365 passengers; among these are Rev. Dr.'s Bethune and Hordenburg, Capt. S. D. Comstock, and Maurice Strackosch. The latter gentleman is accompanied by an operatic troupe of twenty-two artists, including Mademoiselles Cravelli, Adelais, Sponkna and Cramermans, and Signors Borcardo, Stigelli and Vecia Ferris, all of whom are engaged for the Academy of Music; also, Manager Loge, of the French Theater, with twelve Parisian comedians.

The Vanderbilt reports that from longitude 40° to 45° she encountered heavy southwesterly gales.

She passed yesterday afternoon the steamer Kangaroo hence.

The steamship Bremen hence touched at Southampton on the 15th inst.

It was stated in London that Spain has returned an evasive reply to the question from England touching, the concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Gibraltar. The governments of France and England were to take immediate measures for inflicting chastisement on the Chinese.

The Florence correspondent of the London *Times* says it is reported that Pope Pius had received extreme unction, or the sacrament administered to the dying.

Advices received at Madrid from Tangier state that in consequence of the agitation caused by the death of the Emperor of Morocco, all foreign consuls at that place had barricaded their houses and armed their dependants. Also, that all Christians in the empire were leaving in haste.

Another account says the families of consuls had taken refuge on board a Spanish steamer.

The Florence correspondent of the London *Times* says a treaty was signed on the 26th of August between the Papal Government and the Queen of Spain, by which the latter engages to occupy the Roman States with troops when the French forces are withdrawn.

A dispatch from Parma says the [illegible] Assembly on the 14th inst. unanimously voted the confirmation of Signor Farini as Dictator.

The China mails had reached London, bringing full details of the conflict near Pekin.

The *Times* prints full lists of the killed and wounded. The proportion of officers among them is very large. Rear Admiral Hope was wounded very severely.

The London *Times* of Thursday says that the Government has decided on dispatching immediately to China several additional steam and sailing frigates, together with a large reinforcement of troops.

Orders have already been dispatched to naval commanders for enlisting men, and in order to expedite matters, the Coast Guard were to be called to volunteer.

Great improvements have been ordered in the fortifications at Dover Castle in order to place it in an efficient state of defense.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, THURSDAY, Sept. 15, A. M.—The London *Times* Paris correspondent says it is rumored that 12,000 French troops are ordered to be held in readiness for China. Gen. Nyfen was spoken of as commander.

Consols are quoted at 95⅛@95⅜ for money and 95¼@95⅜ for account. The American corvette Portsmouth was at Cape Palmas on the 17th ultimo.

LONDON, Wednesday Eve, Sept. 14.—The funds opened with renewed firmness this morning and closed with a further improvement in consequence of the notification that France and England will act in concert against China.

There was less excitement in the tea market after the delivery of the China letters, but prices showed increased firmness.

Mercantile letters from China generally concur in view that the renewal of hostilities will not cause any material interruption in trade. The natives of Shanghai were much annoyed at what happened and consequently no ill feeling was anticipated there, but still it was believed that England would have to send out a very large naval and military force, and perhaps the blockade of the various ports, in order to bring the Emperor to submission.

Sir Wm. Eyre, the late Commander of the forces in Canada died on Tuesday.

Some of the Madrid journals publish articles on the necessity of taking Gibraltar from the English no matter by what means.

SCHOOL-HOUSE BLOWN UP.—The Beech Hill school-house, in the north part of the town of Westminster, was totally destroyed on Wednesday night last, about half-past nine o'clock, by being blown up with powder. This school-house has lately been removed from its first location, and great excitement has been produced in the district and town by the fickleness of the inhabitants of the district as expressed in their action respecting it.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Perry McD. Collins, Esq., commercial agent at Amoor river, Asiatic Russia, has arrived in this city, and expects to sail in the course of a few days on his return thither by way of St. Petersburg.

It appears from his statement that American commerce on the Amoor is steadily increasing, several ships having sailed from the United States to participate this year in its rich trade. They have taken out assorted cargoes of merchandise, including cotton goods, wines, liquors, ship stores and chandlery, all kinds of hardware, machinery, steam engines, &c.

There are now in the waters of Amoor five steamers built in this country. A Russian officer, Capt. Davandoff, at present in New York, is superintending the construction of steam engines and machinery to be placed in gun boats to be constructed on the Amoor, which is navigable for steamboats at least 2,500 miles. The climate is similar to North-west Canada, and the agricultural productions about the same. The principal value of the country as yet developed is for its furs and mines; but when steam communication shall be fully established the trade will be immeasurably increased in other productions, and Siberia and Tartary will add its treasures to those of the Amoor country.

From Moscow to the head of the Amoor, a distance of four thousand miles, there are upwards of five hundred cities and towns. The Amoor Company this year sent to the Amoor river three or four vessels, with full cargoes, together with iron steamers; to initiate their projects, namely: to unite the mouth of the Amoor with Siberia by a regular line of steam packets, the recent ukase of the Emperor of Russia permitting Siberian exiles to emigrate to the Amoor, with a view of settling the shores of that river, and developing the resources of the country.

The construction of railroads is contemplated, and also lines of telegraph, connecting with Moscow and other distant points. All these movements of the Russian government are regarded with great interest, as they cannot fail to open to American commerce a valuable market to many of our manufactures, considering our diversified interest, including those of whaling on the North Pacific, and contagious to Siberia and the Amoor. The opinion prevails that we should have a Consul General instead of a Consular, officers of comparatively an insignificant grade, with an insufficient salary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Colonel Rankin, formerly of Philadelphia, the Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Washington Territory, has arrived here from the Island of San Juan. He reports that if the intentions of Gov. Douglas had been carried out, there would have been a collision between the British and American forces, as her British Majesty's ships Satellite and Plumper had orders from him to fire, but Bayne opportunely arrived, and superseded him in command of the English ships of war, five in number.

The misunderstanding was with the Hudson Bay Co., the interests of which were represented by Gov. Douglas. The Island of San Juan had been in the occupancy of Americans for at least 18 months, nobody seeming to question their rights, and for a longer period had been considered and treated in all respects as belonging to Washington Territory. It was not until Gen. Harney applied to and was informed by the boundary commissioners that our title to the island was clear and certain, that he dispatched troops thither at the earnest request of the residents, who claimed protection from British aggression, and especially from the predatory incursions of the Northern Indians, who had even taken and held possession of a lighthouse for three days, and against whom private expeditions had been repeatedly sent to chastise them.

Col. Rankin says that the people of Washington Territory and the Pacific States are unanimous for our retention of the island, and such is their enthusiasm that if the United State troops should be directed to vacate it, private parties in formidable numbers would immediately occupy that important position, and not surrender without a severe struggle.

It is not supposed in this city that our troops will be withdrawn, as this would be considered as an admission that our title is clearly disputed. It may not be generally known that the Government has recently confirmed a bluff of land containing 3,060 acres for a military reservation, if anything even situated farther north than San Juan.

Our Government having sent a minister of full grade to Vienna, that of Austria has raised Mr. Hulseman to equal rank. The latter will soon return to Washington.

The whole amount of the public land survey as returned to the General Land Office during the year ending with the present month is about 53,000 miles, or about 150,000,000 of acres.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—The Denver City correspondent of the *Republican* gives a statement of the receipts and shipments of gold in various forms by prominent business firms in Denver, and Auraria, which aggregate is as follows: Receipts, seventy-three thousand; shipments, forty-five thousand. The valuation is at the gold rate, seventeen dollars to the ounce, which is much below the real value. The amount of gold brought to the States by private individuals is not included in the statement. Gregory left Denver on the 14th for Georgia, with about twenty-five thousand.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.—The first innings of the Canadians at the cricket match played yesterday, were 25; the "All England" men then commenced, but did not finish their play. The play will be resumed on Monday, and be finished on Tuesday. The "All England" players are sanguine of success.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The disagreement between Mr. Cass and Baron Stoekel is not as serious as was at first pretended. It grew mainly out of alleged attempts on the part of local authorities in the northern Pacific to restrain American traders and whalers within the limits imposed by Nicholas the First, previous to the annexation of California. The present government of Russia will offer no impediments, it is confidently trusted, to free trade on the part of American vessels with the growing population on the banks of the Amoor river.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The procession of the Odd Fellows this morning was a grand demonstration. The splendid weather promoted a large turn out, and the new wing of the hall recently completed was dedicated with the imposing ceremonies of the Order.

Several large cars, filled with orphan children, supported by the Order, formed an interesting feature of the display.

CINCINNATI, Sept 26.—An accident took place on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, on Saturday night, twelve miles from this city, which was occasioned by a broken rail. One car was thrown off the track, injuring twenty passengers. Fortunately, only one was killed.

NATIONAL TASTES.—The English affect stimulant nourishment—beef and beer. The French excitants, irritants—citrons oxide, alchohol, champagne. The Austrians, sedative—hyoscyamus. The Russians, narcotics—opium, tobacco and bang.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & BRO.

Wheat, red, ℔ bush.	90	Hams	[illegible]
do white, do	1 00	Dried Beef	[illegible]
Flour, ℔ barrel	[illegible]	Pork, Mess	[illegible]
Corn, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Hogs	[illegible]
Rye, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Potatoes, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Turnips, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Clover Seed, ℔ bush.	[illegible]	Onions, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Timothy " ℔ do	[illegible]	Apples, ℔ bush.	[illegible]
Beans, ℔ bush.	1 00	Apples, dried, ℔ bush.	[illegible]
Sugar ℔ lb.	[illegible]	Peaches, pared, ℔ bu.	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]	Beeswax, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ lb.	15	Wool, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	[illegible]	Feathers, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Cheese, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	Chickens, alive, ℔ pair	[illegible]
Lard, ℔ lb.	14	Chickens, dressed, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Tallow, ℔ lb.	10	Turkeys, alive, each	[illegible]
Salt, bbl.	1 75	Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb.	[illegible]
Rock Salt	2 00	Whiskey, ℔ gallon	[illegible]
Hides, ℔ lb.	[illegible]	Hay, ℔ ton	[illegible]
White Fish per bbl.	[illegible]	Wood, ℔ cord	[illegible]
Mackerel No 1	19 00	Potash, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
" No 2	17 00	Rio Coffee	[illegible]
" No 3	13 00	Java "	[illegible]
Tea	50, 75, 100		

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Wheat very firm with good demand for all grades; sales of 1,000 bu prime white at $1 10, 1,100 do prime red at $1. Corn firm at 75c. Rye in good request at 75c. Barley in fair demand at 75c for prime fall. Oats firm at 43@45c, the latter rate from store. Whisky light and demand good; sales of 600 bbls at 24½c. Provisions firm but quiet. Mess pork held at $15, Bulk pork 7@8c, and bacon at 7½@8c for shoulders and 9¼@10c for sides. Lard is held firmly at 11c. Groceries—sugar active and tending upward; sales of 20u hhds at 6¾@7¾c.—Molasses buoyant; sales of 190 barrels at 38 cents, in some cases held at 40 cents.—Coffee unchanged and firm at 12@12½.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Flour has again advanced 5@10c; sales of 11,000 bbls this morning at $4 50@4 60 for State, and $5 20@5 40 for Ohio. Wheat heavy; sales of 17,000 bu at $1 05@1 05 for red western, and $1 25@1 30 for white. Corn has a declining tendency; sales of 14,000 bush at 91@93c for mixed. Pork dull at $15 00 for mess, and $10 75 for prime. Lard firm. Whisky dull at 26½@27c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—Flour unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls at $5 50 for western extra, and $4 87½ for fresh ground superfine. Corn meal sells at $3 50. Wheat in limited demand; 3,000 bush red sold at $1 10@1 18, and white at $1 25@1 36. Rye wanted. Corn has declined 3c. Whisky quiet at 26½@27½.

☞ All, especially young men, should read the advertisement of the "National Dispensary" at Cincinnati, in another column.

☞ Buy AYER'S AGUE CURE for Intermittents, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PILLS AND PURIFIER.—The following flattering notice is taken from the Portsmouth (Ohio) Scioto Valley *Republican* of April 3, 1858:

SCANDINAVIA.—A friend writes to us for our "real opinion" of Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies—where he can obtain them—and why they are called "Scandinavian," and we are frequently asked the same questions. Scandinavia is the ancient name of Sweden and Norway, and a Scandinavian, that is a Swede or Norwegian, affectionately calls his country "Scandinavia," in the same sense as we speak of "Columbia," or "The Union." By the way, there are over nine thousand Scandinavian families in Dane county, Wisconsin. Although a citizen of this country for many years, Dr. Roback is a Swede by birth; and compounds his Medicines of Swedish herbs. We think the name is very appropriate. We have the very highest opinion of the Medicines, and of Dr. Roback himself, who is not only a singularly skillful physician, but a gentleman of the Old School, as we know personally. Our advertisement columns will answer the rest of our friend's letter. —*See advertisement.*

CITY NOTICES.

McCOY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated: and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

BIRMINGHAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, June 29, 1859.

PROF. SAMUEL I. McCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that your's surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the State. As to the penmanship department you have unrivaled home, and but few equals in the country.

N. SHAFFER,

Formerly teacher of chirography in Duff's College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's building, town street, near Fourth.

"If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it."

The charms of Music have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

☞ E. F. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

☞ Hats are of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at RUSSELL'S if you want a superior article.

☞ PASSIG'S Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made ours for the last two or three years.

☞ ROSSITER & DICKERSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "JOHN" says that he don't care if putty is three cents a pound more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the corks fly.—MORGAN deserves the liberal custom he has.

SODA.—That marble fountain of our poetical friend J. M. DENIG on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in copious jets, and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the Gwynne Block!

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. C. GRIFFITHS on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

☞ SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co's. celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, unequaled.

A COMPLETE SMOKE-HOUSE.

CALL IN AT RANGER'S!!

High Street, between the "Neil House" and "American," COLUMBUS, O., opposite the Capitol.

HAVING FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS BEEN LOCATED in this city, and endeavored to extend through the conveniences that bring it in close proximity to other points, the trade in which we are engaged, depending upon our strict fidelity, our determination to select the best articles, and our judgment and proper appreciation, based upon long experience, we beg leave to take this occasion to remind the citizens of Columbus, and our customers elsewhere, of

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

the finest assortment of cigars ever brought to the west. The brands have been selected with great care and circumspection, and embrace a variety adapted to all tastes. The most expensive and rare varieties brought to or manufactured in this country, compose a large portion of this assortment, among which are the following, running from $20 to $100 per 1000; imported immediately from Havana:

El Rio Bella, El Mundo Nuevo,
Fernandez & Garcia, El Sevillano,
Jose McArthur, Sancho Panza,
Jessie Brown.

MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY.

[illegible]

Henry Clay, Try Me,
La Parraga, Habanera,
El Rama, Ambrosia,
La Chica, Bariega.

GERMAN MANUFACTURE.

Ten different brands, ranging from $4 00 to $20 per 1000. Common brands from $8 to $5.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Fine Cut of every variety, Plug, Twist, put up at the most popular manufactories.

SNUFF.—TURKISH TOBACCO

A large assortment and variety of Meerschaum, China, Clay, and other Pipes.

All of which are commended to the trade throughout the State of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

Being well assured that no better, or more full, or more various assortment, of cigars and tobacco, has never been brought to this part of the country, we take pleasure in asking public attention to it; and, grateful for the confidence heretofore reposed in our efforts to meet the public wishes and wants, we respectfully solicit its continuance.

sep15] E. RANGER & CO.

UPHOLD'S RESTAURANT,

Near the Post Office,

MT. VERNON, OHIO.

THIS FAVORITE ESTABLISHMENT IS IN FULL operation for the season. The Saloon is supplied with the finest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco. The Restaurant will vie with any in the West, and is furnished with Oysters, Lobsters, Clams, Quail, Grouse, &c. Also, every kind of Game and luxury in season. Visitors may be assured of every attention, and their wants will be abundantly supplied. [illegible]

CHALLENGE!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL TUNE PIANOS for TWO DOLLARS, and warrant them more thoroughly and better tuned than by any other TUNING in the State. Orders left at the music store of Messrs. Seltzer & Webster will receive prompt attention. E. CORNELISON.

Sept. 28, 1859.

E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Attorney at Law.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
[illegible]



NATIONAL DISPENSARY FOR SECRET DISEASES, established January 1st, 1858. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FORFEIT. Three Eminent Physicians in constant attendance.

The faculty of the Institution, consisting of
PROF. ROBERT JACKSON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
DR. ROBERT GERHART,
Late of Phila., a member of the Society of Friends, and
M. EUGENE VELPEAU,
Late of the London and Paris Hospitals.

Guarantee to cure [illegible] every Sexual Disease, however complicated by neglect, and

WITHOUT MERCURY.

[illegible]

THE MEDICAL PROTECTOR.

[illegible]

BROTHERLIN, HALM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
—AND—
CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS!!

Manufactory at [illegible] South street. [illegible] High street.

—ALSO—

UNDERTAKING!!

[illegible]

Columbus O., Sept. 14, 1859.

C. A. WAGNER

OYSTERS, GAME & FISH DEPOT!

I AM NOW RECEIVING [illegible]

[illegible]

My DINING HALL [illegible]

Good [illegible] to visitors.

[illegible] C. A. WAGNER.

SPENCER HOUSE,
By Pratt and Metcalf
COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,
jy21] CINCINNATI, O.

SINGER'S
Sewing Machines.

PRICES, $50, $75, $90, $100, $125, $135, $150.

[illegible] These Machines do

ALL KINDS OF WORK

From a hem to a [illegible], and [illegible]

Solidity of Construction

Than any other Machine in use. They

Hem, Run, Gather, Tuck & Fell,

And are extensively introduced for

FAMILY OR MANUFACTURING USE.

They have received the

Highest Testimonials

Of excellence from all parts of the United States.

C. W. GRAHAM, Agent.

[illegible]

BUCKEYE HOUSE,
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio.

[illegible]

COOKE & TAYLOR.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Columbus and vicinity that they have opened a CUSTOM SHOP, [illegible]

DESHLER ICE.

[illegible]

JOHN H. WHEELER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
Notary Public
AND
COLLECTOR.

Office 21 High Street, [illegible] Block.

[illegible]

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, Columbus, O.

CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF Cleveland Lager Beer [illegible]

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital $200,000. Assets $[illegible].
Offices 337 Broadway, 50 Wall Street N. Y.

[illegible]

C. A. WAGNER,
DEALER IN
FRUITS,
Preserves,
WINES,
Liquors
AND
CIGARS.

Also connected with the above, is Wagner's Restaurant, which, although closed at this season, will be again in full operation early in the Fall, and supplied with every variety of GAME and such delicacies as are to be secured by constant attention.—The Saloon is in "good condition," No. 41 East State Street.

CAPITOL
SALOON AND RESTAURANT
(Under the Goodale House.)

HAVING completely renovated the establishment, and recently received new supplies of

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

[illegible]

Turtle Soup Served up every Sunday
JOHN O'HARA, Proprietor.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859.

THE PRINTER AND THE PRESS.

The Printers! How I love them!
For what you'd hardly guess:
Love them for patient, honest toil,
Their fellow-man to bless.

They falter not, though oftentimes,
Their poor men go unpaid;
And every line they shout, [illegible]
[illegible] without our aid.

How ignorant we all should be,
Without them and the Press,
To furnish for our famished minds,
A "Literary Mess."

The Printers and the Press,
God bless them, day by day,
For every high and noble thought
They shed around our way.

[illegible]
[illegible]
Where knowledge spreads from clime to clime,
And truth from pole to pole.

THE RIGHT ARM; OR THE PATRIOT AND TRAITOR.

Fifty years ago a terrible storm shook the city of London. At the dead of night, when the storm was at its highest, an aged minister living near the suburbs of the city, was aroused by an earnest cry for help. Looking from his window, he beheld a rude man, clad in the coarse attire of a sweep of the public streets. In a few moments, while the rain came down in torrents, and the raging storm growled above, the preacher leaning on the arm of the scavenger, threaded his way through the dark suburbs.

That very day a strange old man had fallen speechless in front of the scavenger's rude house. The good hearted street sweeper had taken him in, laid him on his own bed—he had not spoken once and now he was dying.

This was the story of the rough man.

And now, through dark alleys, among miserable tenements, that seemed to topple down upon their heads, into the loneliest and dreariest suburbs, they pass. That white haired minister and his guide. At last in a narrow court, and up a flight of stairs that creaked beneath their tread, then into the death room.

It was in truth a miserable place.

A glimmering light stood on a broken chair. There were the rough walls, there the solitary garret window, with the rain beating through the rags and straw, which stuffed the broken panes—and, there amid a heap of cold ashes, the small valise which it seems the stranger had with him.

In one corner of the coarse straw of the ragged bed, lay the dying man. He was but half dressed—his legs were concealed by military boots.

The aged preacher drew near, looked upon him. And he looked—throb—throb—you might hear the dead watch ticking in the shattered wall.

It was the form of a strange man, grown old with care rather than age.

There was a face that you might look upon once, and yet wear it in your memory for ever. Let us bend over the bed and look upon that face.

A bold forehead seamed by one deep wrinkle between the brows—long locks of dark hair, sprinkled with grey—lips firmly set, yet quivering as if they had a life separate from the life of the man—and then two large eyes vivid, burning, unnatural in their steady glare.

Ah, there was something so full of unnatural loneliness, unspeakable despair—that the aged minister started back in horror.

But look, these strong arms are clutching at the vacant air; the death-sweat starts in drops upon the brow—the man is dying!

Throb!—throb!—throb!—beat the death watch in the shattered wall.

"Would you die in the faith of a Christian?" faltered the preacher, as he knelt there on the floor.

The white lips of the death-stricken man trembled but made no sound.

Then, with the agony of death upon him, he arose in a sitting posture. For the first time, he spoke:

"Christian!" he echoed in that deep tone which thrilled the preacher to the heart, "will that faith give me back my honor? Come with me—with me far, far over the water. Ha! we are there! This is my native home. Yonder is the church in which I knelt in childhood—yonder the green on which I sported when a boy. But another flag than that waved when I was a child. And listen, old man; were I to pass this street, as I passed when but a child, the very babes would raise their tiny hands and curse me. The graves in yonder churchyard would shrink from my footsteps, and yonder flag would stain a baptism of blood upon my heart."

That was an awful death-bed. The minister has watched the "last night," with a hundred convicts in their cells, yet never beheld a scene so terrible as this.

Suddenly the dying man arose. He tottered along the floor. With those white fingers, whose nails are blue with the death chill, he threw open the valise. He showed the military coat trimmed with silver, an old parchment, a piece of cloth that looked like the wreck of a battle flag.

"Look ye, priest, this faded coat is spotted with blood!" he cried, as old memories seemed stirring in his heart.—"This the last coat I wore when I planted the banner of the stars on Ticonderoga.—That bullet-hole was pierced at the fight at Quebec; now—I am a—let me whisper in your ear."

"Now, help me, priest," he said in a voice growing suddenly tremulous; "help me to put on this coat of blue and silver, for you see,"—and a ghostly smile came on his face,—"there is no one to wipe the cold drops from my brow; no wife, no child—I must meet death alone; but I will meet him in battle, without fear.

While he stood arraying himself in that worm eaten coat of blue and silver, the good preacher spoke to him of faith in Jesus. Yes, of that great faith which pierces the clouds of human guilt, and rolls them back from the face of God.

"Faith," echoed the strange man, who stood there erect, with the death-light in his eye. "Faith, can it give me back my honor? Look ye, priest, there over the waves sits George Washington, telling his comrades the pleasant story of the eight year's war—there in his royal hall sits George of England, bewailing in his idiotic voice the loss of his colonies. And here am I—I—who was the first to raise the flag of freedom, the first to strike the blow against that King—here I am dying like a dog!"

The awe-striken preacher started back from the look of the dying man while—throb—throb—beat the death-watch in the shattered wall.

"Hush! silence along the lines there!" he muttered in that wild absent tone, as though speaking to the dead; "silence along the lines! Hark, you Montgomery, we will meet in victory or death! Hist! silence my man, not a whisper, as you move on those steep rocks! Now on, my boys, now on! Men of the wilderness we will gain the town. Now up with the banner of the stars; up with the flag of freedom though the night is dark and the snow falls! Now—now—" shrieked the death-striken man, towering there in the blue uniform, with his clenched hands waving in the air—"now—now! One blow and Quebec is ours."

And look. His eyes grow glassy. With that word on his lips, he stands there—ah! what a hideous picture of despair, erect, livid, ghastly! There for a moment, and then he falls! He is dead! Ah! look at that proud form, thrown cold and stiff upon the damp floor. In that glassy eye there lingers, even yet, horrible energy, a sublimity of despair.

Who is this strange man, dying here, alone, in this rude garret, this man, who, in all his crime, still treasured up his blue uniform and faded flag?

Who is this being of terrible remorse? This man, whose memories link something of heaven and more of hell!"

Let us look at that parchment and the flag.

He unrolls that parchment. It is a Colonel's commission in the Continental Army, addressed, BENEDICT ARNOLD!

And there in that rude hut, while the death-watch throbbed like a heart in the scattered wall—unknown, unwept, in all the bitterness of desolation, lay the corpse of that patriot traitor.

O, that our own true Washington had been there, to sever the good right arm, and embalm it among the holiest memories of the past.

For the right arm had struck many a gallant blow for freedom, yonder at Ticonderoga, at Quebec, Champlain and Saratoga—that arm yonder, beneath the snow-white mountain, on the deep silence of the dead, first raised into sight the banner of STARS!

It was during the renowned expedition through the wilderness to Quebec, that Arnold encamped for two or three days beside the River of the Dead, near a snow white mountain, which rose in lovely grandeur over all other mountains into the autumnal sky. A single soldier ascended the mountain with the hope of beholding from its summit the rocks and spires of Quebec. When he came down Arnold took from his breast, where, for four days in privation and danger, he had carried a blue banner, gleaming with thirteen stars. He raised it into the light, and for the first time the Continental Banner floated over the solitudes of the Dead River. This is a fact attested by history and corroborated by tradition.

Anecdote of Douglas.

In the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, the excitement against the Mormons at Nauvoo reached its hight. The people of the surrounding country determined to drive them away; The Saints resolved to defend themselves. A civil war seemed imminent. Governor Ford dispatched a regiment to put down both belligerents.—This regiment, consisting of 450 men, was under command of Col. John J. Hardin, the old political opponent, but warm personal friend of Mr. Douglas, who held the post of Major.

As the little body of troops approached Nauvoo they saw the Mormons, 4000 strong, drawn up to oppose their advance. Every man of them was known to be armed with a "seven shooter" and a brace of Colt's "revolvers"—twenty-one shots to a man besides a bowie-knife.

Hardin halted his troops just out of rifle range and addressed them:

"There are the Mormons, ten to one against us. I intend to attack them. If there is a coward here who wishes to go home, he may do so now. Let any man who wishes to go step to the front."

Not a man came forward.

"There were, I dare say," says Mr. Douglas, "just 451 of us, including our Colonel, who would have been glad to have retired; but not one of us had the courage to own that he was a coward."

"Major Douglas," said the Colonel, "will take 100 men, will proceed to Nauvoo, arrest the Twelve Apostles and bring them here!"

"Colonel Hardin," asked the Major quietly, so that no one else heard, "is this a peremptory order?"

"It is."

"Then I shall make an attempt to execute it. But I give you warning that not a man of us will ever return."

"The Apostles must be taken, Major Douglas," replied the Colonel.

"Very well, Colonel. If you will send me alone you will be much more likely to get them,"

"But you will lose your life."

"I will take the responsibility. If you send me alone I will pledge myself to reach the city. As to bringing in the Twelve, or getting back myself, that is quite another question. I will try."

"Major Douglas," said the Colonel after reflecting a few moments, "will proceed to Nauvoo, taking such escort as he sees fit."

The order was hardly given when the little Major—for he was not then a "Little Gaint"—dashed off at full speed. As he approached the Mormon Legions General Wells came forward to meet him; and after a brief conversation escorted him through the hollow square of troops into the city. He was not long in finding Brigham and the Twelve. All of them were old acquaintance of his. Most of them had, in fact, been before him for trial, as Judge, upon some charge or other.

The Judge is famous for his taking manners; and in a very brief time he succeeded in inducing Brigham and his associates to accompany him. They all packed themselves into the "Apostolic Coach," drawn by eight horses, and presented themselves in the camp.

The fighting was postponed, and negotiations for the removal of the Mormons were entered upon, Judge Douglas being chief negotiator on one side. Brigham himself said but little; and at length said he would go out for a while, directing his associates to settle the terms. These were soon informally agreed to by the Twelve, and they were committed to paper.

Brigham returned, and asked how matters had succeeded. He was told that everything had been settled.

"Let me look at the terms," said Brigham, quietly.

He read them over hastily.

"I'll never agree to them—never!" he exclaimed.

The vote was formally put, and the whole Twelve without a dissenting voice declared against them, though they had as unanimously accepted them not five minutes before.

The negotiations were then renewed between Brigham and Douglas. New terms were settled; and when the vote was taken the Twelve agreed to them at once. The treaty was duly signed, and the Mormons prepared to leave the State.

☞ As a steamboat was about to start from Cincinnati, the other day, a young man came on board leading a blushing damsel by the hand, and approaching the polite clerk, said in a suppressed voice:

"I says, me and my wife have just got married, and I'm looking for accommodations."

"Looking for a berth!" hastily inquired the clerk—passing out to another passenger.

"A berth! thunder and lightning, no!" gasped the astonished man; "we hain't but just got married; we want a place to stay all night, you know, and—and a bed!"

An Editor's Dream.

A bachelor editor, out west, who had received from the fair hand of a bride a piece of elegant wedding cake to dream on, thus gives the results of his remarkable experience:

We put it under the head of our pillow, shut our eyes sweetly as an infant, blessed with an easy conscience, and soon snored prodigiously.

The god of dreams gently touched us, and in fancy we were married! Never was a little editor so happy. It was "my love," "dearest," "sweetest," ringing in our ears every moment. Oh, that the dream had broken off here! But no! some evil genius had put it into the head of our ducky to have a pudding for dinner, just to please her lord.

In a hungry dream we sat down to dinner. Well, the happy pudding moment had arrived, and a huge slice almost obscured from sight the plate before us.

"My dear," said we fondly, "did you make this?"

"Yes, love," don't you think it is very nice?"

"'Tis the best bread pudding I ever tasted in my life."

"Plumb pudding, ducky," suggested my wife.

"Oh, no, my dearest wife, bread pudding. I was always extremely fond of 'em."

"Call that bread pudding!" asked my wife, while her lips slightly curled with contempt.

"Certainly, my dear—reckon I have had enough at the Sherwood House to know—bread pudding, my love, by all means."

"Husband, this is really too bad; plumb pudding is harder to make than bread pudding, and more expensive, and a great deal better. This is plumb pudding, sir!" and my pretty wife's brow flushed with excitement.

"My love, my sweet, my dear love," exclaimed we, soothingly, "do not get angry. I'm sure it is very good, if it is bread pudding."

"You mean wretch," replied my wife in a higher tone, "you know it's plumb pudding."

"Then, ma'am, it's so meanly put together, and so badly burned, that the devil himself wouldn't know it. I tell you, madam, most distinctly and emphatically, and I will not be contradicted, that it is bread pudding, and the meanest kind at that."

"It is plumb pudding!" rose above the din, as we had a distinct perception of feeling two plates smash across our head.

"Bread pudding," we groaned; in a rage, as a chicken left our hand, and flying with extremely swift motion across the table, landed in madam's bosom.

"Plumb pudding!" resounded the war cry from the enemy, as the gravy dish took us where we had been disposing the first part of our dinner.

"Bread pudding forever!" shouted we in defiance, unsuccessfully dodging the soup tureen, and falling beneath the greasy contents.

"Plumb pudding!" yelled the amiable spouse, as noticing our misfortune, she determined to keep us down by piling on our head the dishes with no gentle hand, then in rapid succession followed the war cry, "Plumb pudding," she shrieked with every dish.

"Bread pudding," in smothered tones came from the pile in reply. Then it was "plumb pudding," in rapid succession, the last cries growing feebler, until we just distinctly recollect it had grown into a whisper. "Plumb pudding, plumb pudding," resounded like thunder, followed by a crash, as my wife leaped upon the pile with both feet, and commenced jumping up and down. Then, thank Heaven, we awoke and found it was a dream.—This dream has determined us—we shall never marry.

Adventures of a Morning-Gown.

A lady was anxious to make her husband a present on the occasion of his birthday, and as it happened to fall in winter, and at that time a severe winter, she thought a comfortable morning-gown would be a most useful acquisition to his domestic comforts. She went to a shop and purchased a fine Persian Pattern merino and well-wadded morning gown. She had forgotten the exact height of her husband; but, to make sure of its usefulness, she thought best to purchase one rather too long than too short. The day was rather wet; her husband returned in the afternoon from his office, and she presented him with the knew article of comfort; and he fancied it indeed a great comfort after he had put off his wet clothes. But it was too long—about ten inches too long.

"Oh, never mind, my dear," said the affectionate wife, "I can easily shorten it to suit you."

They had a party in the evening; they were very merry. And after they had gone to bed, the wind was making such a noise, and the rain so dashing against the window, that the lady could not sleep; her husband however slept soundly. She arose without disturbing him, took the morning-gown, and commenced her work, cutting off about the length of ten inches—to make it suit her husband's stature—and went to bed again. She had to rise early next morning. The husband slept well, which is frequently the case after a merry evening party. Scarcely had the lady left the room, when her sister—a good-natured, elderly lady, who lived with them—stole into the room upon tip-toe, in order not to disturb her brother-in-law, and took the morning-gown. Hastening to her room, she cut off ten inches as she knew on the previous evening it was too long for him. An hour after, the master awoke, and was anxious to surprise his affectionate wife. He rang the bell; the servant came up and asked his pleasure; upon which he requested her to wrap up the morning-gown and carry it to his tailor to make it ten inches shorter. Scarcely was the morning-gown returned from the tailor, when the good wife stepped in.—The husband had just arisen, and proposed now to surprise his wife and enjoy his comfort. But how surprised was his better half to see her husband in a fine Persian pattern merino shooting-jacket, instead of a comfortable morning-gown.

☞ An Irishman, who had lain sick a long time, was met one day by the parish priest:

"Well, Patrick, I am glad you have recovered—but were you not afraid to meet your God?"

"Och, no, your riverence; it was the other chap I was afraid uv," replied Pat.

☞ A printer at a dinner table being asked if he would take some pudding, replied:

"Owing to a crowd of other matter, I am unable to make room for it."

His "inside" was already full.

☞ "Sambo, you black tief, Sambo, why you betray dat secret I told yer de oder day?"

"I betray de secret? I scorn de 'putation; I found I couldn't keep um, so I told um to somebody dat could."

☞ The fathers of two of the young ladies swindled by Leslie, *alias* Johnson, have published a card in the Philadelphia papers, in which they say that there were only nine victims, and not fifteen, as represented, and that one of the ladies are missing.

Old Virginia.

An Illinois Sucker took a great dislike to a foolish young Virginian who was a fellow-passenger with him in one of the Mississippi steamboats. The Virginian was constantly combing his hair, brushing his clothes, or dusting his boots—to all of which movements the sucker took exceptions, as being what he termed "a leetle too darned nice, by half." He finally drew up his chair beside the Virginian and began—

"What might you be from, stranger?"

"I am from Virginia, sir," politely answered the gent.

"From old Virginny, I suppose!" says the Sucker.

"Yes, sir, old Virginia," was the reply.

"You are pooty high up in the pictur thar, I suppose?"

"I don't know what you mean by that remark, sir.

"Oh, nuthin," says the Sucker, "but that you are desp'rate rich, and have been brought up nice."

"If the information will gratify you, in any way," says the gent, patronisingly, smoothing down his hair, "I belong to one of the first families."

"Oh, in course," answered the Sucker. "Well, stranger, bein' as you belong to the farst, I'll just give you two of the fattest shoats in all Illinois ef yo'll only find me a feller that belongs to one of the second Virginny families."

"You want to quarrel with me, sir," says the Virginian.

"No, stranger, not an atom," answered the Sucker, "but I never seed one of the second family, and I'd gin nuthin' to git a sight at one of 'em. I know you are one of the farst, cause you just look like John Randolph."

This modified the Virginian—the hint of a resemblance to the statesman was flattering to his feelings, and he accordingly acknowledged relationship to the orator.

"He, you know, descended from the Ingin gal, Pocahantas!"

"You are right, sir," he answered.

"Well, stranger," said the Sucker, "do you know thar is another queer thing allays puzzles me, and it's this—I never seed a Virginian that didn't claim to be either descended from an Ingin, John Randolph, or a nigger."

We need not add that the Sucker rolled off his chair, suddenly! They were separated until the Sucker got off at a landing place, near his house. As he stepped ashore, he caught sight of the Virginian on the upper deck, and hailed him at once with:

"I say, old Virginny, remember—two fat shoats for the first feller you find that belongs to the second Virginny family!"

Illustration of Law.

A good story was rife in our city lately, which serves to illustrate that "possession is nine points of law." A. is a rather sharp lawyer, and resides next door to B. The houses A. and B. occupy are similar in appearance, and as they adjoin are easily mistaken by a comparative stranger.—B. being out of coal, walks to the coal market, purchases a load for $3 30, and sends it home. The man of whom he purchased mistakes the residence of A. for that of B. and dumps the coal in A.'s yard. The lawyer's man sees the coal in the yard and gets wheelbarrow and shovel and puts it into the cellar. B. is in a "peck of trouble" this coal does not come, and goes out to find the man from whom he bought it.

"See here, my country friend, I bought a load of coal of you, and you have not delivered it," says B., as soon as he found the collier.

"You bought the load and paid for it, and I delivered it," said the coal dealer.

Here the thought struck B. that he saw coal in his neighbor's (the lawyer's yard, and immediately divined the mystery.)—He starts for the lawyer's office, and finding him, thus accosted him:

"Mr. A., suppose you should buy a load of coal, and the man should put it in the wrong yard, what would you require of the gentleman who appropriated the coal?"

"Well, sir," said the lawyer, "I should either make him return the coal or pay the amount I paid for the load."

"Very well," said Mr. B., just give me $3 30."

The lawyer gently drew thirty cents from his pocket and handed it to B.

"What does this mean, Mr. A? You owe me three dollars more," said the astonished B.

"Not at all," said the lawyer, "I charge three dollars for my advice."

THE APPROACH OF DEATH.—The article on "Death," in the *New Encyclopedia*, has the following: "As life approaches extinction, insensibility supervenes—a numbness and disposition to repose, which does not admit of the idea of suffering. Even in those cases where the activity of the mind remains to the last, and where nervous sensibility would seem to continue, it is surprising how often there has been observed a happy state of feeling on the approach of death. 'If I had strength enough to hold a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die,' were the last words of the celebrated Wm. Hunter during his last moments. Montaigne, in one of his essays, describes an accident which left him so senseless that he was taken up for dead. On being restored, however, he says: 'Methought my life only hung upon my lips; and I shut my eyes to help thrust it out, and took pleasure in languishing and letting myself go.' A writer in the *Quarterly Review* records that a gentleman who had been rescued from drowning, declared that he had not experienced the slightest feeling of suffocation. The stream was transparent, the day brilliant, and as he stood upright he could see the sun shining through the water, with a dreamy consciousness that his eyes were about to be closed on it forever. Yet he neither feared his fate nor wished to avert it. A sleepy sensation, which soothed and gratified him, made a luxurious bed of a watery grave."

☞ "Vat you makes dere?" hastily inquired a Dutchman of his daughter, who was being kissed by her sweetheart, very clamorously.

"Oh, not much; just courting a little—that's all."

"Oho, dat's all, eh? I tought you vas vighting."

☞ It is proposed to introduce a reform into the British Navy, making retirement obligatory at a certain age, and thus secure the advancement of younger men to posts which their age and physical strength qualify them to fill. Of one hundred Admirals at present on the active list, thirty-nine are between the ages of seventy and eighty-seven, and only fourteen are employed. Of three hundred and fifty-eight captains, thirty-one are about the age of sixty; ninety are employed, and one hundred and eighty have never served afloat in their present rank.

☞ The Northern Railroad, leading north from Albany, N. Y., has been sold on behalf of the Second Mortgage Bondholders, for $25,000. It was bid off by Abijah Mann, who represented $400,000 out of the half million of the Second Mortgage. The original cost of the road was nearly two millions of dollars; while interest and floating debt, still remaining unpaid, swell the loss of this enterprise to something over three millions of dollars.

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MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & CO
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THE "FIRST PREMIUM!"
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A PERVERTER OF THE TRUTH!!!
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New Paint Shop.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO
House, Sign, Carriage
AND
Ornamental Painting.
China White, Graining, Papering and Glazing; Sash and Blinds for sale; Paints ready mixed, of all colors; Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds and Japan for sale.
☞ Shop in Kirk's New Building, rear of the Neil House.
VAN BUREN & PINKERTON.

PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.
RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly.
[illegible] of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, [illegible] of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of this State, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."
WM. B. WOODS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER, President of the Senate.
April 8, 1859.
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Columbus, O., April 7, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual Sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original roll on file in this office.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO. Columbus, April 15, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Auditor of Franklin County.
june16-td

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practised upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse. Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.
An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.
Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

DR. STEWART
WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, also CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success in curing many of the most hopeless cases, in this city and country, is a sufficient warrant of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. S. can refer to the best citizens, not only of Ohio, but of the Eastern and Middle States, and Canada, where he has practiced.
He is now PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Columbus, and patients can rely on having almost daily attention if required. Those who have been humbugged by traveling impostors, (who stay perhaps a day in a place, and are then a great many miles away,) should note the above fact.
Columbus is a central location, is one of the finest countries in the world, and can certainly sustain a physician who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and whose practice is far in advance of ordinary Practitioners. Dr. S. employs VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian Tribes, when this continent was discovered.
Being naturally inclined to CONSUMPTION, Dr. S. spent many years in the investigation of a malady, which under the old treatment, is always fatal, and at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in his hands, has produced the most surprising results. Combining with this the INHALATION of certain vegetable juices, it brings the treatment almost to perfection. Inhalation is an excellent method, which has been greatly injured by claiming too much for it.
Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary Disease should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. How many neglect a cough or throat affection, or what is worse, suffer themselves to be drugged by old school Doctors, till no human aid can save them from the grave!
Dr. Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease. Chronic [illegible]
DISEASES [illegible] than any physician in the State. Particular attention given to Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, and Affections of the Eye.
CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable extract.
Cases given up as hopeless solicited. He will forfeit $500 for any of the following he cannot cure: Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (in persons under 25,) Swelled neck, St. Vitus Dance.
A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.
Office hours 9 a. m., to 9 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.
☞ Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished Medicine gratis.
june23

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,
The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.
The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*
Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,
and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of
Confirmed Consumption.
A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa, *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.
These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. Jackson will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.
In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

WORREL & ROBINSON,
BILL POSTERS
AND CIRCULATORS.
Office Nos. 4 & 5, Buckeye Block, Up Stairs,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Persons by engaging W. & R. will secure the privilege of
50 Licensed Bulletin Boards.
☞ All orders left at the Counting Room of the "Capital City Fact" will meet with prompt attention.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.
DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.
WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character the sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and [illegible] before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these [illegible] Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, [illegible] of one mind on this important subject.
Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the
Original Letters,
from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and Ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were
Eye Witnesses.
These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence is in the possession of Dr. Roback, which [illegible] all times accessible to the public, establishes no [illegible]
Facts:
That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to
Contain no Mineral;
That they cure the almost universal complaint,
Dyspepsia,
with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, they relieve
Liver Complaint,
and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That
Sick Females,
who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual Disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit
Shattered Constitutions,
however they may have been [illegible] with and age, that their direct tendency is to
Lengthen Life,
and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly the potent of disease in the blood, they
Cause seen is Ideal,
and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they
Recruit the Debilitated,
and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief and, [illegible] be before the very citadel of life has been invaded, effect a permanent and perfect cure.
Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the world. [illegible] every organ of the system, and to impart a thoroughly and permanently.
No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only certain but, in fact, no purgative that any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.
Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.
Read Dr. Roback's Special Notice and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.
Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of the Agents throughout the country.
In difficult or complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.
Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth St. 3 doors from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in [illegible] street.
FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY
Roberts & Samuel, Columbus
[illegible]
And by druggists and merchants generally throughout the Union.

AYER'S
Ague Cure.
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed for the whole Class of Diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such a remedy we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants, and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.
Do not be put off by unprincipled Dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Roberts & Samuel, No. 24 North High street, Columbus, O.; Suire, Eckstine & Co., Cincinnati, O.; William Fiske, Cleveland, O.; W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O.; and by all Druggists and dealers in medicines.

GIBSON HOUSE.
By GEFFROY & Co.
Walnut Street, near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

WM. DENNISON
—AND—
H. B. CARRINGTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
☞ Office, Nos. 1 and 2 Odeon Building. Special attention given to the Law of Patents and Insurance.

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,
In the basement of "the Goodale House,"
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Every luxury brought to this market, constantly on hand, and prepared in the most acceptable manner.
He has a French Cook,
Who has had long experience and the best instruction in his business.
The Capitol Saloon,
Connected with the Restaurant, is a private room, and where every variety of wines and liquors are kept of the very best quality.
The cigars have been selected with great care, and few of the choicest most expensive varieties.
June 25.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.
Great Northern & Eastern Route.
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati
RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago
Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore,
Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago,
Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad,
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.
THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) from Columbus, in connection with trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.
[illegible]
☞ Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.
[illegible]
Fare as low as by any other Route.
[illegible]
Columbus, May 23, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.
To the South and West.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, [illegible]
[illegible]
Columbus, May 23, 1859.

1859. 1859.
NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST
Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.
Two Trains Daily.
(Sundays excepted.)
Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL [illegible] Trains will leave Columbus as follows:
[illegible]
Columbus, Ohio, May 13, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.
PROSPECTUS:
[illegible]
Terms and Inducements:
[illegible]
Columbus, March 30, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1859. NUMBER 22.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

[illegible] MARSHALL [illegible]

[illegible] A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising, to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion ... $1.00

Each additional insertion ... [illegible]

One square 3 months ... [illegible]

[illegible]

One fourth of a column per year ... [illegible]

[illegible] half ... [illegible]

[illegible] column ... 100.00

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices DOUBLE THE ABOVE RATES.

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year ... $10.00.

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions, will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

All notices required to be published by law, at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional, or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States:

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799, that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union:

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromise of 1850—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it; to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in the maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to proclaim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose dominion it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the criminal doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress, with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who counsel the abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretensions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party here in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizens residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro [illegible].

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the permanent interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the last Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to THE PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of open violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

Terrible Sufferings on the Plains—Two Men Subsisting on Grasshoppers and Buffalo Bones.

News recently reached Fort Riley by two soldiers, who came in on express duty from Prairie Dog Creek, that two men who had started for Pike's Peak were lying in a starving condition at one of the distant unoccupied stations of the late express company of Jones & Russel. The soldiers reported that if adequate means were sent to their relief, it was still possible that they might be found alive, although they were left in a delirious and feeble condition. First Lieut. Charles Griffith and two others were dispatched with what limited means the Quartermaster at the post could furnish. The philanthropic mission reached its destination the third day. Both father and son were found even in a worse condition than represented. They had been at the station eight days before they were relieved by the small quantity of tea, bacon and bread that the sergeant who first discovered them could spare, who gave strict injunctions to eat very sparingly, else death would ensue, they being so weak that they could scarcely stand up without holding on to the door.

It appears that they had lived on grasshoppers and mildewed corn, picked up from among the excrements left by the animals which had fed at the station. Providentially, a few young shoots of corn were found to be springing up about the station, and a dried skin of a buffalo had been thrown aside. They caught from twenty to thirty grasshoppers every morning, while the dew was on the grass, until they became too faint to procure this scanty supply of food, which they had to husband in order to make a stew of grasshoppers, buffalo hide and young corn stalks, in a small tin cup, to eat at night, to promote sleep and prevent delirium.

Thus they sustained life until they obtained the cupful of [illegible] (about a quarter of a pound), two loaves of bread; and a pound or two of bacon, left by the sergeant. When found by Mr. Griffin, they were too debilitated to be immediately removed. He accordingly left private Mechler to take care of them, and went on another day's ride to repair his wagon, which had broken at the camp at Prairie Dog Creek.

The father states that his name is Mr. W. Frost, that he is fifty years old, and that his son, Thomas Frost, who was with him, is seventeen years old—the eldest of six children—the five others being left behind at Pottsville, Pa. He is a shoemaker by trade. He started with $100, having left $60 with his wife. He paid his fare to Leavenworth city, from whence he started on foot.—*Manhattan (Kansas) Express.*

☞ The *Scientific American* says the Ericsson engine, which Mr. Lowe proposes to use in his huge air ship, for the purpose of working some sort of machinery to elevate or depress the balloon without letting out the gas, will accomplish that object as soon as it is able to lift itself by its own power, as a man might lift himself over a fence by the straps of his boots, and no sooner.

Aid for the London Builders.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements of the Stone Cutters' Association was held in New York City on Thursday evening. The Committee was appointed some time since to receive subscriptions from the stone cutters in the city and vicinity to aid their brother-workmen who are now on a strike in London. It was stated at the meeting that upward of $1,000 had been subscribed. The last news from Europe was that many of the employers had acceded to the demands of the workmen, and that a large number of the latter had returned to their shops. In view of this, the Committee concluded not to forward the funds collected until after the arrival of the next steamer, when, should news come, that the strike had been settled, there will be no necessity for sending aid. But should the news be to the reverse, the Committee were confident of being able to send their brother-mechanics from $1,200 to $1,500. A letter has been dispatched expressive of their sympathy.

THE ENGLISH DIFFICULTY IN CHINA.—The London *Post* of the 15th, the official organ speaking of the repulse of the English squadron before Pekin, says:

"But the most curious part of the narrative is that which attributes the admirable service of the artillery in the forts to European agency. It is quite clear that the defences were so constructed as to give flanking fire. It is stated further that our men were killed and wounded by bullets discharged from Minnie rifles—a weapon with which the Chinese is former wars were unacquainted. We know not what cupidity may do, for we have heard that insurgent Kaffirs have obtained arms from the manufacturers of Birmingham. The importation into China of Minie rifles may have been a successful speculation in the hands of some cute Yankee captain, but without European instructors such arms would have been as useless as the matchlock or the spear. The representation is, that Russians served guns at the mouth of the Peiho, and thus, by aiding the cowardly ambuscade of the barbarous Chinese, strove to wipe out the defeats which their country had sustained in the Crimean war. Better evidence must be adduced than the writings of excited correspondents before we can believe that the subjects of a friendly Power have contributed to an act of treachery, in comparison with which the Hango massacre is a venial and excusable offence. We must, before we leave the subject, do justice to the French, whose bravery is worthy of every commendation. Out of sixty men landed, four were killed and ten wounded, and among the latter the captain of the Duchayla. A tribute is also due to the Americans for the readiness with which they towed the British ships out of danger and rendered succor to the wounded. We know not what diplomacy may attempt to effect in the interval which might elapse before the arrival of reinforcements in the waters of China, but the people of England and France we are persuaded will never rest satisfied until the treacherous and perfidious Chinese have been taught a lesson, the effect of which neither time or distance can ever obliterate."

SONS OF MALTA.—Since the origin of Secret Societies, we have no hesitation in stating that no organization has extended its membership and its influence further than that of the Sons of Malta. There is scarcely a town or village in the Union of over five hundred inhabitants but the "Sons" have their organization, and in its membership may be found men noted for their benevolence, and all the essentials in character which make individuals not only good citizens but brethren. A body dwelling together in unity and relieving the distressed, the widow and the orphan in their own quiet, unostentatious way. We have evidence of many cases of this kind in our own city where the recipients of charity do not know, nor will they ever, whose hands were stretched forth in their hour of need and destitution. Such societies are and deserve to be popular.

In connection with this brief notice we would state that a lodge of this Order is to be instituted at London, Madison county, on Tuesday evening next. The brethren in this city have received an invitation to be present to aid others from different parts of the country in the installation of its officers.

ANOTHER DUEL ON THE TAPIS.—A special Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* of yesterday says, a telegraphic dispatch has just been received here by the city authorities informing them that Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, brother of the late member of Congress, and Mr. PAGE, a Petersburgh, Virginia, editor, were on the way to this vicinity to fight a duel. The difficulty, it is said, arose out of the contest for the seat in Congress in the Petersburgh district, GOODE wanting his late brother's place, and PAGE being a warm partisan of PRYOR.

Later.—Mr. PAGE has been arrested and held to bail in $5,000 to keep the peace.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION WITH LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday morning, the boiler used for cooking purposes in the Girard House, New York, exploded with a fearful crash, instantly killing John O'Connor, a plumber, and injuring the fireman, John Collins, to such an extent that his recovery was considered impossible. The boiler was situated in the basement, and the whole building shaken by the explosion. Two barbers in their shop at the time of the occurrence, sleeping in barber's chairs, were thrown up to the ceiling, but escaped without injury. The building is much damaged. Another small boiler in the same room exploded. O'Connor had been fixing the boiler, and had just finished his work and seated himself near the fire. The cause of the catastrophe was unknown.

THE MISSING FAIRGOERS—RUMOR, &c.—The Troy, N. Y., *Times* of Tuesday evening says, a party, embracing Mr. EDWARD LA MOUNTAIN, brother of the aeronaut, several relatives of Mr. HADDOCK, and others, left Watertown, to follow the route of the balloon as far as it was seen, and, if possible, to terminate the dreadful uncertainty that exists.

FRESHLY AT HIS WORK.—On Thursday we briefly announced the arrival of HORACE GREELEY at New York, by the Moses Taylor, from California. It appears that Horace last spring promised to deliver an agricultural address in Wyoming county, N. Y., on the 28th, "if he was alive." To keep this promise he took the cars immediately on his landing—not even taking time to see his family. He delivered his promised address at the appointed hour. This is characteristic of the man.

Shakspeare may now be seen in a variety of shapes at some of the Parisian theaters; but by far the most amusing is a representation of *Hamlet* at the Imperial. One of the scenes is really laughable. *Hamlet* appears with an urn, which is supposed to contain the ashes of his father, walks about the stage woefully with it under his arm, and then placing it upon a table falls to blubbering over it like a schoolboy, exclaiming in doleful accents, "*Oh, mon pere! mon pauvre pere.*"

☞ Late advices from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, gives an account of the capture of Laguayra by the Government troops, after twelve hours hard fighting; the capture of Maracay, and subsequent defence of the same by the Government troops against its enemies; the capture of two Dutch vessels with ammunition of war for the revolutionists, and the arrest of the British Consul for implication in the revolution.

—Judge Preston was nominated and his name on the placed Republican ticket in Fairfield county without his consent for member of the Board of Equalization. The judge, says the *Eagle*, is a Democrat, declines the nomination and denounces the act of using his name [illegible].

The American, English and French Ambassadors in China.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* publishes a letter written on board the frigate Powhatan, which contains some interesting particulars in relation to the attempt of Mr. WARD, our minister to China, to reach Pekin, and also in regard to the unsuccessful attempt of the English and French Ambassadors to accomplish the same result at the same time. Mr. WARD reached Shanghai on the 28th of May, in a small steamer of light draft, adapted to the navigation of the Peiho. He signified his wish to the Chinese Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai to proceed immediately to Pekin. He suggested embarking on one of the Chinese steamers in the harbor, by which means they might reach Pekin in eight or ten days; but the Commissioners replied that traveling by sea was contrary to the Emperor's express commands. They suggested that it would be proper that the French and English Ambassadors should go first to Pekin as their treaties only contained an express stipulation confirming that privilege, and that, as they were soon expected at Shanghai, Mr. WARD had better wait and go with them.

The result was that an arrangement was made that Mr. WARD should go to Pekin with the first minister of any nation who did. The English and French ministers arrived at Shanghai soon after, and insisted upon proceeding at once to Pekin. The Commissioners set, out by the land route; the English and French Ambassadors proceeded by sea. Mr. WARD followed two or three days after in the frigate Powhatan, having his little chartered steamer in company. He reached the mouth of the Peiho on the 21st of June, and found the English and French fleet of twenty-one vessels lying there.

The Commander of the British fleet, Admiral HOPE, informed Mr. WARD of the obstructions in the river, and of the statement by the Chinese, that they were placed there not to prevent the French and English ministers from going to Pekin, but as a protection against incursions from the rebels. The Chinese had also added that this was not the mouth of the river which was to be found; it was some ten or twelve miles further north, and the Ambassadors must go to Pekin by that route. Mr. WARD told the English Admiral that he had no intention to force an entrance into the river, but as he was instructed to go to Pekin, he should cross the bar and proceed till fired on, or stopped by superior force.

Mr. WARD, accordingly, on the 24th of June, crossed the bar in his little steamer; but when near the forts she ran aground. A party was sent on shore; but everything was perfectly silent about the forts and breastworks. At length a few persons came out and stated that the officers were waiting for the ambassadors at the mouth of the north river. The steamer floated with the tide the next morning, and retired to a position outside of the line of the allied vessels, which were then preparing to attack the Chinese forts. The attack was made the same afternoon. When the English had got the worst of it, Admiral HOPE requested the assistance of the American steamer, in towing up the boats containing the party intending to land and attack the forts. Upon consultation between Mr. WARD and Com. TATNALL, this request was granted. Dispatches received by the Government at Washington, and published in our paper of last evening under the Telegraphic head, attempt some explanation of this movement; but it is not explicit or satisfactory. It amounts in substance to this, that the aid was rendered to the British Admiral by Mr. WARD and officer TATNALL, in consideration of the aid the Admiral had tendered them the day before, probably referring to an offer to tow off the American steamer when she was aground.

It seems that three or four days after the attack on the Chinese forts, it was found out that there was a northern entrance to the Peiho, such as the Chinese had described, with a town on its banks. To a letter addressed to him, the governor of the town sent a friendly reply on board the Powhatan, stating that orders had been received from the Emperor, that the American minister should be received at the northern entrance and conducted to Pekin. It is supposed that upon the strength of this letter Mr. WARD proceeded to the northern entrance; but how he reached Pekin [illegible] does not yet appear to be clearly understood.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL OHIO.—As the night passenger train on the Central Ohio was running west, near Blackham, it ran into a locomotive and tender, which with the engineer and fireman upon it was standing on the track. The damage to both locomotives and cars was considerable, and one engineer was slightly hurt, but we believe there was no other damage. Why the engineer with only a locomotive did not keep out of the way of the train is not easily understood.

The name of the engineer on the locomotive which was standing still is LAMSON, a [illegible] of family, residing at Zanesville, and who has always been prompt and reliable heretofore. On this occasion he had taken a freight train to Newark, for the Steubenville road, and returning to Columbus with his engine had stopped to wood, and having been in considerable trouble recently, and to some extent exhausted, he fell asleep on the engine, the fireman following suit. The night was intensely dark and Mr. SMITH, the engineer on the passenger express, was unable to discover anything on the track until too late to prevent the collision. In jumping from his engine at the time he sustained the injuries referred to. Both establishments made a lucky escape, and the only regret is that the overcome LAMSON so far forgot himself as to go to sleep on duty, but, as we have said before, the circumstances as related to us are of a nature to modify the neglect to a great extent.

THE LATE SHOOTING AFFRAY AT NEW ORLEANS.—A *post mortem* examination on the body of Dr. GRAHAM, recently shot by ROBERT TOLEDANO at New Orleans, showing that the deceased had received four wounds, one entering the right breast, near the seventh rib, passing through the spine and liver; the second entering the same side of the breast, but above the other bullet, and passing through the spleen and kidney; a third ball inflicting a flesh wound also in the right breast, passing out about two inches from where it entered; and a fourth ball entered the inner side of the left arm, below the elbow, and lodged there. A fifth bullet went through Dr. GRAHAM's coat behind, and which was, doubtless, the one that was found imbedded in the wall. Either of the balls that entered the body was sufficient to cause death.

THE LATE FAILURE OF PHILLIPS SAMPSON AND CO., THE BOSTON PUBLISHERS.—A meeting of the creditors of PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co. was held in Boston on Wednesday, at which the amount of claims allowed was a little over $100,000. A. H. RICE and HARVEY, jewelers were chosen assignees. The creditors present voted unanimously to leave the further publication of the *Atlantic Monthly Magazine* to the discretion of the assignees.

Habits of a President and a Premier.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing of the habits of President BUCHANAN, says that he is in perfect health, and that he has no marks of being jaded or careworn. He does not sleep in the city. Precisely, at half-past four, he may be seen starting for his rural home. He has a beautiful cottage near the Soldiers' Retreat, four miles from the city. He dines at five o'clock; at six he welcomes, in a quiet way, any gentlemen or ladies who may choose to call on him, and this ride is becoming quite a fashionable one, and any afternoon the President may be seen on the piazza of his beautiful cottage, with his friends, enjoying the air and the scenery as well as the graceful society that surrounds him. Few men have occupied the Executive chair who have understood so well how to lighten official care, and catch the passing comfort, as the burdens of the office are borne—and this accounts for Mr. BUCHANAN's good health.

A gossiping correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, in describing the [illegible] of Lord PALMERSTON, the British Premier, during the vacation, says that at Broadlands though no man tramps the stubbles or beats the cover with keener zest, or carries a surer double-barrel—and that, too, without spectacles, at 74—this is but the morning's amusement. By two or three o'clock, Lord PALMERSTON is in his room, elbow deep in dispatches, and walled about with office boxes. Visitors at the house see nothing of him till the late dinner at eight, and that dispatched—though there may be an adjournment to the drawing-room, and even the billiard room, where the perennial host still handles his cue like a master, and again without spectacles—Lord PALMERSTON is no more visible after ten, but the lights are burning in his private room till twelve or one o'clock or even later. In the intervals of this severe and protracted labor no one can be gayer or sprightlier than Lord PALMERSTON, or readier to take and pass the *mot pour rire*. Though Lord PALMERSTON declares he has no time to read "anything but manuscripts," he seems *au fait* of the current literature. Perhaps Lady PALMERSTON eviscerates it for him, and keeps him supplied with the essence for conversation.

STREET RAILROADS.—We are informed that an ordinance has been drawn up and will be presented to the Council on Monday evening next, providing for the establishment of three street railroad routes in this city. On and along High street from the northern to the southern boundary of the city; on and along Broadway from the eastern to the western boundary; and commencing at the northern end of State Avenue, thence southward on that avenue to Broadway, east on Broadway to High, south on High to Town, east on Town to East Public Lane, and south on East Public Lane to Friend street. The ordinance provides that within thirty days after its passage, the company shall file its bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the faithful performance of all requirements on the part of the City Council therein prescribed, the same to be in full force and effect for twenty years and no longer. The work on route No. 1 must be commenced within thirty days after the passage of the ordinance, and the cars running thereon within ninety days thereafter; route No. 2 must be commenced within sixty days after the passage of the bill, and the cars running within ninety days thereafter; route No. 3 must be commenced within ninety days after the passage of the bill, and the cars running within four months thereafter.

The city will not be liable for damages occurring under any circumstances, and reserves to itself the right to obstruct the track for the purpose of laying gas pipes, sewers, drains, &c., wherever and whenever it pleases; also to impose a fine of not more than ten dollars upon all persons, whether connected with the road or otherwise, whenever such parties shall be deemed guilty of improper conduct toward passengers, such as charging over the regular fare, &c. The ordinance prohibits Sunday travel, and also the stoppage of trains on the street crossings.

THE ACCIDENT AT ALBION, N. Y.—NAMES OF THE KILLED.—A telegraphic dispatch yesterday brought us the intelligence of a melancholy accident, caused by the breaking down of a bridge by which a large number of persons were severely injured and many killed. The following is a list of the killed so far as known: Adelbert Wilcox, of West Kendall; Mr. Stilson, of South Gaines; Thomas Cady, of Albion; Jane L. Avery, of Albion; Sarah Thomas, of Carlton; Augusta Martin, of Carlton; Mr. Henry, of Carlton; Ransom Murdock, of Carlton; Mrs. Ann Nichols, of Barre; Thomas Handy, of Yates; Sophia Pratt, of Toledo; Perry Cole, of Barre; Sophia Harris, of Albion; Mr. Cornell, of South Barre. There were other bodies recovered, but their names were not ascertained.

THE LATE EXPLOSION ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.—The late explosion at Cameron, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by which three persons were killed and several wounded, was caused by the carelessness of the engineer, neglecting to keep up a sufficient supply of water. Those who witnessed the accident say they never beheld a more powerful explosion, and that half a dozen kegs of gunpowder could not have been more so. The tender and two or three of the cars were entirely demolished, hardly two planks or boards remaining together, while pieces of the boiler were thrown to the distance of nearly half a mile.

Three of the men injured were on the fourth, fifth and seventh cars from the locomotive, and were hurt either by the collision of the cars or fragments of flying iron.

FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The receipts at the fair of this Society are reported as follows:

Memberships and entry tickets, 1873, at $1	$1,873 00
Single tickets, 3,163 at 25c	790 75
Receipts & [illegible] &c., &c.	165 00
Total	$2,828 75

The following statement shows the comparative receipts for the six years last past:

Receipts for 1854	[illegible]
Receipts for 1855 (and year State Fair)	[illegible]
Receipts for 1856	[illegible]
Receipts for 1857	[illegible]
Receipts for 1858	[illegible]
Receipts for 1859	[illegible]

ADVANCE IN ALMANAC LITERATURE.—We observe that the Astronomical Department of Dr. ROBACK's Scandinavian Almanac for 1860 was prepared by one of the first astronomers of this or any other country—Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati Observatory. It also contains numerous items of agricultural information from the pen of S. W. HAMILTON, Esq., President of the Cincinnati Agricultural Society. This would seem to be a decided advance upon the old humdrum style in this indispensable article of Almanacs.

AN "OLD BOY."—One of the takers of the school census in Cincinnati, in his perambulations through the city recently, went into a domicil, where he found a lady, who said she was one hundred and three years old. On being asked whether she had any children about the house, she replied that she had but one boy, who was at work in the other room, and was eighty-one years of age.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 27.—The steamer Circassian arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, with dates to Saturday, the 17th inst., two dates later than received by the steamer Vanderbilt. She reports experiencing heavy weather. She saw the steamship Asia, which also sailed from Liverpool on the 17th, on Saturday afternoon last to the southward. The steamer Circassian has 300 passengers.

Nothing has transpired at Zurich in relation to the conference.

The sailing of the Great Eastern has been delayed to the 20th of October.

It is reported that the Princess Clothilde, as well as the Empress Eugenie, are *enciente*.

The King of Sardinia has received the deputations from the National assemblies of Modena and Parma, in relation to the annexation of those Duchies to Sardinia. He expressed his acquiescence and promised to urge the matter before the great powers. Expressing the hope that Europe having recognized the right of nations to form their own constituents, will not deny the same right to Italy.

Military movements are continued throughout Italy, indicating that the Italians are determined to redeem themselves.

The Spanish expedition against Morocco has been fixed at twelve thousand troops, the transports for which are all ready.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—The breadstuff's market exhibits an advancing tendency, all qualities having improved in price. Flour firm. Wheat firm at an advance of 1d@3d. Corn also firm at an advance of 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17.—Noon—The breadstuffs market closes steady at recent improvement.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—The provision market closes steady. Beef quiet. Pork steady; prices firm. Bacon dull. Lard dull at 59s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 17.—Noon—The provisions market continues dull.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Noon—Consols have improved, and the closing quotations are 95¾@95½.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—The Fourth Annual Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association opened to-day, and although heavy rains fell this morning, the grounds are thronged, about 15,000 people being in attendance.

The first brigade of Missouri militia joined in the opening ceremonies, and were reviewed by Col. Sumner and Staff.

Nearly every State in the Union is represented, either by delegates, stock, or in the mechanical and agricultural departments. The number of entries already exceed 5,000, more than twice as many as any previous Fair, and many more will be made. The exhibition of stock is unprecedentedly large, and superior in quality.

The thousand dollar premium for best roadster, thorough-bred stallion and thorough-bred bull, have drawn here many of the most celebrated animals in the country.

In ring 20, draught stallions, to-day, the first premium was awarded to Charles S. Mack, of Lockport, N. Y.

The first premium for matched horses was taken by Wm. Reed, of Butler county, Ohio.

The city is densely thronged with strangers. Every train and steamboat comes laden with additional crowds. Should the weather prove propitious, the Fair will eclipse any Fair held in the Union.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 26.—Hon. F. P. Stanton delivered an address Saturday night, advocating the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution. The people vote on the instrument October 4th. The indications favor its ratification. Gen. Lane is again on the stump, advocating the question of exempting 160 acres of land for a homestead to actual settlers, to be submitted with the Constitution.

The Republicans have called a convention at Topeka on the 12th of October, to nominate State officers.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—The cricket play was resumed by the English Eleven, at half-past eleven this morning. Parr and Caesar being at the wickets. Grundy, Hayward, Wisden, and Coffin went out with four [illegible] for sixty runs. The weather is very favorable, and the match is creating great excitement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The *Herald's* reporter had an interview yesterday with Capt. Comstock, lately of the Collin's steamer Baltic, who came home a passenger in the Vanderbilt.—Capt. C. commanded the Russian frigate General Admiral on her voyage from New York to Cronstadt. He has taken a great interest in the mammoth steamship Great Eastern from the commencement having visited her every few months while in course of construction, and on the invitation of Capt. Harrison, her commander, and the Board of Directors of the great ship's company, he accompanied her on her present trip, and happened to be on deck at the time of the fatal steam explosion off Hastings on the evening of the 9th inst. Captain Comstock is highly pleased with the steamer, and pronounces her a perfect success so far as navigation is concerned and is even enthusiastic on the subject of her performances. Many have the impression that the late trip was a trial trip for speed, but this is an entire mistake, the trip was made simply for the purpose of removing the ship from her position in the Thames to a seaport, where she can be coaled and put in proper trim for a trial trip. The Great Eastern is to be prepared for her trial trip as soon as the repairs necessitated by the explosion can be completed. Her trial trip will be from Portland to Holyhead, and according to present arrangements she will sail from Holyhead for Portland, America, on the 20th Oct. It has been fully determined by the Board of Directors that from Portland, United States, the Great Eastern shall come on an excursion trip to New York, by the way of Sandy Hook. This is positively settled, and was determined on shortly before the ship left the Thames. Capt. Comstock and Capt Harrison were both questioned on the subject by the Board of Direction and both concurred in the opinion that the ship can enter the Harbor over the Bar at Sandy Hook drawing twenty-four and a half feet of water with perfect safety.

The famous clipper ship Great Republic passed the Bar safely drawing some inches over twenty-five feet. It was then arranged that at Portland, United States. The Great Eastern shall be lightened to the required draft and then proceed on her excursion to this City via Sandy Hook. Captain Comstock is of opinion that the Great Eastern cannot cross the Bar safely except at Spring tide, which occurs once a fortnight and that even then she cannot bring much if any cargo. It would hardly pay to come to this ports. By Hellgate channel he thinks is impracticable not for want of water but because the channel is too crooked for a vessel of her immense length. Under very extraordinary circumstances the Great Eastern might be run between New York and some European port with profit, because she would not necessarily draw too much water to enter the harbor if she carried little or no freight, as a depot might be formed for her on the other side of Hellgate, which, after all, would be as near New York as many ships approach to the heart of London. A large number of the stockholders are directly interested in the Grand Trunk railroad, and of course would prefer to have the ship run to Portland; others on the Directory are India merchants, and desire, if she should prove commercially as well as practically successful, to make her one of a regular line of packets to India.

They talk of building five more steamers of similar monster proportions for the India trade, but, of course, that will depend upon the success of this great experiment. On the whole it is probable that the ship will be run regularly to this port.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent says the report that President Mora designed returning to Costa Rica, and appealing to the people is without foundation, he remains in New York to await news from home. Instructions will be sent to Mr. Demetry on the 5th October, directing him to recognize at once the new government and open negotiations for the settlement of American claims.

Intimations received in diplomatic circles here would justify the belief that England and France will again be allies in a terrible war, and that China will be made to suffer severely for her late attack upon the English troops. The rumor that Russia had a finger in it is fully credited.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The sale of teas today was very excited and spirited; blacks rose full 10 per cent. in price and greens about 5 per cent. The following prices were obtained: Hyson, 33½@50½c; young hyson, 26@38c.—Gunpowder 33@61½c. Imperial 27@51c.—Twankay 30¼@30½c. Hyson Twankay 36@37c. Souchong 26@38c. Oolong 50@41c.—Hyson Pekin 35@36½c.

MONTREAL, MONDAY EVE., Sept. 26.—The International Cricket Match has been resumed to-day. The game was stopped at twilight. The sun shining in the faces of the Batsmen with four wickets to fall on the side of the Canadians. England's first innings, 43. The Canadians were 117. The Canadians second innings, 43. The Englishmen are to play in the morning to make 13 on their second innings. The "Twenty-Two" are laughed at by their friends, who believe 2 to 1 on the "Twenty-Two" of the St. George's Club. The "English Eleven" play splendidly, and it is a perfect picture to see them. It is believed, however, that they will find their equals in the "Twenty-two" at Hoboken. There were 60,000 persons on the grounds, and the military band played some fine selections. During the day there were many ladies, military officers and heads of Department present at [illegible] to the match.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—The cricketers are just going on the ground to finish the play. An exciting match has been fixed for to-morrow, between the six of All England and the six of the United Canada Clubs by each party selecting five others from among the outside cricketers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—McAlpine, alias Marmaduke Reever, the woman swindler, was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for five years.

A letter from China to the *Evening Post* asserts that the English fleet attempted to ascend the wrong mouth of the river, while the Chinese deputies were waiting for them at the right place. The writer also says that the commercial men of Shanghai all deprecate the hasty and ill advised proceedings of the English.

The steamer Moses Taylor from Aspinwall on the 18th arrived this morning with $2,042,363 in specie. The vessel was grounded in the entrance of the Harbor of Key West during an hour of intense darkness and storm in consequence of the light at the light house at that point being extinguished.

The concluding regatta of the New York Yacht club has come off at last, three schooners of the first class and two sloops, the Mallory and Narragansett, sailing in the race. The prizes fifty dollars each were won by the Kings and the two sloops above named.

The steamer City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 14th, arrived this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The *Herald's* correspondent on board the U. S. steamer Powhatan, in a letter dated 3d of July, gives the following account of the relations existing between the Chinese and the present American minister and says last Wednesday, June 30th, the Toeyuan went in search of another entrance to the river Peiho and returned with the report that they had landed with an interpreter at a small town near a stream and just had time to give the minister's letter to a Chinese official, when a troop of mounted cavalry was discovered galloping towards them some thousand strong. All hands very naturally took to Shank's mare as fast as they could carry themselves to the boat, returned and made a report of their failure which created some merriment. It was given up for a certainty that John Chinaman was not going to receive Mr. Ward. Yesterday, however, at 8 A. M., two large junks loaded with produce came within a short distance of us and anchored; a small boat was lowered from one of the junks, having on board a Chinese official bearing an answer to our minister's letter. The answer was in the highest degree favorable. It seems the party who landed from the Toeyuan had been mistaken for the English, and the cavalry which chased them to their boat was part of a guard 4,000 strong which was to have escorted Mr. Ward to Pekin, and had been waiting several days in expectation of his daily arrival. The produce, a present for our minister, consisted of 19 hogs, 18 sheep, 33 sacks of flour, 19 of rice, besides ducks, chickens, geese eggs and vegetables in great quantities. The answer to his letter stated that the Commissioner would send a pilot to bring his ship up the river eight miles. A great deal of correspondence has since passed between the officials, the English squadron lying in close proximity.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.—The State Fair grounds were better filled to-day than they were on the first day. The entry book is nearly filled, a large number having been made today.

The champion yacht of the city, the George M. Hill, is on exhibition, and with all her sails set, looks smart and rakish. The cattle stalls are occupied by splendid specimens of all descriptions, and there are some very fine full blood horses in the exhibition. The regular playing of the steam and hand engines for the prizes offered by the Society will commence tomorrow afternoon. About sixteen companies in all will compete. A horn worth $250 will be the first prize. A steam fire engine company from Baltimore have signified their intention to participate.

The delegation of Pittsburg firemen were received this morning by a delegation of the Philadelphia department, and were escorted to Independence Hall accompanied by Beck's band. They were received by Gen. W. F. Small, in the absence of the Mayor, and tendered the hospitalities of the city. The city is crowded with visitors, every train bringing in large additions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—A correspondent of the *Herald* says: "I am informed that some additional propositions to those already before our Government, have recently been submitted by Mexico in regard to the settlement of claims, and for protection or the manner of protecting the transit route. Among the proposed stipulations to be considered by Secretary Cass and the Mexican minister is an important one, relating to the settlement of claims of citizens of the United States upon Mexico, which requires that the claims be adjudicated by four commissioners to be appointed by the Presidents of each Government, and an umpire to be selected by the commissioners, or in case of their disagreement by the Secretary of State and the Mexican minister, and amount of such adjudicated claims over the two millions of dollars which the treaty has provided for the payment of them is to be settled by ten annual payments of equal amount with interest at six per cent. until paid. Bonds to be given for the amount, which will be receivable by the Mexican Government for, any export or import dues to that Government. It is proposed also, to obviate the objections of the Mexican Government to our proposition for the protection of the transit routes by the appointment of a Commissioner by each Government to reside at suitable locations, who in case of a disturbance of the peace upon any route are to make the necessary demands of the Mexican authorities for troops, which, if disregarded for a period of ten days, may be made up on the nearest land or naval forces of the United States, who after giving proper notice to the Commissioner, or if he be absent the nearest local authority shall proceed to the scene of disturbance and quell it.

As an evidence of the good feeling entertained by the liberal Government of Mexico toward the citizens of the United States, President Juarez has extended to a citizen of New Jersey valuable mining facilities in the State of Sinaloa, which were to expire on the 1st of October next, for two years longer.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The number of visitors at the Fair to-day is estimated at thirty thousand. In the ring are thirty-six roadsters and stallions. The famous horse Silver Heels, owned by Gen. Singleton, of Quincy, Ill., took the first premium. A large number of Devon, Ayrshire, Herefords and Alderney cattle are also on exhibition. The prizes are fairly distributed among the various States represented. The art department is full and attracts much attention. It contains several views of the old masters and a number of fine spirited pictures of western scenery. The weather is clear and delightful. Vast crowds of strangers continue to arrive from all parts of the country.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—The play was resumed at 10 o'clock to-day. Smith who was in last night was bowled by Parr for 17 runs, which were got by very pretty play; the remainder of the score stood Smith b by Parr, 17 runs; Ellis b by Parr, none; Kerr and Caesar b by Parr, 2 runs; Prior and Coffin b by Parr, 1 run; Tilatine not out. None making the total of Canada's 22 Innings—63 leavings.

The 11 of England have 59 runs to get, to win. They were obtained with the loss of 2 wickets. The score standing Lockyer, B. J. Smith, 10; Hayward and Bonner, B. J. Smith, 17; Coffin, not out, 4; Diver, not out, 1; Byes, 3; Wides 57; total 39.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The Southern mail brings New Orleans papers of Sunday last. The *Picayune* understands that Dr. Holland has succeeded in obtaining an extension of time till 1869 for commencing the construction of the Honduras Interoceanic Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The dispatches received by the government narrates with minuteness the recent events in China. Flag officer Tatnall says the British officer in charge of the gun boats having visited him and said nothing about aid, but his circumstances was powerful. Indeed during his five [illegible] he was on board the Powhatan, he would look anxiously at his Admiral and at the boats. After he left, continues officer Tatnall, I held a conversation with our Commissioner, Mr. Ward. He agreed with me perfectly, that under the circumstances of our position, with the English, and the aid the Admiral had tendered me the day before, I could do no less than tow the boats to his relief.

I made the offer, which was thankfully and promptly accepted. While the boats were making fast to the [illegible] I urged [illegible], I insisted on Mr. Ward's going on board one of the junks, for reasons, and he [illegible] the Toey Wah, which will be [illegible]. He at first reluctantly yielded and left us, but soon returned in one of the English boats, declaring that as the Toey Wah was his home, and going under fire with her [illegible] and [illegible], he would remain [illegible] and subsequently yielded to his gallant impulse.

Captain Tatnall towed the boats through the [illegible] line, to within shooting distance of the [illegible], where the flag was flying; [illegible] them off he retired to the [illegible] of the line, and anchored for the night. He took up this position as it might enable him to aid the wounded, and should the boats be sunk, to rescue their crews. In other words, to afford aid [illegible] consistent with neutrality. Having been informed by a British officer that the Admiral was dangerously wounded, Captain Tatnall went in a barge to visit him. When within [illegible] of the Cormorant a round of shot struck the boat, killing the coxswain, Wm. Hart, of Brooklyn, New York, and slightly wounding Flag Lieut. Trenchard.

They reached the Cormorant before the boat was entirely sunk. Capt. Tatnall say the Chinese commissioners had previously [illegible] Mr. Ward of their arrangements, and requested him to accompany the British and French ministers to Peiho. To this he consented, thereby to a certain extent assuming the [illegible] the latter. The neutrality of the [illegible] was much doubted at the time.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—The Santa Fe Mail of the 13th has arrived at Independence. Otero is re-elected to Congress by [illegible] hundred majority. A serious difficulty is apprehended with the Indians in the vicinity of Allison's Ranch, in consequence of the [illegible] of that trading post.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor has arrived with California news of the 5th inst. and over two millions in gold. Her advices have been anticipated by the Tehuantepec steamer at New Orleans.

MADISON, IND., Sept. 27.—The steamer Belle Creole, lying near the [illegible] valley, was burnt at noon to-day. The [illegible] is an entire loss. The hull is not materially injured.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—The principal features of the Fair to-day was the awarding the St. Louis prize, number one, of a thousand dollars for finest thorough-bred bull of any age, which was taken by Duke Airdrie, owned by R. A. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky. This ring numbered fourteen entries, embracing many of the noblest animals of the country. The regular premium of one hundred dollars for four year old bulls was awarded to King Alfred, owned by J. H. Brown, of Sangamon county, Ill.

Of stallions of all work there were fifty-six entries. The first premium to Henry Clay, Black Hawk, owned by [illegible] county, Mo.

The weather continues delightful. The influx of strangers in the city is immense. The number of visitors at the grounds to-day must have reached forty thousand. The steam fire engine department had their annual parade to-day, and visited the Fair Grounds, they attracted universal admiration by their splendid display. To-morrow the thousand dollar prize for the best roadster stallion will be awarded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Dates from Arizona to the 8th says the Superintendent has arrived, bringing news of the complete [illegible] of the Tontos Indians by Maj. Armistead. They acknowledge a large number of killed, and surrender a fine tract of land for the use of the Government, and promise never again to molest the whites. Gen. Armistead is on his way East, on twelve months leave.

He reports to Gen. Crafts that the Colorado river is a more suitable stream for navigation than the Red river, Missouri, Upper Mississippi or Minnesota rivers.

The new steamer George made a trip from Fort Yuma to Fort Mohave, on Gen'l. Crossing, two hundred and twenty-five miles, in five days.

The Overland Mail Company's station, sixty miles above Fort Yuma, was robbed of all the horses by the Mexicans. The station keeper was left for dead. A portion of the detachment on the Gila river determined to drive off all the Mexicans on the river in account of this outrage. A collision occurred, in which it is said six Mexicans were killed. There being no law or officers in Arizona, no arrest was made. The Mexican population at the Gila and Colorado mines are much alarmed.

Lieut. Mowry's election for delegate from Arizona was unanimous.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 27. Nothing is yet known of Professor La Mountain or Mr. Haddock who made a balloon ascension from here on the 22nd inst. Much alarm is felt for their safety. Their course when last seen was north-east.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27—M.—The river continues to recede at this point at the rate of [illegible] inches per 24 hours. All the upper streams are falling. Weather clear and warm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Three New Orleans mails arrived here this morning, [illegible] of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last.

Commissioners with ready money and credit to a considerable extent appointed by the Governor of Louisiana have started for the United States to buy arms and munitions of war for the liberals.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Persia sailed at noon to-day for Liverpool with $670,000 in specie.

The steamer Granada arrived this morning with Havana dates to the 23rd inst. The news is unimportant. The city is healthy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Gambard S. Brown, the designer of the Great Eastern who was prevented by sickness from going on the trial trip, has since died of paralysis.

Orders have been dispatched to India for the troops there to proceeded immediately to China in order to prosecute the war.

The French laws in relation to the Press are not to be modified.

The French Rentes closed firm on Friday at 69@26c on the Paris Bourses.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—Major Chapman, attached to the Quartermaster's Department, has committed suicide. His body was found this morning on the beach outside of Fort McHenry, with his throat cut.

TORONTO, Sept. 27.—Intelligence has been received in this city that Mr. Head, a young gentleman seventeen years of age, only son and heir of Sir Edmund Head, Governor-General of the Canadas, was drowned while bathing in the river San Maurice.

ALBION, N. Y., Sept. 27.—A distressing accident occurred here to-day which resulted in severe loss of life. The Fair of Orleans county being in progress in this vicinity, during the afternoon a large crowd of the visitors gathered on the canal bridge on Main street. The bridge suddenly gave way under their weight and the whole party was thrown into the canal, and many were drowned before assistance could be rendered. The loss of life is estimated at eighteen, though it is supposed that many bodies are still in the water. A large number received considerable injuries.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Episcopal Diocesian Convention is now in session here. Bishop Onderdonk has withdrawn his petition to the House of Bishops asking for a termination of his sentence. This was done this morning in an informal manner. The withdrawal of the petition is looked upon by the opponents of the restoration as only an expedient to avoid bringing the subject up for debate, and to send the petition and memorial to Richmond without passing them in review here.

TRENTON, MASS., Sept. 29.—The Empire Fire Engine Association of Lynn, Mass., arrived here at noon to-day. They will remain a guest of the fire department of this city until half-past five o'clock to-morrow afternoon, when they will leave for Philadelphia in a special train.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—A dispatch has been received in this city from Mr. La Mountain, who ascended in his balloon on Thursday last, at Watertown, N. Y., announcing his safe arrival at Kingston, C. W.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
J. SIDNEY MARSHALL - - Editor
TERMS - $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
RUFUS P. RANNEY, of Cuyahoga County.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM H. SAFFORD, of Ross County.
JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HENRY C. WHITMAN, of Fairfield County.
AUDITOR OF STATE,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY, of Miami County.
TREASURER OF STATE,
WILLIAM BUSHNELL, of Richland County.
SECRETARY OF STATE,
JACOB REINHARD, of Franklin County.
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JAMES TOMLINSON, of Washington County.
COMMON SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
CHARLES N. ALLEN, of Harrison County.

Democratic District Ticket.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
AUGUSTUS L. PERRILL, of Pickaway.
FOR STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,
ABNER O. [illegible], of Franklin.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
BENJAMIN F. HEIN,
GEORGE L. CONVERSE.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURT,
MATTHIAS MARTIN.
FOR SHERIFF,
GEORGE W. HUFFMAN.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN PHILLIPS.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN G. THOMPSON.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS SPARROW.
FOR COMMISSIONER—(Vacancy.)
JOHN SNYDER.
FOR CORONER,
ISAAC GAYER.
FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,
JAMES LEGG.

The County Commissioner.

The *Ohio State Journal*, of Monday, has for its leader, a very commendatory article on Theodore Comstock, while Commissioner, and in a round-about way, attributes to him, a care for the County interests, an economy, a prudence, that paid all the debts and left a balance in the Treasury, while in some three years the county levy was reduced from the 3 to 1 7-10 mills. In an after part of the same article, our adroit diurnal cotemporary confesses that Mr Comstock did not accomplish all by himself, but only leaves the inference that he had aid. If we mistake not he had very considerable assistance, and the *Journal* does well to instance the untiring devotion of Ed. Lovington to the interests of the County. We have not a word to say against Mr. Comstock, as a man, public or private, although he did say that he would not be a candidate; even after he had been nominated. We thought nothing of this. We remembered that Benedick recanted and replied to the jeers of his companions: "When I said that I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married,"—and so we thought Mr. Comstock had a right to change his mind. With that we we find no fault. He is a man of business and of integrity, but he goes on that ticket not that he wants the office, not that he desires to benefit the county with his experience, his abruptness, his attention, but to strengthen the ticket. That may be excuse enough for him with his own conscience, and those who expect to derive the benefit, but it is no excuse for a Democrat to vote for him. There is Sparrow, at least the equal in every thing pertaining to the office—a good man, a sincere man, a man of integrity and honesty, who could not be swerved a hair's breadth from what he considers right—a just man, an industrious man, who will not permit one particle of the county business to go unexamined. Nominated by his party for the long term, he is presented for office. The law makes no distinction in the candidates save in the number of votes received by the several competitors, giving to the highest the long, and to the next, the short, to fill the vacancy. It may be that the "clique" and those in their interest, may oppose Mr. Sparrow, to prevent his election. They hate him as men without principle hate those who have principle. Governed by selfishness, they can perceive no merit in self-abnegation, and regard a man unlike themselves, as one to be disdained if not feared. But Mr. Sparrow [is] clear-headed and cool-headed. He asks nothing that is not right and will submit to nothing that is wrong. In every office he has held, he has discharged its duties with honor and fidelity, and relinquished with clean hands. As a Commissioner, it is conceded, that he has had no equal in the office; (unless the illusory article in the *State Journal* of Monday was intended to elevate Mr. Comstock above him) and there is a feeling of security in the community, in connecting Mr. Sparrow with the office of County Commissioner, over which Tom Miller might howl *ad infinitum*, without disturbing the repose of the community.

☞ The speech of Mr. Lincoln in this city, wherein he labored to show that Senator Douglas was more reliable for the South and better friend of slavery than any Southern statesman, is having a great circulation in the press of the slave States. On account of the great service it is doing Judge Douglas in the South, the Nashville (Tenn.) *Patriot* of the 16th remarks that Senator Douglas ought to do something handsome for old Abe.—*Cin. Enq.*

We think he has already done enough for "old Abe." He has rendered him famous, by his famous controversy. One who crossed swords with *the Douglas* in that controversy, could not again sink into obscurity. But "old Abe" has a hard time in sustaining the reputation manufactured for him, on that memorable occasion, when the President's officeholders stood by, like a select squad of *claqueurs*, ready to plaud to the echo whatever "old Abe" might say.

We do not know that what he does say can have any particular weight in Mr. Douglas's behalf, either North or South. The record of the Illinois statesman is his shield, from the shafts of his enemies, and the blazon to rally the devotion of his friends.

Judge Black's "Observations" on Popular Sovereignty.

Judge Black, to whom common report ascribes the authorship of the paper which appears on the first side of this week's *Union* has expounded with marked vigor and clearness the imperishable doctrines of the Democratic party touching the issues of which it treats. His position is upon the rock of THE CONSTITUTION, and the storm of fanaticism and mad ambition will beat against it in vain. This able paper is an "end of controversy," and no Democrat, it appears to us, who will carefully and candidly read it, will withhold his hearty assent to all and every part of it.—*Ashland Union.*

The Ashland *Union*, like the *National Democrat*, of Cleveland, is a ready echo of the Washington *Constitution*, and follows that combination of bombast, puerility, and misrepresentation, in all of its capricious and eccentric meanderings. The *Democrat* was instituted to support the Administration in every thing and to *hate* Douglas, which the latter took an early stand against the Illinois Statesman.—We publish in our columns to-day the reply of Judge Douglas, from which it will be seen that "the rock of the *Constitution*" (newspaper) has been overwhelmed, and "the end of controversy" has been made very apparent. How any one, with half an idea, who has been educated in a Democratic political school—who accepted Mr. Buchanan's interpretation of the Cincinnati Platform, in 1856—who applauded his inaugural—who can distinguish between truth and error, could swallow the whole of Judge Black's inconsistent, prevaricating, unreliable concatenation of political misrepresentations, we cannot readily comprehend. That one who adopted the *Constitution's* new-fangled interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that Congress should protect slavery in the Territories, whither the Constitution of the United States carries it, and that the people of a Territory have no power over the subject until they form their Constitution in anticipation of admission as a State, might very naturally swallow the heresies of Judge Black, in his "Observations." It is fortunate for the Democratic party that the number who are ready to follow the index of the Administration wherever it may point, are few in our noble State; and the Press ready to repeat the monstrous doctrines, indicated by its "weather-cock," not a corporal's guard. We regret to find the Ashland *Union* of the number, or that there is a paper in the State claiming to be Democratic, willing to pin its faith, where nothing but *Punica fides* is cultivated, and to those who would subvert the principles of the government, and drag in the mire, the institutions of the country, to crush out the popularity of a distinguished, honorable, and patriotic citizen, who, more than any other in our day, has striven to give peace to the Union, and crown the Democratic party with glory.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Parsons.

These gentlemen represented the county of Franklin in the Legislature of 1856-7. They were of different politics—at least claimed to be so, and were so nominated by their respective parties.—There were hard thoughts after the election, that somebody had been thrown off; and it is possible the circumstances may have not been forgotten. Be that as it may, they were there. They are now running on the same ticket for office, although the former does claim to be "*independent!*" Well, we read in the *State Journal* of Monday that great credit was due to Mr. Comstock, because the county levy was reduced from 3 mills to 1,7-10 mills while he was Commissioner; but after he left it had to be increased. One of the reasons may be explained. A bill was introduced by Mr. Smith, and engineered through by Mr. Parsons, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, establishing the Superior Court of Franklin county, when the people of the county never asked for it, and did not need it. They did it too for a purpose, but were foiled in the election of another Judge from the one intended. The Court saddles the county with $1,000 per annum direct tax, and the State with $1,500, beside other incidental expenses. It was not needed—the people had not asked for it. It might satisfy the Bar, because in a multiplicity of Courts there is increased litigation, but it was considered the fifth wheel of a wagon. Judge Bates might be partially relieved, but even he would not have said it was essential. The Democratic Legislature refused to give a Superior Court to Butler, although persistently and eloquently urged by Hon. Robert Christy. They thought it unnecessary, and yet there were as urgent and potent claims that Butler should have such a Court. The people, too, asked for it—but a Democratic Legislature refused it. Now, does it not seem that Mr. Smith and Mr. Parsons may well run upon the same ticket, and without disparagement of one to the other, when they remember how cordially they acted together to saddle the county with $1,000 tax, and the State with $1,500, when the duties might have been otherwise discharged, although we have an excellent Judge, who discharges his duties faithfully, and there are some four hundred cases on his docket.

BABIES.—The *State Journal* affected to discover a "very small baby" in the PEOPLE'S PRESS of last week, in commenting upon our remarks respecting "a mare's nest" that the aforesaid *State Journal* had reason to suspect existed in this community, which it held up with all the horribles of "Gorgons and Chimeras dire," and which was to blot out "Millerism" first, and then obliterate the Democratic party, except that portion who might belong to its secret organization. The absurdity of the *State Journal's* story could only impose upon the most credulous and very weak. Every body here knew that there is nothing of the kind, save in the imaginative conception of the *State Journal*. If one were to look for *babies* in that paper, they could see an ebony phiz *howling* from under almost every paragraph. If we must have the paternity of babies, we prefer they shall be white—it is only the *State Journal* that delights in "*nigger babies.*"

Views of J. C. Calhoun on Congressional Intervention.

On the 27th of June, 1848, John C. Calhoun advanced the following views in regard to "Congressional Intervention:"

"There is a very striking difference between the position on which the slaveholding and non slaveholding States stand, in reference to the question under consideration (the prohibition of slavery in Oregon.) The former desire, no action of the government; demand no law to give them any advantage in the Territory about to be established; are willing to leave it and other Territories in the United States, open to all their citizens, so long as they continued to be Territories, and when they cease to be, to leave it to their inhabitants to form such governments as may suit them, without restriction or condition, except that imposed by the Constitution as a pre-requisite for admission to the Union. In short, they are willing to leave the whole subject where the Constitution and the great and fundamental principles of self-government place it. On the contrary, the non-slaveholding States, instead of being willing to leave it on this broad and equal foundation, demand the interposition of the government, and the passage of an act to prevent the citizens of the slaveholding States from emigrating with their property into the Territories.

"I hold that justice and the Constitution are the easiest and safest ground on which the question can be settled, regarded in reference to party. It may be settled on that ground simply by non-action, by leaving the Territories free and open to the emigration of all the world. If a party cannot safely take this broad and solid position and successfully maintain it, what other can it take and maintain?"

It will be seen from the above extract that Mr. Calhoun fully endorsed Judge Douglas's views, and were he living to-day, would be foremost in support of the "Little Giant's" immutable principles.

The Opinion of Gen. Dodge—He is With Douglas.

Most extraordinary efforts have been made to misrepresent the opinions and views of Gen. Dodge, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and assisted by the bogus Democrats of the Chicago *Herald* and the Dubuque *North West*, we doubt not that many persons to-day have been induced to believe that Gen. Dodge is an adherent of the policy of the present Administration—that he would have supported the Lecompton Constitution, and that he does not endorse the doctrine that the people of the Territories can exclude slavery before they come to form a State Constitution.

Whenever Gen. Dodge has appeared before the people all such misapprehensions and misrepresentations have been settled, for during the canvass he has uniformly declared that had he been in the Senate of the United States when the Lecompton measure came up, he would have voted with Douglas and Stewart and Broderick. And he declares also that he would never vote for the admission of a State the Constitution of which had not been approved by a direct vote of the people.

In his speech at Dubuque, Gen. Dodge declared himself emphatically a Squatter Sovereignty man, and eulogized the Kansas-Nebraska bill and its author, Stephen A. Douglas.

We do not refer to these matters for the purpose of provoking a controversy with those who agree with the Administration, but for the purpose of putting him right before the people to whom he has been grossly misrepresented by Republicans and by a few Administration men. Nor should we refer to it at all but for the fact that the assertions of the Dubuque Post Master have been caught up and published by the Republican press.

To-morrow we shall publish a synopsis of Gen. Dodge's speech in this city, to which we call the attention of all honest and fair men.—*Dubuque Herald.*

☞ The *Commercial* very coolly proposes to the Republicans to adopt the Democratic platform of Popular Sovereignty, as expounded by Senator Douglas. It advises them to abandon their old Abolition doctrine of Congressional Sovereignty, and go in for the people of the Territories doing as they please on slavery.—We have no objection to the Republicans coming upon our platform, which they have so long condemned, and in fact would be glad to see it. It would be another tribute paid to the truth and excellence of the Democratic creed, which our opponents in the end are always fain to acknowledge. The Opposition, if they come over to the Democratic platform, must not expect, however, to crowd the Democrats off it.—*Cin. Enq.*

When the storm of Lecomptonism raged wildest and most furiously, the *Commercial* confessed that Mr. Douglas was the pilot, on whose firmness and skill the country relied in the exigency. It was boldly proclaimed then that he was the man of and for the times. His principles, maintained then with his accustomed ability and undaunted courage, are those which he maintains now, and which are echoed by the great popular heart. The *Commercial* is the ablest Republican paper in the west. It sees with prophetic ken that the popular idea must prevail, and that the power of Congress over the domestic institutions of the Territories will be scouted by the people as a relic of barbarism and tyranny. There are thousands of Republicans ready to go for Douglas, and stand with him upon the true Democratic platform, "that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, have the right to manage their domestic affairs in their own way."

A LECTURE PREPARED.—The Boston *Journal*, of a recent date, has the following notice of the preparation of our old friend "A. D." for the lecture season.—We don't like his politics, but have no doubt we should like his lectures. The *Journal* says:

"Mr. A. D. Richardson, our well known Western correspondent, will be prepared during the approaching season to deliver a popular lecture entitled "Out West," and probably another under the caption of "Pike's Peak." Mr. Richardson is a graphic and spirited writer, and a close observer; and his letters from Kansas and the far West, for the last two years, have won many encomiums, and been widely copied by the press of the country. He is now on a tour among the Choctaw Indians; through Northern Texas to El Paso; thence through New Mexico to Pike's Peak, designing to reach New England on his return, during the month of November. He is thoroughly conversant with the West, having traveled very extensively through it; and we doubt not that his lectures will combine much valuable practical information, with a rich fund of entertaining observations and amusing experiences. Letters proposing engagements for Mr. R. may be addressed to him at this office."

Speech of Senator Douglas at Wooster.

The following is the reply of Senator Douglas to the "Black Pamphlet," which appeared some time since, as a criticism on the unanswerable document of the "Little Giant," and which was written by Judge Black, and echoed by the Administration organs:

SPEECH.

It may not be inappropriate at this time to refer to a pamphlet which a friend handed to me in the cars this morning, and which I have had scarcely time to read through. It is entitled "Observations on Senator Douglas' Views of Popular Sovereignty, as Expressed in Harper's Magazine for September, 1859." As the pamphlet is anonymous, I have no authentic means of knowing its author, although I am informed that it is announced in the New York *Herald* and other papers as the production of Jerry Black—the same Jerry Black who wrote letters to Illinois last year to induce the federal officeholders to vote for "Abolitionists" in preference to the regular Democratic nominee for Congress. I am informed, also, by gentlemen who gave me the pamphlet, that he received it under the frank of Jerry Black and that large numbers are now being spread broad-cast over the country.

If this anonymous publication was designed and calculated only to effect me individually, I should not deem it worthy of notice; but as its object is obviously to injure and defeat the Democratic party in the Northwestern States, where elections are now pending, and the canvass is conducted on the platform of popular sovereignty, I deem it my duty to vindicate the Democratic party against the consequences of these malignant falsehoods.—The position which I occupy, in common with ninety-nine out of every hundred of the Northwestern Democrats, is so grossly and wickedly perverted and falsified in this pamphlet, as to preclude the possibility of its being the result of unintentional or innocent error. I will read the last paragraph first:

"We are called upon to make a contest, at once unnecessary and hopeless, with the judiciary of the nation. We object to it. We will not obey Mr. Douglas, when he commands us to assault the Supreme Court of the United States. We believe the Court to be right, and Mr. Douglas wrong."

And again on page six, referring to me, the writer says:

"In case he is elected President, he must see the laws faithfully executed. Does he think he can keep that oath by fighting the judiciary?"

In these and other passages it was evidently the deliberate purpose of the writer to convey the idea that I had assailed the judiciary in my article in Harper, and that I was actually engaged in a crusade against the Supreme Court because of their decision in the Dred Scott case. Now, whoever will take the trouble to read my article in Harper, to which this Black pamphlet purports to be a reply, will find that, instead of assailing the court, I refer to them and their decisions in terms of respect and commendation. As I rode through the streets of your beautiful town on my way to this stand, I saw the newsboys distributing several thousand copies of my article in Harper. I call on every man who hears me to read it, and mark particularly what I have said of the Supreme Court and the decision of the Dred Scott case. You will find that I fully endorse the decision, and quote freely from it to sustain my position in regard to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The author of this Black pamphlet, whoever he may be, while professing to review my article in Harper, represents me as "fighting the judiciary," as making a "contest with judicial authority of the nation," and "assaulting the Supreme Court of the United States," with the full knowledge that I had not uttered one word of disapprobation, either of the court or of their decision. I defy the whole gang of anonymous conspirators, who are endeavoring to divide and defeat the Democratic party by assailing the doctrine of popular sovereignty, to show one word I have ever written or spoken against the Supreme Court or the Dred Scott decision. It is well known to the country that I have made more speeches in defence of the Supreme Court in connection with the Dred Scott decision than any other living man. During the Illinois canvass, last year, I made one hundred and thirty speeches in defence of the court and their decision against the assaults of the Abolition leaders, when they were supported and encouraged by those who are supposed to have concocted this Black pamphlet; yet, in the face of these well known facts, which no honest man will deny, this monstrous and wicked charge is made by a band of anonymous slanderers, and circulated under the official frank of the Attorney General of the United States!

I will not attempt to notice and expose all the falsehoods and misrepresentations in this Black pamphlet. It would not be just to the many thousands of people now present to occupy their time, which can be more profitably employed. I will, however, give one or two more instances as a specimen of the whole document.—On page 10, the writer, referring to me, says:

"He claims for the territorial government the right of confiscating private property on the ground that those governments are sovereign—have an uncontrollable and independent power over all their internal affairs."

This short sentence contains two palpable falsehoods:

1st. I never did claim for the territorial governments the right of confiscating private property.

2d. I never claim that territorial governments were sovereign, or that the Territories were sovereign powers.

The writer of the Black pamphlet convicts himself of having made this last charge with a full knowledge that it was untrue, for on his fifteenth page he quotes from my published reports, speeches, and letters in 1856, 1857, and 1858, in which I state that "a Territory is not a sovereign power!"

I will read the extract from my report in 1856, as copied into this Black pamphlet:

"The sovereignty of a Territory remains in abeyance, suspended in the United States, in trust for the people until they shall be admitted into the Union as a State. In the mean time, they are entitled to enjoy and exercise all the rights and privileges of self-government, in subordination to the Constitution of the United States, and in obedience to the organic law passed by Congress in pursuance of that instrument. These rights and privileges are all derived from the Constitution, through the act of Congress, and must be exercised and enjoyed in subjection to all the limitations and restrictions which that Constitution imposes."

Thus it will be seen that in 1856, 1857 and 1858, as well as now, I claimed that the people of the Territories are "entitled to enjoy and exercise all rights and privileges of self-government," under the Constitution, although the Territories are not sovereign powers. The Territories are not sovereign, any more than the American colonies were sovereign before the Revolution; and yet the people of the Territories are entitled to enjoy and exercise all the rights and privileges of self-government, subject only to the Constitution in the same manner, and to the same extent, as our fathers claimed the same rights and privileges for the colonies. It must be borne in mind that the Battles of the Revolution were fought in defence of the rights of dependent colonies, provinces, and territories, and not of sovereign States. We now claim for the American Territories only the same rights of self-government which our fathers claimed for the British colonies in America. Hence I re-affirm to-day all that I have ever said in reports and speeches referred to in the Black pamphlet, denying that the Territories are sovereign, and at the same time claiming for them all the rights and privileges of self-government in their internal polity.

I repeat, that the author of the Black pamphlet must have known that he was misrepresenting my position in regard to the sovereignty of the Territories, for the reason, that in another portion of the same pamphlet he quotes from two reports, two speeches, and one letter of mine, to prove that in 1856, 1857, and 1858 I held the opposite doctrine, without producing a particle of evidence that I had ever held or expressed any other opinion.

Not content with representing me as advocating the confiscation of private property in the Territories, the writer of the Black pamphlet imputes the same dangerous heresy to "the President, the Judges of the Supreme Court and nearly all the Democratic members of Congress," in respect to the confiscating of private property in all the States of the Union. The writer says:

"On the other hand, the President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, the whole of the party South, and a very large majority North, are penetrated with a conviction that no such power is vested in a Territorial Legislature, and that those who desire to confiscate private property of any kind must wait until they get a constitutional convention or the machinery of a State government in their hands."

Aside from the false inuendo that I am in favor of confiscating private property by a Territorial Legislature this paragraph makes a charge as flagitious as it is false—that "the whole of the party South, and a very large majority North," including the President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, *are in favor of the doctrine that the moment a Territory becomes a State, it may confiscate all the private property within its limits!*

I deny this whole doctrine of confiscation. I brand it as a dangerous and wicked heresy. I deny that there is any rightful authority anywhere within the limits of the United States—Federal, State, or Territorial—which can confiscate private property of any law-abiding citizen. Private property may be taken for public uses, in pursuance of law, upon the payment of a just compensation, but not otherwise.—The Supreme Court has decided in the Dred Scott case that the Constitution "places the citizens of a Territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with the citizens of the States." In that case, the Court, after referring to those clauses of the Constitution which guarantee the freedom of religion, the freedom of speech and of the press—the right of petition—the right to bear arms—and prohibit the taking of private property for public uses without just compensation—proceeds to say:

"The powers over person and property of which we speak are not only not granted to Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them. And this prohibition is not confined to the States, but the words are general, and extend to the whole Territory over which the Constitution gives it power to legislate, including those portions of it remaining under Territorial government as well as that covered by States. It is a total absence of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States; and places the citizens of a Territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly against inroads, which the general government might attempt, under the plea of implied or incidental powers. And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the federal government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial government to exercise them. It could confer no power on a local government, established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

I read this portion of the Dred Scott opinion from the pamphlet copy which was published under the authority of the Senate of the United States. I copied this same passage into my article in Harper for the purpose of showing that, so far as these rights of person and property were involved, the Constitution, under the authorative exposition of the Court, places the citizens of a Territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with the citizens of the States; and, consequently, if the Territories could not be permitted to determine the slavery question for themselves, the States were forbidden to exercise the power.

In the face of this decision of the Supreme Court, and my emphatic endorsement of it in more than one hundred public speeches, as well as in my article in Harper's Magazine, the author of the Black pamphlet has the hardihood to charge me with advocating the doctrine that a Territorial Legislature may confiscate private property, at the same time that he attributes to the whole Democratic party South, and a large majority North, the monstrous and flagatious heresy that the people of a Territory, when "they get a constitutional convention, or the machinery of a State government into their hands," may, at their discretion, confiscate all private property within their Territorial limits.

Such a doctrine is subversive of the fundamental principles upon which all civil governments rest. I deny that it would be competent for any power within the dominion of the United States—whether Federal, State, or Territorial—to confiscate the private property of a loyal citizen, or to convert it to public uses, without just compensation, even if there were no constitutional provision upon the subject.

On behalf of the Democratic party, South, as well as North, I repel the imputation as a wanton calumny, that the people of a Territory when they "get a constitutional convention or the machinery of a State government into their hands," or at any other time, can confiscate the private property of a law-abiding citizen.—No State or Territory has ever yet attempted or claimed the right to exercise any such power, and I hope none will ever regard the Black pamphlet sufficient authority to justify legislative robbery by State or Territory.

The author of the Black pamphlet charges me with misrepresenting the position of those Democrats who are opposed to the doctrine of popular sovereignty, when I spoke of them as believing, or professing to believe that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories beyond the power of Congress or of the Territorial Legislature to control it," &c.

Upon this point the writer says:

"The Constitution certainly does not establish slavery in the Territories, or any where else.—Nobody in this country ever thought or said so."

Now, I submit to this intelligent audience whether it be true in point of fact that nobody said or thought the Constitution establishes slavery any where? Did not President Buchanan in his Silliman letter in 1857, say in substance that he thought so, and was greatly surprised that any body should have ever doubted it. Did he not, in substance, affirm the same proposition in his special message communicating the Lecompton Constitution to Congress, on the 2d of February, 1858? Has not the Washington *Union* affirmed the same proposition over and over again in every variety of form for the last two years, and denounced me and every other friend of popular sovereignty for denying it? I have not the Silliman letter nor a file of the Washington *Union* with me; but fortunately, I have the precise language of Mr. Buchanan in his Lecompton message. In that message he said:

"It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal, known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina."

The writer of the Black pamphlet attempts to shield the President from the responsibility of this declaration, by charging me with misrepresentation in saying that Mr. Buchanan had asserted "that slavery existed in Kansas *by virtue* of the Constitution of the United States," when he had only said that the Supreme Court had so decided!

Well, suppose we grant him the benefit of this miserable quibble! Does it not show that somebody in this country had thought and said that the Constitution had established slavery in Kansas? The President certainly said that the Supreme Court had so decided in the Dred Scott case; and on the supposed authority of that decision, declared that "Kansas is, therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina."—Did not the President approve and endorse the Dred Scott decision as he understood it and explained it in his message? Did he not believe that the Constitution established slavery in Kansas? If not, how was it established there? By what authority was it established? And how did Kansas, therefore, become as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina? The President answered, "*by virtue* of the Constitution of the United States," and appealed to the Supreme Court for his authority, and then endorsed the authority and approved the decision. Of course the President was mistaken in supposing that the court had made any such silly decision, in violation of the plain meaning and express terms of the Constitution. It is now admitted by the author of the Black pamphlet that—

"The Constitution certainly does not establish slavery in the Territories, nor any where else."

I hope it will turn out that the author of the Black pamphlet was fully authorised to speak for all the persons included in the royal word "we," as it appears in the following sentence, on the concluding page:

"Yes, the Lecompton issue which Mr. Douglas made upon the Administration two years ago is done, and the principles on which we were then opposed are abandoned."

If the writer was really authorized to embrace the whole "Administration" within the word "we," when he declared that the "Constitution certainly does not establish slavery in the Territories or any where else," I could forgive him for many of the misrepresentations and false positions which he has so wantonly assigned to me. Since it is now so openly admitted that slavery does not exist in Kansas, nor any where else, "*by virtue* of the Constitution of the United States," and that Kansas is *not*, therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, it will only be necessary for those who are represented by the word "we," in the Black pamphlet, to take one step more to restore themselves to their former position in the Democratic party! That step is to accept and carry out, in good faith, the doctrine so clearly set forth by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the Cincinnati nomination in 1856, in which he said: "that the *people of a Territory*, like those of a State, *shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.*"

That they were at one time solemnly and irrevocable pledged to this doctrine is as certain as that they did every thing in their power to elect Abolitionists to Congress in Illinois last year over the regular Democratic nominees!

I do not regard the assaults and malignity displayed in the Black pamphlet as directed against me alone. They are directed at all the friends of popular sovereignty and non-intervention wherever they may be found. The Illinois game of last year is to be played this year in all the Northwestern States where elections are now pending. It is well known that every Democratic candidate in Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, where elections are about to be held, is openly committed and publicly pledged to the doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention as it was explained and understood in the Presidential election of 1856.

In fact, there can scarcely be said to be any diversity of opinion upon this subject. Upon this point the Northwest may be said to be a unit, for at least ninety-nine out of every hundred Democrats are firmly resolved never to abandon the doctrine of the Cincinnati platform and Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, "that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."—Judge Ranney, your own distinguished candidate for Governor of Ohio, who sits by my side, stands as firmly on that platform as I do, and consequently cannot fail to consider the assaults of this Black pamphlet as aimed at him, and intended to defeat his election! The gallant Dodge, who is fighting so glorious a battle, on the same platform, for the Governorship of Iowa, against the Abolitionists, will find this Black pamphlet ammunition in the hands of the enemy to be used against him and the Democratic party.

The indomitable Herbert who leads the Democratic hosts as the nominee for Governor of Wisconsin on the popular sovereignty platform, must regard this Black pamplet as calculated to help the enemy in their fight upon him and the Democratic party. So it is with Becker, Shields, and Cavanaugh, who are fighting a battle against the Abolitionists of Minnesota.—They stand fairly upon the Cincinnati platform, as explained by Mr. Buchanan in 1856, and boldly proclaim the doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention wherever they go. These gallant leaders and faithful Democrats are all entitled to the sympathy and aid of every true Democrat in the land.

I regret that I am not able to comply with the urgent appeals which I have received from the State Central Committees of each of those States to come and help them. The Abolitionists in all the old States are sending their ablest men and best speakers to fight the Democratic party in the Northwest with the deadly ammunition furnished in this Black pamphlet.

My friends, you will pardon this digression from the thread of my argument, to which we will now return, without further notice of the misrepresentations contained in the Black pamphlet.

A correspondent of *The Hamilton* (Canada) *Spectator* tells the following anecdote about Wisden, one of the All England Eleven:

"At the St. Lawrence Hotel, at supper, some corn was served along with other dishes, and being offered to Wisden, he took some. But, how to eat it? Wisden looked round the table but there was none partaking of corn, so he was left to his own inventive resources. After some meditation, and a cautious survey of the table to see if any were observing him, he took it up boldly and stuck it between his teeth *endwise*. Imagine his disappointment at finding a cob in the middle of the luscious morsel."

— The Delaware Court of Common Pleas commenced the Fall term on Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Senator Toombs on the Territorial Question—Congressional Intervention, &c.

Senator Toombs, on the 23 instant, addressed the people of Georgia, at Augusta, on the political questions of the day, and we find the following synopsis of it in the Augusta *Dispatch*:

The question of slavery, Senator Toombs contended, had "*been settled*," and nothing now could be made of it. That at the time of the confederation all parties looked to a division into slave and non-slaveholding States; then it did not enter into national politics, and was not considered a question for federal legislation; but after the Constitution was formed, it became necessary to legislate. It was determined to be the duty of non-slaveholding States, to give up fugitives. *That was settled.*—They determined upon the *per capita* principle of representation. *That was settled.* As to the question of the African slave-trade, all the States except Georgia and South Carolina were opposed to it; they agreed upon the existing laws, and the trade was prohibited in every State.—*That was settled.* The American Congress had full and ample power to control it.

The Constitution was silent as to what should be the condition of new acquisition of territory, and out of this silence all the trouble had grown. The North west territory had been ceded by Virginia, with a section prohibiting slavery North of the Ohio. Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi did not contain the prohibitory section placed over the North-west. Louisiana and Florida, it was then seen, would fall into our hands just as naturally as it is now seen that Cuba and the islands of the Caribbean will. The principle that the South is entitled to an equal participation in territory acquired by the common blood and treasure will triumph if we maintain it. It was opposed by the King and the New England politicians. In the admission of Missouri a false and degrading discrimination against this right was assented to by a large Southern majority in Congress. Then came the acquisition of Texas by treaty with her and an independent government.

The territory acquired from Mexico next came up for adjustment, and the unanimous vote of the South was cast to extend the Mississippi line to the Pacific.—But in all those acquisitions the principle was not settled as to the power of the Territories over the subject of slavery, while in a Territorial condition. In 1846 there were but four men in Congress, Democratic or Whig, who did not hold to Congressional prohibition. This ground was abandoned in the settlement of the territory acquired from Mexico, and California settled the question for herself. Utah had been settled by the Mormons, who had adopted in the language of a distinguished Free-soiler—"the twin abominations of polygamy and slavery," and New Mexico had adopted a slave-code, protecting slave property, and it was as safe there as in Georgia.

In 1854 we overcame the prohibition existing against slavery in Nebraska and Kansas by coertion, and the Democratic party, with some exceptions, stood up to the repeal of the Missouri prohibition, and for this Northern Democrats had been denounced as slavery propagandists, and some of the Northern Democratic Senators had been stricken down for their manly fidelity to a great principle, in standing by the South on that question. The Democratic party of the North, is known at the North to be the ally of the South, and every man twenty-one years of age at the South knows it. A way-faring man, though a fool, can understand it. Nearly as many Whigs as Democrats, in 1850, voted for the principle of non-intervention in the Compromise measures; but in 1854 few save Northern Democrats stood by us, and they fell in the cause; and to-day we are told that the Democratic party is demoralised. In the State of Ohio, with nearly 450,000 voters, there was a majority of only 30,000 against the principle, and 200,000 Ohio Democrats are to-night battling in the same cause with you.

Whenever we come to a close place in this question, all the Opposition men in the South have to run into the lines of the Democratic party. Yet the Democrats are denounced, and at the South we find two-penny politicians going through the State crying "*squatter sovereignty.*" They may abuse it from the stump, but as members of the Georgia Legislature they voted for the resolution declaring that hostility to the principle of the Kansas bill on the subject of slavery was hostility to the rights of the South; and in their party platform a few months later, they avowed that hostility to it rendered a man unfit to be a Know-Nothing—a curse too severe to be pronounced against a dog! But when Fillmore pronounced the Kansas bill to be a Pandora's box, they changed their tactics, and repudiated all their endorsements of it.

In the formation of a constitution in Kansas—though there is no doubt that a large majority did not want slavery—a clause was adopted sanctioning it. In the Senate, pending the vote to admit Kansas under the constitution, three Democrats—Douglas, Stewart, and Broderick—opposed it. In the House it was voted for by every Southern man but six Americans. Twenty Democrats also voted against it, and thirty-one voted for it. Had four of these six Southern Americans voted for the bill, it would have passed. And yet we are invited to look to the Opposition for a defence of the South. As well send to the priest to get extreme unction, as to send to that party for anything good. He explained and defended the English bill—it was identical with the Lecompton bill, except in its land clause. He repudiated with indignation the supposition that any Southern member of Congress would be bought. We are told by the Opposition, and by some of the Democrats that the Kansas bill contained squatter sovereignty. He regretted that his colleague, in the United States Senate, was of that number. Douglas stood just where he was in 1848, 1850, and 1854. He (Toombs) had differed with Cass in his views of squatter sovereignty.

The principle of non-intervention had all departments of the government in its favor; as for the future he was willing to leave the question where it is, under the protection of the Constitution and the Courts. If slavery is assailed, he would leave its protection to the Judiciary and Executive, and if we want legislative interference we can always have it.

This new demand for intervention was a divide to break down the Democratic party. While we have Executive, Judiciary, and Congress, we are safe. He would not pass a single law upon the subject; he would drive no man from the Democratic party who had fought free-soilers for 15 years. Douglas was not his choice for the Presidency—but he would support him sooner than any Opposition man in the United States. Douglas had been in error—but he is a bold, truthful, independent patriot.

— The Trumbull County *Democrat* says there has not been such a yield of potatoes in that region for many years. Not only are the potatoes large and numerous in the hills, but are much superior in quality to former years.

☞ Remember Turtle Soup at the Capitol Restaurant on Sunday.

Naturalization and Suffrage—No. VI.

Many object to foreigners—aliens, Anglo-Saxons—enjoying the rights of an American citizen, until they shall have served an apprenticeship, learned the principles of our government. What nonsense! All men are entitled to freedom; the right is inherent. Scarcely any but Anglo-Saxons arrive in this country for the purpose of making it a permanent home, and they are the men of civilization and improvement, and understand the simple principles of a free government as well in Europe as America. To say otherwise in an age like this, of pre-eminent intelligence, with the school-master all abroad, with the universal diffusion of the press and the post, and on a question like this, of the first magnitude and least complexity, and whilst the people of all countries are continually traveling amongst each other, and engaged in discussing with one another in stages and steamboats, in cars and hotels, would be paying but a poor compliment to the understanding of men of your own race. But suppose they are foreigners, are they not entitled to their rights? What was the founder of Virginia, when a poor Indian girl threw herself between him and the war-club, and saved his life at the risk of her own? What were the Pilgrim Fathers, when the friendly savage met them with his little vocabulary of kindness, learned amongst the fishermen on the Grand Bank:—"Welcome, Englishmen." They are foreigners. Who were La Fayette, Montgomery, Kosciusko, Pulaski, De Kalb, Steuben? They were foreigners, and knew something about liberty, although born in foreign countries. We ought to learn a lesson of wisdom from the ancient heathen, whose words are, "*Homo sum, humani nil a me alienum puto;*" which, when repeated, the plaudits were reiterated, and the audience, though composed of foreigners, conquered nations, aliens and citizens of Rome were unanimous in applauding the poet who spoke, with such elegance and simplicity, the language of nature, and supported the native independence of man: "I am a man—nothing that is human is foreign to me."

But the Republican party wish to elevate the negro; yes, he may vote. All the pauper slaves occupants of the almshouses of Ohio,—perhaps four or five thousand,—may vote; but the foreigner, the alien, the Anglo-Saxon, must serve out his apprenticeship, five, seven or more years, learning "self-evident truths," before he can vote. The Constitution of the United States embraces three distinct and separate provisions in reference to slavery: *First*—In establishing a basis of representation, it includes in its enumeration of individuals that shall constitute that basis three-fifths of the slave population; *Second*—That Congress shall not interfere with or abolish the slave trade until the year 1808; *And Last*—In the second section and fourth article it declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." We do not intend to comment on the whole of these provisions at this time, but believe that the people cannot be made too familiar with them, and have therefore called attention to them. Our Republican friends particularly object to the iniquity of the first and last provisions. The objection to the first is, that it gives to the South a vote equal to three-fifths of the blacks. But, on the other hand, in consequence of the existence of slavery in the South, the North has a monopoly of foreign emigration; so that the North has the vote and the power of near five millions of emigrants, against the political power which slavery now confers, and that is equivalent to a white population only of about two millions. The North has the advantage, too, of the free black population, which is enumerated and forms a part of the basis of representation in the free States. Our Republican friends are in favor of abolishing slavery. The basis on which this policy rests is the assumption that slavery is sinful and unprofitable. The means relied on to arrest its future progress is not the persuasion of the slaveholding States, but the numerical power of the free States, acting through the Federal Government. Suppose, now, the South had a majority of votes, and were to announce its determination to arrest the free progress of and manufactures, in consequence of their poverty, pauperism, crime and mortality, what would be the sentiment everywhere felt in the North? Why, one of indignation, scorn and rebellion. Such does the South feel now.—The North and the South have grown up together; together they have flourished; together they must falter and fall; together the institutions of North and South have marched harmoniously to that eminence and success which won the prosperity of both at home, and extorted the admiration of the world abroad. If either should fall by the hand of the other, the crime would not only be patricide, but it would be suicide; and over the mouldering ruins of both would deserve to be written the epitaph: "Here were a people who disputed about the capacity of the African for liberty and civilization, and did not themselves possess the capacity to preserve their own."

HAMILTON COUNTY.

VALUE OF LAND IN HAMILTON COUNTY.—The *Cincinnati Commercial* gave a table of the quantity and value of land in the several townships of Hamilton county, exclusive of the City. The whole number of acres is 244,380, and the total value with improvements is $19,207,227; without improvements, $17,173,845; the average value per acre without improvements, is $61 66; and with improvements $78 02.

—Mr. Robt. Hutcheson, Democratic candidate for Representative of Madison County, made a speech at West Jefferson on Saturday evening. After he concluded, a Mr. Rowland in replying cast some reflections on Mr. H's. character. For so doing, H. [illegible] him with a cane a la Brooks.

—The Democracy of Medina county have nominated Hon. Samuel Humphreville and Wilson Mahan, Esq., candidates for Representatives.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1859.

FAIR [illegible].—We were reminded the other day that there was considerable dissatisfaction expressed in the awards at our county Fair, and there was some talk of partiality. We know that Emrich's colt was thought by a number to have been crowded out unnecessarily, and the gray filly of Mr. Saw Reed was considered by many to have been entitled to a premium, both for speed and action.—But the Judges threw her out because she had been switched, but gave a premium afterwards to a horse that was hip-shotten! There cannot be too much care and caution manifested in these awards. Let the public mind once perceive that partiality governs, and there will be an end of Fairs.

PETER CORNELIUS & BRO.—In his line there is not a more [illegible] business man than Peter. He furnishes the market with the most acceptable [illegible]. He makes the best "[illegible]" in the world, is a green grocer who may be relied on for the finest vegetables, and as a dealer in groceries is fair, just, and responsible.—He is at the same old place, near the corner of High and Friend streets, where his pleasant countenance may be seen every day.

NEW SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.—Our old friend GAY, the courteous and gentlemanly VICTOR GAY, has opened a fashionable shaving and hair-dressing saloon on the corner of High and State streets, just opposite the Gazette office, and immediately under the Clinton Bank. He handles the razor like a magician; and those who have had a trial of his skill in the barber-ous line, need not be told to call again. Success, friend GAY—long may you—shave.

☞ The Lexington (Ky.) Association Races were to commence on Monday, and continue through the week. The meetings of the association are different from the most of racing. They are conducted for the benefit of stock, the association being composed of stock-raisers, and while the rules of racing are observed, the principal incitement is the test of fleetness, endurance and training. Under such auspices, it is a flourishing and lively "institution."

☞ WM. KENT, the popular auctioneer, has returned to this city, and permanently located himself in Columbus. His place of business is under the Old Exchange Bank, formerly occupied by Mr. Cushman. He is truly superb as an auctioneer, and never fails to give entire satisfaction.

☞ The Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, a bitter enemy of Douglas, in a late issue, says that Douglas stock for the Presidency is rapidly rising in Virginia. It declares that it has convicting evidence of the fact. There is no doubt that the *Whig* is correct in its statement. The feeling is becoming universal in the South that if they would certainly defeat the Republicans in 1860 they must do it under the lead of the Illinois Senator.—*Cin. Enq.*

That must be the universal sentiment both North and South. For it must be apparent to all who would not close their eyes and ears, that no man in the nation has such hold upon the affections of the people as Mr. Douglas, and there is no man whom they would so delight to honor by placing him in the Presidency.

AN OBJECTION NOT SUSTAINED.—Some of the Opposition papers think they have discovered a "mare's nest," and convicted Senator Douglas of inconsistency, and also of misstating the facts of history, because he and the rest of the Democratic Senators voted down an amendment of Senator Chase to the Nebraska Bill in 1854, which, in express terms, gave the people of the territories the right to exclude slavery, if they choose, by the action of their Territorial Legislatures. These papers affect to imagine that this refutes the idea that the Democrats intend that the people of the Territories should have that right under the Nebraska Bill. What nonsense! The Democrats voted down Chase's amendment *because there was a section already in the bill which gave them that liberty*. It was a superfluity. The only reason in the world why the Democrats repealed the Missouri Restriction was because it did not allow the people of the Territories to have their own way in regard to slavery. But for that it would have stood on the statute-book to this day. —*Cin. Enq.*

UPHOLD'S.—If you ever go to Mt. Vernon, drop in at Wm. Uphold's, near the Post Office. He will be found a genial gentleman, and a polite and accommodating host. Besides, he has a first class Restaurant, where the very genius of Plenty presides.

For the People's Press.

UNION FIRE COMPANY, No. 2.
COLUMBUS, Sept. 29, '59.

At a meeting of this Company held at their Engine House this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are due to the officers and managers of the Central Ohio Railroad Company in general, and to Wm. Fell, Esq., also, Mr. John Brown, Esq., in particular, for their very liberal accommodations to this Company and to the Firemen of the State, on the occasion of the late State Parade.

Resolved, That in the Officers and Members of "Rescue Company, No. 5." of Zanesville, we recognise the genuine, the impulsive, the noble self-sacrificing spirit ever characterizing true firemen; that in all our intercourse with the Zanesville Firemen, generally, we were received and welcomed in a manner worthy of their City, their State, and their reputation as Firemen.

Resolved, That the action of the State Executive Committee, in the classification of Engines of the first class, so as to work 44 against 70 hand power Engines, and thus secure an advantage to a member of said Executive Committee, who is foreman of the only 70 man Engine in the State, admitted to competition, was a mistake in the management of the Tournament, and a wrong to the Firemen of the State; and that we envy no man or company the possession of a prize secured by the exclusion of equal competition.

Resolved, That we stand ready, at any and all times, to compete with any Button Machine in the State, of any capacity man for man.

JOSEPH DOWDALL, *Secretary*.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. [illegible].—The steamship Asia arrived at midnight; her dates are to Saturday, 17th inst., but have been anticipated by the Circassian, which arrived at St. Johns on Tuesday last.

The London *Daily News* states that the Government has decided on dispatching several additional steam frigates and corvettes, together with a sufficient number of sailing frigates to augment the squadron in China, and to send at once a military force from India. It is also expected that a force of 1,000 additional marines will be dispatched.

The London *Times* says there are about 5,000 rather wrong-headed soldiers in the vicinity of Calcutta, waiting a passage home, and the object should be to divert them from the west to the east, assuming however their re-engagement impracticable. There is still in India a force large enough to overcome the mighty Chinese power.

Conflicting accounts are published as to the state of the London builders' strike, but it is evident that great numbers of men are resuming work under the non-society terms proposed by the masters.

It is officially announced that the Great Eastern will leave Portland every month. Her next trial trip will be on the 8th October, and she will finally sail from Holyhead, for Portland, Maine, on 20th of October instead of 20th September. This delay is the time in which Mr. Scott Russell contracts to repair the damage occasioned by the explosion, and to put the vessel in the same condition that she was when she sailed from the Thames. The contract however does not include any repairs which the boilers may be found to require, and although they apparently sustained no damage, an investigation is said to have shown that the internal stays of the boiler most directly exposed to the force of the shock have either been displaced or greatly weakened, so that the boiler cannot be safely used in its present state.

Letters from Rome state that the health of the Pope was almost entirely restored.

The Austrian party is represented as triumphant in Naples, and no reforms are to be expected. A new anti reform ministry was spoken of.

The great land owners and officers in Venitia had signed an address to the Emperor of Austria praying him to take off the additional war tax as the annual revenue from lands cannot support such heavy burdens.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 1.—The steamship Hungarian, from Liverpool, with four dates days later news than that received by the Asia passed this point early this morning and will be due at Quebec to-morrow.

The steamships America, Indian, City of Washington and Etna have have arrived out.

A cons piracy has been detected at Constantinople, having for its object the assassination of the Sultan of Turkey.

Provisions were steady at the close of Liverpool market on Tuesday.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Consols closed at 95½.

The papers by the Hungarian furnish details of a battle for championship which took place in [illegible], between Tom Sayers and Brettle. The fight lasted only 10 minutes when [illegible] the victor.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Consols closed at 95½@95¾ for money, and 95¾ for account.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in relation to the disaster on the Great Eastern attributes it to accident.

Many arrests had been made at Constantinople of parties implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan.

Nothing later had been received from China. The political and general news is not important.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 2.—The coroner's investigation into the cause of the explosion on board the Great Eastern had terminated.

The verdict is simple accidental death. It is considered likely that the accident may give rise to questions at law.

Sir James Graham, professor of modern history at Cambridge, is dead.

The Manchester *Guardian*, in an editorial on Gen. Harney's occupation of the Island of San Juan, says the American General's exploit seems to have been nothing more than one of those acts of piracy, by which lawless representatives of the United States are accustomed to settle disputes with their weaker and more barbarous neighbors, but which it is time they should be taught, they cannot safely indulge in against powerful and civilized nations.

The article concludes as follows: we trust the government of the United States will speedily disavow the act of its officer. Otherwise, the English government will be forced to take immediate steps for the vindication of the honor of the country, and showing the licensed ruffians of the Federal army that they must not appropriate British territory as cooly as if they were merely cutting off another slice of Mexico.

The London *Post* characterizes Gen. Harney's conduct as totally opposed to the first principles of public law, and hopes the American government will disavow it.

The British government is said to have made a contract for a cable of 1,200 miles, to be laid from Falmouth to Gibraltar in June next. This is to be succeeded by a cable to Malta and Alexandria, thus giving England an independent line free from Continental difficulties.

The speedy completion of the Indian line, and its extension to China, is loudly called for, in view of the new Chinese difficulties.

The Independence *Belge* says Lord Cowley and Count Walewski have been commissioned to arrange a basis of co-operation between England and France, in the prosecution of the Chinese war.

Three ninety-one gun ships were under orders for foreign service at Portsmouth, and four gun-boats were being prepared with all haste for China. The utmost activity prevailed in getting off ammunition, &c.

Money continues abundant and in moderate demand. Gold continued to flow into the bank in large quantities, the arrivals from America and Australia having been heavy.

LATEST.

FRANCE.—There was quite a gathering of politicians at Boarritz. In addition to the King of Belgium, Lord Cowley, Count Reist, and Count Walewski had gone there, and Count Cavour and the Duke of Malakoff were expected. The camp at Chalons had been suddenly broken up. It was rumored in Paris that the Emperor had requested the King of Sardinia to refuse to the deputation from the Legations their request for annexation to Piedmont.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says if the reports of the day may be credited, there is a possibility of a settlement of the Italian question, which should satisfy all parties, and the general impression was, that the political horizon was likely soon to be clearer than for [illegible] time past.

The *Constitution* had given prominence to an editorial in which it calls on England to side with France on the Italian question, and the article was regarded as an appeal to England to assist diplomatically in extricating the Emperor from the difficulties engendered at Villa Franca.

A ship of the line to be called the Magenta, and the largest vessel in the French navy, had been commenced at Brest. The *Moniteur* contains the following announcement in regard to the rumors of the modification of the press law: Several new papers have alluded to a decree, which it was supposed would appear, to modify the laws of the press. This news is without foundation. In France the press is free to discuss all acts of the government, and by so doing to enlighten the public mind.

It was reported at Paris that France will co-operate with Spain in an expedition against the Moors.

Rumors prevailed of a ministerial crisis, including the retirement of the Duke of Padoua from the ministry of the interior, and Chasseloup Laubert from that of Algeria and the colonies.

It is asserted in France that the conclusion of harvest shows that the crops have been 20 per cent. less productive than last year.

Forts were being armed in the bays of St. Maloes of Cancale. A plan had been prepared for arming the coast from Antibes to Port Vendres. The French outposts on the frontiers of Morocco had been several times fiercely attacked by the native tribes, but they had been repulsed. The government of Morocco was not implicated in these attacks.

ITALY.—The government of Tuscany had notified the plenipotentiaries of the Grand Duke to evacuate the palace within three days. In case of their non-compliance the property of the Grand Duke was to be sequestered.

There has been reports from home that the Pope's health was so shattered that he would probably soon resign, but the latest accounts says he had perfectly recovered.

Garibaldi had issued a letter publicly acknowledging his indebtedness to the patriotic population of the Italian Tyrol for their heroism during the war.

SPAIN.—Some of the journals say that Gen. Serano is to be Captain General of Cuba, vice Gen. Concha.

RUSSIA.—The *Invalide Russe* publishes a telegram confirming the reported capture of Schamyl, [illegible] by the Russians. [illegible]. Schamyl's sons, and many others were captured or killed. The Russians took five cannon, and their loss did not exceed 100 men.

TURKEY.—The *Times* publishes the following special telegram from its correspondent:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—A conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan has been discovered; 200 persons have been arrested here, among them the Pasha of Albrana, who was apparently chief. Some troops are suspected of participation. The affair originated with a political party.

INDIA.—The Calcutta mail of May 27 reached Aden Sept. 11th. The following news came by the Red Sea telegraph: At the legislative council to tax professions and trades in India cultivators of land were excepted. The special disarming act passed during the mutiny had been made permanent. The House of Delphi had been deprived of all titular distinctions and privileges forever.

CHINA.—A special telegram from China states that there had been large sales of goods both at Hong Kong and Shanghai. It was therefore inferred that political matters had not experienced any new complication.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.—Wheat steady; Western red at 7s 4d@8s 6d. Corn quiet at an advance of 6d per quarter. Provisions—Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Bacon dull and quotations nominal. Tallow unchanged; sales unimportant. Produce—Sugar steady. Coffee quiet.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says Col. Drinkard, acting Secretary of War, has, at the instance of the President, written to Gov. Floyd to remain at Old Point as long as is advantageous to his health. He has improved rapidly since his arrival there and has proposed reaching this city to-day. In the absence of Post-Master General Holt the President himself has given attention to the subject of the carriage of the California mails. The government has been strongly impressed with the necessity of getting that mail through too certainly, and hence the decision giving it to the bidder next lowest to Johnson. Great complaint is made by the merchants of New Orleans of the state of things precipitated by the failure of transports of mails from that point, whereby a week is lost to them, so far as California correspondence is concerned.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—The *Courier's* special New Orleans dispatch gives the following additional items of Mexican intelligence: It was reported that the Bishop of Mexico is willing to guarantee a loan of five millions to Miramon in pledge for church property. The Archbishop and clergy bitterly oppose the policy of their superior. It was reported that General Vidaurri had joined the C[illegible] party.

An arrival furnishes Rio Janeiro advices to August 16th. The receipts of coffee were trifling, the crop being deficient. The new crop was considered to be good. There was a stock of 50,000 bags in port. The stock of flour amounted to 55,000 barrels, and the market was firm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A gasometer exploded last night at James Lightbody's machine shop in Jersey city, while Dr. J. S. Smith was engaged in testing a new invention. Thos. Carwell, foreman of the shop, was burned to death, and several others were badly injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—This afternoon a fire broke out in the hay press of Wm. F. Hughes, on the corner of Marriott's Lane and Jefferson Avenue. A quantity of new hay had been recently placed in the press, and the fire may have arisen from this cause. The press which has a front of about one hundred feet on Marriott's Lane, and about sixty or seventy feet on the Avenue, was totally destroyed with all its contents. The heat of the burning hay was intense, and when the flames broke through the roof the property in the vicinity became much endangered. Water was very scarce and for a while the conflagration looked as if it would sweep through all the narrow courts in the block. A number of dwellings were also destroyed. The loss will be heavy. A branch of the same property was destroyed on the 9th of June last, and at that time the water was very scarce.

LAFAYETTE, Ia., Oct. 1.—Last evening a fire broke out in a row of frame buildings on South Columbia street, occupied as grocery and provision stores. The prompt arrival of the firemen prevented the destruction of the large brick adjoining. While this fire was in progress four other buildings in as many parts of the town were discovered to be on fire, but in time to prevent their entire destruction. It is supposed that the intention was to fire the city for the sake of plunder.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 2.—The *Democrat* says De Lave's attempt to carry a man across the Genesee River on his back on a tight rope was a decided failure. He lost his balance, but fortunately both adventurers caught one of the ropes. Their perilous situation blanched every cheek among the spectators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The most intimate friends of Senator Douglas authoritatively deny the truth of the prevailing rumor that he contemplates replying to the late review of his *Harper Magazine* article, and further say that none is to be published with his sanction or supervision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says, bids for the transportation of supplies to the army in Utah and New Mexico were opened at the War Department last Saturday. The Secretary of War being absent the President deemed it of sufficient importance to go to the department and have the bids opened and registered before him. This unexpected step on the part of the President created some surprise. It appears the old contractors, Majors Russel & Co. will not obtain any one of the three contracts, other bids being lower. It is understood that the bid of A. C. Irving & Co., will take the Utah contract at one dollar and thirty-four cents per pound per hundred miles. The old contract was one dollar and eighty cents. It is said the bids of Childs & Scott will take the two contracts for New Mexico. The magnitude of these contracts may be judged from the fact that the amount of the Utah contract, the first year, was over twenty millions of dollars. Orders have been sent from the Navy Department for the return of the United States Steamer Wabash, the flag ship of the Mediterranean squadron. The flag officer will turn over the command of the squadron to Captian Levy, now in command of the Macedonia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The money article of the *Herald* says, private advices from England state that the crops both in that country and throughout Europe, with the exception of Prussia, is not threshing out as was expected, and that the actual yield of wheat will be very much below an average. In Great Britain, France and Russia, under the circumstances, considering the reported spread of the potato disease, some British houses write as though they looked for a fair export from this side. At present, prices do not permit of grain exporting to England at a profit. A small purchase was made on Friday for English account, and it is understood that some thousands of bushels have been bought for England at Baltimore, but a comparison of quotations shows that either our prices must fall, or the English prices rise before wheat or flour can be shipped profitably. There are indications of an advance in Great Britain, but the extent it is being anticipated in the west, and the object may thus be defeated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The [illegible] Lager beer brewery of Messrs. Speyers was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $250,000, upon which there is an insurance of $[illegible].

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A conflagration occurred yesterday in Sing Sing prison, destroying the file and auger shop, and the dye house. The loss is $80,000.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 29.—The Charleston *Courier* contains the speech of Senator [illegible] of Delaware, yesterday, at Camden. He favors southern unity, and the development of her resources; repudiates the agitation of the opening of the Slave Trade; and opposes the position of Senator Douglas about unfriendly territorial legislation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Postmaster Fowler to-day received an order for one million of the new government self-ruling stamped envelopes, mainly for the supply of Hotels, Educational Institutions, City Authorities, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The steamer New York sailed for Liverpool at noon to-day with upwards of $100,000 in specie.

The steamer Borussia, sailed for Southampton with $160,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The President has recognized Willhelm Ludwig Kroen as Consul for the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, at Philadelphia.

The Boston *Post* says, that late affair at Paliio ought to serve as a caution to John Bull, how he again undertakes to go to pick-ie-in the private matters of John Chinaman.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Oct. 3.—On Saturday evening the City Gas Works entertained a large party to witness the manufacture of gas from water. The demonstration was in every respect satisfactory; the light being very pure and brilliant. One twenty-seventh of the usual capacity of the works can supply the whole city with this gas at all elevations. The light in burners suited to the density of the gas was admirable. It is manufactured under Dr. Sanders of Cincinnati's patent, and is cheaper and clearer than that made from coal. The Directors of the Philadelphia City Gas Works, and many scientific gentlemen, were delighted with the success of the demonstration.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The Overland mail, with dates to the 9th ult., arrived to-night. Since the sailing of the steamer of the 5th, business has been a good deal interfered with by the State Election, and but a light demand for goods for the country has been experienced. A number of arrivals have occurred from Atlantic and foreign ports, from which few sales are reported. The market remains firm and quotations unchanged.

The British ship "Forest Monarch" was wrecked on the 24th, she was on her way from San Francisco to Puget Sound.

The State Election on the 7th resulted in the choice of Milton S. Latham, Lecompton Democrat for Governor, by a very large majority, perhaps 20,000 Scott and Burch are probably elected to Congress, although their opponents, Baker and McKibbin, who received united vote of the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton parties, have the benefit of a slight doubt in their favor. The Anti-Lecompton candidate for State printer who was also supported by the Republicans, has a slight chance of election. With these possible exceptions, the Democratic Lecompton State ticket is elected by an immense majority. Both branches of the Legislature is largely Democratic.

It will be about a week before the official returns are counted.

The Peoples' Reform ticket being the regular succession of that inaugurated in 1856 by the Vigilance Committee, has again triumphed for [illegible] in San Francisco by a handsome majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—A special Washington dispatch to the *North American* says it is well known in fillibustering circles here that another formidable expedition is preparing against Nicaragua. A portion of the expedition has already succeeded in leaving New York and Charleston, but the parties will make no suspicious demonstration until all the plans are matured and the full force is upon the spot ready for action. Col. Wheat now in New York will have an important position in the new crusade. The facts can be implicitly relied upon and our government should be awake to their importance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—It is announced that the steamer St. Louis will depart from this port for San Juan Del Norte with the U. S. mail on Wednesday next. She is to connect with the steamer Pacific and it is stated that arrangements have been made for an extra steamer to call at San Juan Del Sur to transport the mails and passengers to San Francisco in case of the non-arrival of the Pacific.

A dispatch from Washington says Mr. Shannon, of Harrisburg, has been appointed private Secretary to President Buchanan.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Prof. Coe, accompanied by Mr. Gorman of Rome, made a balloon ascension to-day. When at the height of two miles the balloon bursted, and turned up in the top of the netting, forming a parachute. The voyagers after a perilous descent landed safely in a swamp three miles from the starting point.

The Treasury receipts for the week ending Monday, amounted to $1,530,000; the drafts paid to $1,405,000; the drafts issued to $840,000; the amount subject to draft is $5,163,459; the increase over last week is more than $755,000, or a million dollars within the last two weeks.

Capt. H. S. Miller has been ordered to proceed to Fort Boncoste to assume the duties of Quartermaster General at that point, in place of Chapman, deceased.

The President has appointed Wm. G. Jones as Judge of the U. S. Court for the Northern and Southern districts of Alabama, vice Gayle, deceased.

Gen. Jessop, who was seriously sick in New York, has returned to Washington, being convalescent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says, Minister McLane had a long interview with the President and Secretary of State to-day in regard to Mexican affairs. Some additional intelligence has been received here since our minister left Vera Cruz, but matters there are unchanged.

A pamphlet will appear in a few days, written under the supervision of Senator Douglas, in reply to the recent able article of Judge Black which caused Mr. Douglas' sudden return to this city. His friends are much annoyed at his exhibition of ill temper in his private conversation.

The President contemplates in the course of a few days a brief visit to Whitland.

Should the Postmaster-General return to-morrow, he will probably leave here on Saturday.

The President will not live from the Soldiers' Home to this city on Saturday.

The fear of the failure of the contractor for carrying the mails to California, *via* Nicaragua, continues to give much uneasiness to Government officials. On Wednesday, Assistant Postmaster-Generals Ding and Dundas held a long consultation with the President upon the subject.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The State Agricultural Fair was attended to-day by fifty thousand persons. The display in all departments is highly creditable. The trial of steam fire engines commenced yesterday, and will be concluded to-morrow. The [illegible] yet, was made by the steamer Baltimore from Baltimore, built by Poole & Hunt, having a pump invented by Geo. W. Fulton, of Steubenville, Ohio. The Washington engine of this city, similar in construction but more power, will be tried to-morrow.

The premium for hand engines, 1st class, was competed for this P. M., by the Citizen Fire Co. of Harrisburg and Assistance Fire Co. of this city—awarded to the latter. The Assistance threw 183 feet perpendicularly, and the Citizen 196 feet. Thirty feet were allowed to the Assistance, her chamber being only 8 inch, while the Citizen's is 12 inches.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—The new match between the six of the United all England with five Canadians against six of All england with five Canadians, was continued to-day. Nothing could persuade the Canadians to part with the English Cricketers until the match is played out. They, therefore, need not be expected to arrive at New York till Sunday morning.

Parr, Jackson, Hayward and Stephenson, bowled against the United Eleven. Stephenson or Diver were cricket keepers, with Howard or Diver as long stops. The score of the United All England in the first innings was as follows: Coffyn, 13; Grundy none; Carpenter 32; W. S. Smith, none; Sockiser, 8; J. Lillywhite, 33; Pickering, none; Wisden, 43; Fisher, 14; Morgan, 2; Bacon, 7; &c. 16; total 118 runs.

The All England Eleven were bowled against by Grundy and Coffyn; Lockyer acting as cricket-keeper, and Pickering as long stop. At sundown, the score stood as follows: Daily, 0; Hayard, 16; Caesar, 14; Hardinge, 0; Diver, (not out), 5; Swetenham, 3; Parr, 2; Lockyer and B. Coffyn, 0; Byes 5. Total, 43.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says: By dispatches received yesterday the State department is in possession of important information from the new government of Costa Rica, showing the revolution to be popular and the new order of things firmly established. The momentary government which assumed the seat of ejected Mora has given away to a more settled organization, of which Senor Montragena remains the Chief, with Vinente De Anguilar Julian Valle and Jesus Jimenez as his Cabinet officers. This administration is represented to be strong, not only in wealth, talent and personal popularity of the gentlemen comprising it, but in the esteem of a larger number of the people, the latter circumstance evinced by addresses forwarded to the President from nearly every quarter of the State, felicitating him and the public upon the fortunate change, and hailing the new order of things with enthusiasm. President Montragena had issued an inaugural proclamation upon assuming office. In this paper, the brevity of which is its conspicuous merit, he responds to the popular voice of congratulation, pointing the general gratitude to Senor Lalazar and Blanco, whose patriotic energy had saved the Republic. Several decrees had been issued as the basis of political reconstruction. Costa Ricans exiled by Mora are recalled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The recent casting of the principal portion of the Equestrian statue of Washington by Clark Miles having proved a success, a rustic pedestal is to be constructed upon which the work of art is to be elevated at a height of forty feet. The place selected by the President is in a very remote part of the city, but Congress may see the policy of locating it at a more central one. The 22d February will probably be designated for the inauguration of the statue. Senator Hunter is spoken of as the orator on the occasion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—At the meeting of the Episcopal Convention yesterday the question of the reinstallation of Bishop Onderdonk was brought up on a resolution requesting the House of Bishops to take action on the suspension of the bishop, or to modify the same so as to limit it to a certain time. A very exciting debate ensued, in which Bishop Potter, Drs. Hawks, Tyng, Anthon, and others took part. The Convention adjourned without action.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow, has arrived; her dates are to the 14th ult., and have been anticipated.

[illegible], Sept. 30.—The St. Johns *News* of Wednesday says that the people of New foundland are looking anxiously for the report of the Commission appointed by the French and English governments in relation to the fisheries. They will resist any encroachments upon their old fishing ground, even if the home government made an arrangement with France.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Another drenching rain this morning rendered the roads to the fair grounds worse than yesterday. Still the number of visitors was as great as any previous day. The proceedings in the arena began at an early hour.

The amphitheatre is densely thronged with anxious spectators to witness the competition for the thousand dollar prize of the best roadster stallion. This ring, which consisted of forty entries, was probably the best and most valuable collection of roadsters ever assembled together in the country. After a spirited contest of about an hour, during which the merits of the different horses were fully tested, the blue wreath hung gracefully on the neck of Stockbridge Chief, amidst the vociferous applause of the enthusiastic thousands.

Stockbridge Chief was sired by Hill's Black Hawk Vermont, owned by Cooper & Craig, of Hamilton county, Ohio.

The regular prize of $150 for the best roadster was awarded to Green Mountain, sired by Sherman Morgan, owned by Elias Dorsey, of Jefferson county, Ky. This horse was the most formidable competitor of Stockbridge Chief for the thousand dollar premium.

To morrow the thousand dollar premium for thoroughbred stallion will be awarded, when a large number of the finest horses in the Union, including the celebrated Lexington, will compete for the prize. In consequence of the inclement weather, the progress of the fair is much retarded, and awarding of sweepstake prizes will be postponed till Monday.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 30.—Hon. Anson Burlingame addressed the people here to-night, and will probably participate in the canvass for delegate.

The Utah mail arrived to-day, also the Denver city express with dates to the 23d, and $6,000 in dust.

The increase of crime in and about Denver and Auraria has become so alarming that it demanded prompt action for suppression.

The State organization was defeated by 3,000 majority. Some fraudulent voting was alleged.

The election for delegate to Congress comes off early in October. Gen. Larimer is a candidate.

A hunting party of Arrapahoes had returned, reporting a contagion among the buffaloes, killing them by thousands.

Prospecting had penetrated to the head waters of the Blue, a tributary of the Colorado, where rich leads were discovered.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The yellow fever is raging at Brownsville and for thirty miles above.

General Alvarez is preparing to march on the City of Mexico, with six thousand troops.

Maj. Neighbors, Indian agent at Fort Belknap, Texas, was killed on the 15th, by two residents—not arrested.

The defeat of the Liberals under Doblado at Leon, by Woll, is confirmed.

Miramon has re-established a decree of Santa Anna, forbidding foreigners from entering Mexico with arms, and inventing designs, under the penalty of death.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The steamship Philadelphia, with advices from Havana to the 27th inst., arrived here to-day. It was rumored at Havana that Gen. Concha would be relieved some time in November by General Sevens. The stock of sugar at Havana amounted to 170,000 boxes. Molasses generally dull. Sterling exchange dull at 114½@116½. Exchange on New York, 3@5 premium.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Prof. La Mountain's balloon has been seen at Harrisville, Lewis county, passing over the New York wilderness, going due east, at a great elevation. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the discovery of the bodies alive, and $500 if dead. A party will go to the woods to-morrow to institute a search.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Illinois have nominated John M. Palmer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. T. L. Harris.

The National Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois have called a Convention at Springfield, on the 20th of January, to choose delegates to the Charleston Convention.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—The second match was decided to-day in favor of the United All England and five Canadians. All England's first innings were 90. The English cricketers will leave to-morrow morning for New York.

A boiler in the Girard House exploded this afternoon killing two men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of New York, yesterday, decided after an elaborate and to some extent unnecessary debate to ask of the House of Bishops at the next general Convention the remission of the sentence of suspension which fifteen years ago condemned Bishop Onderdonk to retirement. This remission, if granted, will restore the Bishop to his Episcopal functions, but if the wishes of this Convention are complied with, the whole administrative jurisdiction of the diocese will remain in the hands of the present provisional Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Potter. The measure met with ardent opposition, and was passed in the face of a remonstrance from Dr. Potter himself. The Convention adjourned finally at the close of its evening session.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Prof. L. Mountain has been traced but little farther. He was last seen over the town of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence county, fifty miles due northeast from here at a supposed altitude of five miles. He was going due east with great velocity. Mr. Morrison, of Troy, his agent, purposes instituting a thorough search for him.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & [illegible].

[illegible] 1859.

Wheat, red, ℔ bush.	90	Hams	12@13c
do white, do	1 00	Dried Beef	12@14
Flour, ℔ barrel	[illegible]@6 00	Pork, Mess	[illegible] 00
Corn, ℔ bushel	62	Hogs	4 50@5 00
Rye, ℔ bushel	75	Potatoes, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats, ℔ bushel	30	Turnips, ℔ bushel	30
Clover Seed, ℔ bush	6 00	Onions, ℔ bushel	62½
Timothy ℔ do	2 50@3 00	Apples, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Beans, ℔ bush	1 00	Apples, dried, ℔ bush	2 00
Sugar ℔ lb	[illegible]	Peaches, pared, ℔ bu	4 00
Molasses	[illegible]	Beeswax, ℔ lb	25
Butter, ℔ lb	16	Wool, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	8	Feathers, ℔ lb	40
Cheese, ℔ lb	10	Chickens, alive, ℔ pair	25
Lard, ℔ lb	14	Chickens, dressed, ℔ lb	6
Tallow, ℔ lb	10	Turkeys, alive, each	[illegible]
Salt, ℔ bbl	1 75	Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb	6
Rock salt	[illegible]	Whiskey, ℔ gallon	[illegible]
Hides, ℔ lb	6½	Hay, ℔ ton	10 00@12 00
White Fish per bbl	9 00	Wood, ℔ cord	1 50@2 00
Mackerel No 1	19 00	Potash, ℔ 100 lbs	4 75@5 00
No 2	17 00	Rio Coffee	13@16c
No 3	13@14	Java	[illegible]
Tea	50, 75, 100		

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—Flour continues dull and nominal, superfine can be bought at $4 50; 1,550 bbls were received the last 24 hours.—Whisky unsettled, and nominal holders ask an advance. Provisions—300 hhds bacon sold; 8c for shoulders and 9½c for sides, being an advance of ½@¾c, bulk meat held very firmly at 7@8c. There is an active demand for sugar; sale 600 hhd in lots at 7@8c, the latter rate for choice. Molasses firm at 39@40c. Coffee firm; 160 bags sold at 12½c. Barley dull; sales of 680 bu good fall at 65c. Oats in better demand; sales of 1,500 bu at 40@41c, and 600 bu at 43c. Wheat rather dull and drooping; though not quotably lower; sales of 300 bu prime red at $1 02, and 300 prime white at $1 10. Corn in good request at 80c. Rye firm; sales of 1,100 bu at 78c. River still falling slowly; weather clear and pleasant.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Flour declined 5 10c; sales of 9,000 bbls at $4 50 a 4 60 for State, and $5 25 a 5 45 for Ohio. Wheat declined 1 2c; sales of 1,000 bush at $1 03 for choice Milwaukee Club, and $1 31 for choice white Western. Corn has an advancing tendency, mixed held at 95c. Pork heavy at $15 50 for mess, and $10 50 for prime. Lard firm. Whisky held at 28 cents, buyers offer 27½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Flour quiet but firm sales to the trade at $5@5 50 for common and extra, and $5 62½ up to $6 75 for extra family and fancy. Rye flour and cornmeal scarce; the former is firm at $4 12½ and the latter at $3 75. Wheat in fair request with rather less offering; sales of 2,000 bush red at $1 19@1 20, and white at $1 30. Corn in demand and has advanced; sales of 3,000 bush yellow at 88c in store and 90c afloat. Oats firm; 4,000 bush new Delaware sold at 40@40½c and old Pennsylvania at 40c. Whisky 24½c.

BALTIMORE, Oct 4.—Flour quiet, Ohio and Howard St. sells at $5. Wheat very firm and advancing; white $1 25@1 51 and $1 17@1 18. Corn quiet; white at 84@85c, yellow 84@85c. Whisky quiet; Ohio at 28@28½c. Provisions buoyant. Pork unchanged, shoulders at 8½@8¾c, sides 10¼@10½c. Groceries unchanged.

—The Pickaway County Fair at Circleville closed yesterday. The entries and receipts were much greater than at any previous Fair, and everything passed off well.

—The population of Delaware, according to census just taken, is 3,714.

AN APOLOGY WHICH MAKES THE MATTER WORSE.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* makes the following remarks concerning the recent shooting of Le Graham:

"The Press here have commented severely on the fact that so many public officers—the Street Commissioner, an Alderman, and other conservatives of the public peace (among them a policeman, with whom Dr. Graham talked and drank the evening of his death; showed him his pistol; spoke of his determination to kill Toledano at sight), should have known that, crazed with liquor (and then known to be most dangerous), this unfortunate man had gone about the streets for two or three days, openly avowing his determination to kill a citizen at sight; and that he should not have been arrested, or got out of the way, until his fury was over. This is certainly a neglect of duty; but it must be remembered that if any leading public officer had had Graham arrested for carrying a concealed weapon, he would have drawn on himself, at some future day, the formidable ire of the man; furthermore, the police knew that their own chief was related to the deceased, who had besides many and influential friends belonging to and leaders in the party that holds the city government and that appoints these very policemen."

What is the use, asks the New York *Times*, of pretending to have a government at all, if the character here given of it is correctly drawn? Personal fear, private relationship, party influence and personal friendships, all combine to disarm the law and permit a drunken madman to hunt a citizen day after day through the streets, as he would hunt a wild beast? We may as well go back to the age of barbarism at once.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S MARRIAGE.—On the subject of Louis Napoleon's marriage Mr. Lester says: "He had no home. Being an elected sovereign, chosen by the universal voice of his fellow countrymen to stand at the head of his nation, he, above all other men, could lay a fair claim to think for a while of himself, and in the battle of life for an empire, give a little while to what every man of feeling and heroism finds sooner or later pressed to his bosom—thoughts of a wife, a home, a child! Like himself, as he has always been, he again went to the people. He chose for his wife one of the noblest maidens of Spain, and one of the most gifted and beautiful beings in the world—Eugene Mlle. de Montijo, the Countess de Teba. The marriage was celebrated at the Tuileries, January 29. On the following day (Sunday) the religious ceremony was performed with imperial pomp, taste and splendor at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The past, with all its classic and touching *souvenirs*, came back freighted with the glory, the chivalry, the love, the devotion of the Middle Ages. The bridegroom and the bride—both in the full possession of imperial power, and both freshly sprung from the bosom of the people—such a spectacle may well have thrilled the palpitating thousands in that vast Cathedral with intense emotion—melted the young Empress of the Napoleon dynasty to tears—illuminated all Paris that night, and beckoned old Italy to an approaching resurrection. Eugenie has been the good-angel of the hero of Solferino, as Josephine was of the hero of Marengo."

THE POWER OF MEMORY.—The following notice of a singular faculty possessed by the great New England rhetorician appears in a Northern journal:

As was his custom in delivering the "Washington Oration," Mr. Everett spoke the whole of his late eulogy on Webster without any notes whatsoever. It is a most wonderful exhibition of the power of memory, and one rarely, if ever, met with in conjunction with such great mental power as distinguishes Mr. Everett.

This extraordinary power of memory enables Mr. EVERETT to give to his greater addresses all the exquisite *finish* which the most sedulous care in composition can bestow, while by long practice he is enabled to impart quite an air of extemporaneous effusion to the delivery of lectures a week, a month, or perhaps several years old.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—How touching the tribute of the Hon. T. A. Benton to his mother's influence. [illegible]

My mother asked me never to use tobacco; I have never touched it from that to the present day; she asked me not to game, and I have never gambled, and I cannot tell who is winning and who is losing in games that can be played; she admonished me, too, against hard drinking, and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I have attributed to having complied with her pious and correct wishes.—When I was seven years of age she asked me not to drink, and then I made a resolution of total abstinence, at a time when I was sole constituent member of my own body, and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe it to my mother.

WHAT IS A G. R. J. A.?—It was recently advertised in a New York paper, that an equipage had been forwarded there for the G. R. J. A. of the Sons of Malta—whereupon numerous inquiries were instituted as to the meaning of the initials. A correspondent of the New York *Post* undertook to answer, as follows: "I have heard many inquiries relative to the meaning of the letters, I cannot speak with authority, but am informed that G. R. J. A. is an office of honor and profit in the order of the Sons of Malta—an extensive and rapidly growing association—and that no member can fill this responsible place who is not both a charitable and competent man, and in good standing."

A few evenings since, while the curtain was down between the acts of the play at Laura Keene's Theater, a woman rose in the dress circle and proceeded to address the house, exhorting them to repentance, and go in a way to lead the audience to believe that she was demented. She was quietly led from the Theater, and peace was restored. It now turns out that she was not crazy at all, but that she undertook the preaching feat on a wager of $25. The winner of the bet is said to be a Mr. John Hawkins.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CINCINNATI HOG AND CATTLE MARKET.—CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—Beef cattle were exceedingly dull in the forepart of the week, and prime sold as low as $3, the supply being large. Towards the close the feeling was rather better, and prices improved somewhat, and at the market, Monday, the range of prices was $3 25@3 35 gross, and in one or two instances $3 50 was obtained for small lots choice beeves.

Hogs dull and selling at $4 50@4 75 gross for good, and $5@5 25 do for extra large.

The supply of sheep has been light, and the quality inferior. Prices range from $1 25@2 each.

Wheat may be quoted in our market to-day at 90@95 cents. It has brought freely one dollar for good lots, but the tendency seems slightly downward.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*, Oct. 4.

—The Portsmouth *Tribune* says, the probabilities are that there will be a larger and better crop of corn harvested in that section of the country than was ever known before.

☞ Buy AYER'S AGUE CURE for Intermittents, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PILLS AND PURIFIER.—The following flattering notice is taken from the Portsmouth (Ohio) Scioto Valley *Republican* of April 8, 1858:

SCANDINAVIA.—A friend writes to us for our "real opinion" of Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies—where he can obtain them—and why they are called "Scandinavian," and we are frequently asked the same questions. Scandinavia is the ancient name of Sweden and Norway, and a Scandinavian, that is a Swede or Norwegian, affectionately calls his country "Scandinavia," in the same sense as we speak of "Columbia," or "The Union." By the way, there are over nine thousand Scandinavian families in Dane county, Wisconsin. Although a citizen of this country for many years, Dr. Roback is a Swede by birth; and compounds his Medicines of Swedish herbs. We think the name is very appropriate. We have the very highest opinion of the Medicines, and of Dr. Roback himself, who is not only a singularly skillful physician, but a gentleman of the Old School, as we know personally. Our advertisement columns will answer the rest of our friend's letter.—*See advertisement.*

☞ All, especially young men, should read the advertisement of the "[illegible] Dispensary" at Cincinnati, in another column.

CITY NOTICES.

MCCOY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated; and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

BIRMINGHAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, June 23, 1859.

PROF. SAMUEL I. MCCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am satisfied, from knowing your abilities, that none can surpass any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the state. As to the penmanship department you have no rival at home, and but few equals in the country.

E. SHATTUCK.

Formerly teacher of chirography in Duff's College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's building, town street, near Fourth.

"If music be the food of love, play on;
Give me excess of it."

The charms of MUSIC have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakspeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repeated now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an able and agreeable gentleman.

☞ E. F. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor-dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

☞ Hats are of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at REDMILLS's if you want a superior article.

☞ [illegible] establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made sure for the last two or three years.

☞ ROBBINS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "Jake" says that he don't care if putty is three cents a pound more, he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

☞ The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the cards fly.—MORGAN deserve the liberal custom he has.

SODA.—That marble fountain of our poetical friend J. M. DENIG on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage in copious jets, and so cool as few can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits in the Gwynne Block!

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. G. GRITTENDEN on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

☞ SEYFERT & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co.'s celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed.

☞ DR. J. [illegible] has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

☞ CHARLEY BREYFOGLE is sending out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in want of the Spring style for summer wear should look in.

☞ FRANK HERITAGE, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

☞ KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

New Auction & Commission Agency.

I HAVE OPENED
—AT—
No. 114 1-2 South High Street,
(Under the Old Exchange Bank Building,)
COLUMBUS, O.,

an office for the transaction of Sales of every description of Property on Commission.

Dry Goods and other articles consigned, will meet my most prompt attention, and remittances, in all cases, made when accounts are realized. My long experience in this line of business will, I trust, be sufficient recommendation to the public.

REFERENCES.

I have leave to refer to
[illegible], Banker.
Miller, Dewitt & Co., Bankers.
[illegible], Merchant.
William Richards, Merchant.
Alexander McCoy.
John Grant & Son.
Thomas Miller, Post Master.
Walter Fuller, Mail Merchant.
John W. Baker, Land Agent.
Ransom Neil.
Charles Wagner.
[illegible] & Son, U. S. Hotel.

Consignments respectfully solicited, and Country Sales attended to by appointment.

oct4] W. B. KENT.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, gives their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these wonderful Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who care to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the [illegible]

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the remedies, of which cures they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts.

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, they [illegible]

Liver Complaint,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. That

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in helpless weakness and [illegible], are restored with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,

however they may have been trifled with and abused, that their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly on the poison of disease in the blood, the

Cause soon to Heal,

and discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula, whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach and Bowels, the liver, the nervous system, the skin, the glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief, and (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) effect a painless and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands of living witnesses, who, in letters, affidavits, medical works, and by word of mouth, proclaim them to be the best preparation of the kind ever offered to the broken down victims of ill health. They hunt disease through every avenue and organ of the system, and to expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—They are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notice, and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In all cases of complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth st., 3d building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory in Hammond street.

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY
Roberts & Samuel, Columbus.
Aug. J. Schueller, Columbus.
J. Craig & Son, Columbus.
A. Altman, Canal Winchester.
Isaac Tallman, Worthington.
R. B. Johnson, Reynoldsburg.
[illegible]
D. Outler, Westerville.
Henry Miller, [illegible].
John Mantt, [illegible].
Geo. W. Evans, Dublin.

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.
fe1-d&wly

A COMPLETE SMOKE-HOUSE.

CALL IN AT RANGER'S!!

High Street, between the "Neil House" and "American," COLUMBUS, O., opposite the Capitol.

HAVING [illegible]

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

[illegible]

MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY.

[illegible]

GERMAN MANUFACTURE.

[illegible]

CHEWING TOBACCO.

[illegible]

SNUFF,—TURKISH TOBACCO.

[illegible]

C. A. WAGNER.

OYSTERS, GAME & FISH DEPOT!

I AM NOW RECEIVING DAILY [illegible]

UPHOLD'S
RESTAURANT,
Near the Post Office,
MT. VERNON, OHIO

THIS FAVORITE [illegible]

SINGER'S
Sewing Machines.

PRICES, [illegible]

These Machines do
ALL KINDS OF WORK
From a harness to a Cambric [illegible]
Solidity of Construction
Than any other Machine in use. They
Hem, Run, Gather, Tuck & Fell,
And are adapted [illegible] to
FAMILY OR MANUFACTURERS USE.
They have received the
Highest Testimonials
Of excellence from all parts of the United States
C. W. [illegible], Agent.
aug10] [illegible]

CHALLENGE!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL [illegible]

SPENCER HOUSE,
By Pratt and [illegible]
COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,
jy21] CINCINNATI, O.

E. BASSETT LANGDON,
Attorney at Law.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
☞ OFFICE [illegible]

BUCKEYE HOUSE.
By A. W. DOLSON,
Broadway, Columbus, Ohio
[illegible]

COOKE & TAYLOR.
WOULD respectfully announce [illegible] opened a CUSTOM [illegible] TERMS LOW [illegible]

DESHLER ICE.
Charles G. Deshler [illegible] with Superior Ice [illegible]
June30

JOHN H. WHEELER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
Notary Public
AND
COLLECTOR.
Office 31 High Street, Savage's Block.
☞ [illegible]

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
No. 15 West State Street, [illegible] O.
CHOICE WINES AND THE BEST OF [illegible]

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital $200,000, Assets [illegible]
Offices 297 Broadway, 54 Wall Street N. Y.
[illegible]

C. A. WAGNER,
DEALER IN
FRUITS,
Preserves,
WINES,
Liquors
AND
CIGARS.
Also connected with [illegible]

CAPITOL
SALOON AND RESTAURANT
[illegible]
HAVING completed [illegible]
LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
[illegible]
Turtle Soup Served up every Sunday [illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER [illegible], 1859.

FAIR [illegible].—We were reminded the other day that there was considerable disappointment experienced in the awards at our county Fair, and there was some talk of partiality. We know that Emrich's colt was thought by a number to have been crowded out unnecessarily, and the [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] was considered by many to have been entitled to a premium, both for speed and action.—But the Judges threw her out because she had been swinied, but gave a premium afterwards to a horse that was hip-shotten! There cannot be too much care and caution manifested in these awards. Let the public mind once perceive that partiality governs, and there will be an end to Fairs.

PETER CORZILIUS & BRO.—In his line there is not a more competent or better business man than Peter. He furnishes the market with the most acceptable fish. He makes the best "[illegible]" in the world, is a green grocer who may be relied on for the finest vegetables, and as a dealer in groceries is fair, just, and responsible.—He is at the same old place, near the corner of High and Friend streets, where his pleasant countenance may be seen every day.

NEW SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOON.—Our old friend GAY, the courteous and gentlemanly VICTOR GAY, has opened a fashionable shaving and hair-dressing saloon on the corner of High and State streets, just opposite the Gazette office, and immediately under the Clinton Bank. He handles the razor like a magician, and those who have had a trial of his skill in the barber-ous line, need not be told to call again. Success, friend GAY—long may you—shave.

The Lexington (Ky.) Association Races were to commence on Monday, and continue through the week. The meetings of the association are different from the most of racing. They are conducted for the benefit of stock, the association being composed of stock-raisers, and while the rules of racing are observed, the principal incitement is the test of fleetness, endurance and training. Under such auspices, it is a flourishing and lively [illegible].

WM. KENT, the popular auctioneer, has returned to this city, and permanently located himself in Columbus. His place of business is under the Old Exchange Bank, formerly occupied by Mr. Cashman. He is truly expert as an auctioneer, and never fails to give entire satisfaction.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig, a bitter enemy of Douglas, in a late issue, says that Douglas stock for the Presidency is rapidly rising in Virginia. It declares that it has convicting evidence of the fact. There is no doubt that the Whig is correct in its statement. The feeling is becoming universal in the South that if they would certainly defeat the Republicans in 1860 they must do it under the lead of the Illinois Senator.—*Cin. Enq.*

That must be the universal sentiment both North and South; for it must be apparent to all who would not close their eyes and ears, that no man in the nation has such hold upon the affections of the people as Mr. Douglas, and there is no man whom they would so delight to honor by placing him in the Presidency.

AN OBJECTION NOT SUSTAINED.—Some of the Opposition papers think they have discovered a "mare's nest," and convicted Senator Douglas of inconsistency, and also of misstating the facts of history, because he and the rest of the Democratic Senators voted down an amendment of Senator Chase to the Nebraska Bill in 1854, which, in express terms, gave the people of the territories the right to exclude slavery if they choose, by the action of their Territorial Legislatures. These papers affect to imagine that this refutes the idea that the Democrats intend that the people of the Territories should have that right under the Nebraska Bill. What nonsense! The Democrats voted down Chase's amendment *because there was a section already in the bill which gave them that liberty.* It was a superfluity. The only reason in the world why the Democrats repealed the Missouri Restriction was because it did not allow the people of the Territories to have their own way in regard to slavery. But for that it would have stood on the statute-book to this day. —*Cin. Enq.*

UPHOLD'S.—If you ever go to Mt. Vernon, drop in at Wm. Uphold's, near the Post Office. He will be found a genial gentleman, and a polite and accommodating host. Besides, he has a first class Restaurant, where the very genius of Plenty presides.

For the People's Press.

UNION FIRE COMPANY, NO. 2.
COLUMBUS, Sept. 20, '59.

At a meeting of this Company held at their Engine House this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Company are due to the officers and managers of the Central Ohio Railroad Company in general, and to Wm. Fell, Esq., also, Mr. John Brown, Esq., in particular, for their very liberal accommodations to this Company and to the Firemen of the State, on the occasion of the late State Parade.

Resolved, That in the Officers and Members of "Rescue Company, No. 5," of Zanesville, we recognize the genuine, the impulsive, the noble self-sacrificing spirit ever characterising true firemen; that in all our intercourse with the Zanesville Firemen, generally, we were received and welcomed in a manner worthy of their City, their State, and their reputation as Firemen.

Resolved, That the action of the State Executive Committee, in the classification of Engines of the first class, so as to work 44 against 70 hand power Engines, and thus secure an advantage to a member of said Executive Committee, who is foreman of the only 70 man Engine in the State, admitted to competition, was a mistake in the management of the Tournament, and a wrong to the Firemen of the State; and that we envy no man or company the possession of a prize secured by the exclusion of equal competition.

Resolved, That we stand ready, at any and all times, to compete with any Button Machine in the State, of any capacity man for man.

JOSEPH DOWDALL, *Secretary*.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The steamship Asia arrived at midnight; her dates are to Saturday, 17th inst., but have been anticipated by the [illegible], which arrived at St. Johns on Tuesday last.

The London *Daily News* states that the Government has decided on dispatching several additional steam frigates and corvettes, together with a sufficient number of sailing frigates to augment the squadron in China, and to send at once a military force from India. It is also expected that a force of 1,000 additional marines will be dispatched.

The London *Times* says there are about 3,000 rather wrong-headed soldiers in the vicinity of Calcutta, waiting a passage home, and the object should be to divert them from the west to the east, assuming however their re-engagement impracticable. There is still in India a force large enough to overcome the mighty Chinese power.

Conflicting accounts are published as to the state of the London builders' strike, but it is evident that great numbers of men are resuming work under the non-society terms proposed by the masters.

It is officially announced that the Great Eastern will leave Portland every month. Her next trial trip will be on the 8th October, and she will finally sail from Holyhead, for Portland, Maine, on 20th of October instead of 29th September. This delay is the time in which Mr. Scott Russell contracts to repair the damages occasioned by the explosion, and to put the vessel in the same condition that she was when she sailed from the Thames. The contract however does not include any repairs which the boilers may be found to require, and although they apparently sustained no damage, an investigation is said to have shown that the internal stays of the boiler most directly exposed to the force of the shock have either been displaced or greatly weakened, so that the boiler cannot be safely used in its present state.

Letters from Rome state that the health of the Pope was almost entirely restored.

The Austrian party is represented as triumphant in Naples, and no reforms are to be expected. A new anti reform ministry was spoken of.

The great land owners and others in Venetia had signed an address to the Emperor of Austria praying him to take off the additional war tax as the annual revenue from lands cannot support such heavy burdens.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 1.—The steamship Hungarian, from Liverpool, with four dates days later news than that received by the Asia passed this point early this morning and will be due at Quebec to-morrow.

The steamships America, Indian, City of Washington and Etna have have arrived out.

A conspiracy has been detected at Constantinople, having for its object the assassination of the Sultan of Turkey.

Provisions were steady at the close of Liverpool market on Tuesday.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Consols closed at 95¼.

The papers by the Hungarian furnish details of a battle for championship, which took place in Telchurst, Kent, between Tom Sayers and Brettle. The fight lasted only 13 minutes, when Sayers was declared the victor.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Consols closed at 95¼@95⅜ for money, and 95⅜ for account.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in relation to the disaster to the Great Eastern attributed it to accident.

Many arrests had been made at Constantinople of parties implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan.

Nothing later had been received from China. The political and general news is not important.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 1.—The coroner's investigation into the cause of the explosion on board the Great Eastern had terminated.

The verdict is simple accidental death. It is considered likely that the accident may give rise to questions at law.

Sir James Stephens, professor of modern history at Cambridge, is dead.

The Manchester *Guardian*, in an editorial on Gen. Harney's occupation of the Island of San Juan, says the American General's exploit seems to have been nothing more than one of those acts of piracy, by which lawless representatives of the United States are accustomed to settle disputes with their weaker and more barbarous neighbors, but which it is time they should be taught, they cannot safely indulge in against powerful and civilized nations.

The article concludes as follows: we trust the government of the United States will speedily disavow the act of its officer. Otherwise, the English government will be forced to take immediate steps for the vindication of the honor of the country, and showing the licensed ruffians of the Federal army that they must not appropriate British territory as cooly as if they were merely cutting off another slice of Mexico.

The London *Post* characterizes Gen. Harney's conduct as totally opposed to the first principles of public law, and hopes the American government will disavow it.

The British government is said to have made a contract for a cable of 1,300 miles, to be laid from Falmouth to Gibraltar in June next. This is to be succeeded by a cable to Malta and Alexandria, thus giving England an independent line free from Continental difficulties.

The speedy completion of the Red Sea line, and its extension to China, is loudly called for, in view of the new Chinese difficulties.

The Independence *Belge* says Lord Cowley and Count Walewski have been commissioned to arrange a basis of co-operation between England and France, in the prosecution of the Chinese war.

Three ninety-one gun ships were under orders for foreign service at Portsmouth, and four gun-boats were being prepared with all haste for China. The utmost activity prevailed in getting of ammunition, &c.

Money continues abundant and in moderate demand. Gold continued to flow into the bank in large quantities, the arrivals from America and Australia having been heavy.

LATEST.

FRANCE.—There was quite a gathering of politicians at Boarritz. In addition to the King of Belgium, Lord Cowley, Count Reist, and Count Walewski had gone there, and Count Cavour and the Duke of Malakoff were expected. The camp at Chalons had been suddenly broken up. It was rumored in Paris that the Emperor had requested the King of Sardinia to refuse to the deputation from the Legations their request for annexation to Piedmont.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent, says if the reports of the day may be credited, there is a possibility of a settlement of the Italian question, which should satisfy all parties, and the general impression was, that the political horizon was likely soon to be clearer than for some time past.

The *Constitution* had given prominence to an editorial in which it calls on England to side with France on the Italian question, and the article was regarded as an appeal to England to assist diplomatically in extricating the Emperor from the difficulties engendered at Villa Franca.

A ship of the line to be called the Magenta, and the largest vessel in the French navy, had been commenced at Brest. The *Moniteur* contains the following announcement in regard to the rumors of the modification of the press law: Several new papers have alluded to a decree, which it was supposed would appear, to modify the laws of the press. This news is without foundation. In France the press is free to discuss all acts of the government, and by so doing to enlighten the public mind.

It was reported at Paris that France will co-operate with Spain in an expedition against the Moors.

Rumors prevailed of a ministerial crisis, including the retirement of the Duke of Padona from the ministry of the interior, and Chasseloup Laubert from that of Algeria and the colonies.

It is expected in France that the conclusion of harvest shows that the crops have been 25 per cent. less productive than last year.

Forts were being armed in the bays of St. Maloes at Cancale. A plan had been prepared for arming the coast from Antibes to Port Vendres. The French outposts on the frontiers of Morocco had been several times fiercely attacked by the native tribes, but they had been repulsed. The government of Morocco was not implicated in these attacks.

ITALY.—The government of Tuscany had notified the plenipotentiaries of the Grand Duke to evacuate the palace within three days. In case of their non-compliance the property of the Grand Duke was to be sequestered.

There has been reports from home that the Pope's health was so shattered that he would probably soon resign, but the latest account says he had perfectly recovered.

Garibaldi had issued a letter publicly acknowledging his indebtedness to the patriotic population of the Italian Tyrol for their heroism during the war.

SPAIN.—Some of the journals say, that Gen. Serano is to be Captain General of Cuba, vice Gen. Concha.

RUSSIA.—The *Invalide Russe* publishes a telegram confirming the reported capture of Schamyl, during a victorious assault by the Russians. General Daniel, Schamyl's sons, and many others were captured or killed. The Russians took five cannon, and their loss did not exceed 100 men.

TURKEY.—The *Times* publishes the following special telegram from its correspondent:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—A conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan has been discovered; 200 persons have been arrested here, among them the Pasha of Albrana, who was apparently chief. Some troops are suspected of participation. The affair originated with a political party.

INDIA.—The Calcutta mail of May 27 reached Aden Sept. 11th. The following news came by the Red Sea telegraph: At the legislative council to tax professions and trades in India, cultivators of land were excepted. The special disarming act passed during the mutiny had been made permanent. The House of Delphi had been deprived of all titular distinctions and privileges forever.

CHINA.—A special telegram from China states that there had been large sales of goods both at Hong Kong and Shanghai. It was therefore inferred that political matters had not experienced any new complication.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFF MARKET.—Wheat steady; Western red at 7s 4d@7s 6d. Corn quiet at an advance of 6d per quarter. Provisions—Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Bacon dull and quotations nominal. Tallow unchanged; sales unimportant. Produce—Sugar steady. Coffee quiet.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says Col. Drinkard, acting Secretary of War, has, at the instance of the President, telegraphed to Gov. Floyd to remain at Old Point as long as is advantageous to his health. He has improved rapidly since his arrival there and had proposed reaching this city to-day. In the absence of Post-master General Holt the President himself has given attention to the subject of the carriage of the California mails. The government has been strongly impressed with the necessity of getting that mail through to a certainty, and hence the decision giving it to the bidder next lowest to Johnson. Great complaint is made by the merchants of New Orleans of the state of things precipitated by the failure of transports of mails from that point, whereby a week is lost to them, so far as California correspondence is concerned.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 1.—The *Courier's* special New Orleans dispatch gives the following additional items of Mexican intelligence: It was reported that the Bishop of Mexico is willing to guarantee a loan of five millions to Miramon in pledge for church property. The Archbishop and clergy bitterly oppose the policy of their superior. It was reported that General Vidaurri had joined the Gueran party.

An arrival furnishes Rio Janeiro advices to August 16th. The receipts of coffee were trifling, the crop being deficient. The new crop was considered to be good. There was a stock of 80,000 bags in port. The stock of flour amounted to 55,000 barrels, and the market was firm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A gasometer exploded last night at James Lightbody's machine shop in Jersey city, while Dr. J. S. Smith was engaged in testing a new invention. Thos. Carwell, foreman of the shop, was burned to death, and several others were badly injured.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—This afternoon a fire broke out in the hay press of Wm. F. Hughes, on the corner of Marriott's Lane and Jefferson Avenue. A quantity of new hay had been recently placed in the press, and the fire may have arisen from this cause. The press which has a front of about one hundred feet on Marriott's Lane, and about sixty or seventy feet on the Avenue, was totally destroyed with all its contents. The heat of the burning hay was intense, and when the flames broke through the roof the property in the vicinity became much endangered. Water was very scarce and for a while the conflagration looked as if it would sweep through all the narrow courts in the block. A number of dwellings were also destroyed. The loss will be heavy. A branch of the same property was destroyed on the 9th of June last, and at that time the water was very scarce.

LAFAYETTE, IA., Oct. 1.—Last evening a fire broke out in a row of frame buildings on South Columbia street, occupied as grocery and provision stores. The prompt arrival of the firemen prevented the destruction of the large brick adjoining. While this fire was in progress four other buildings in as many parts of the town were discovered to be on fire, but in time to prevent their entire destruction. It is supposed that the intention was to fire the city for the sake of plunder.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 2.—The *Democrat* says De Lave's attempt to carry a man across the Genesee River on his back on a tight rope was a decided failure. He lost his balance, but fortunately both adventurers caught one of the ropes. Their perilous situation blanched every cheek among the spectators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The most intimate friends of Senator Douglas authoritatively deny the truth of the prevailing rumor that he contemplates replying to the late review of his *Harper Magazine* article, and further say that none is to be published with his sanction or supervision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says, bids for the transportation of supplies to the army in Utah and New Mexico were opened at the War Department last Saturday. The Secretary of War being absent the President deemed it of sufficient importance to go to the department and have the bids opened and registered before him. This unexpected step on the part of the President created some surprise. It appears the old contractors, Majors Russel & Co. will not obtain any one of the three contracts, other bids being lower. It is understood that the bid of A. C. Irving & Co., will take the Utah contract at one dollar and thirty-four cents per pound per hundred miles. The old contract was one dollar and eighty cents. It is said the bids of Childs & Scott will take the two contracts for New Mexico. The magnitude of these contracts may be judged from the fact that the amount of the Utah contract, the first year, was over twenty millions of dollars. Orders have been sent from the Navy Department for the return of the United States Steamer Wabash, the flag ship of the Mediterranean squadron. The flag officer will turn over the command of the squadron to Captian Levy, now in command of the Macedonia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The money article of the *Herald* says, private advices from England state that the crops both in that country and throughout Europe, with the exception of Prussia, is not threshing out as was expected, and that the actual yield of wheat will be very much below an average. In Great Britain, France and Russia, under the circumstances, considering the reported spread of the potato disease, some British houses write as though they looked for a fair export from this side. At present, prices do not permit of grain, exporting to England at a profit. A small purchase was made on Friday for English account, and it is understood that some thousands of bushels have been bought for England at Baltimore, but a comparison of quotations shows, that either our prices must fall, or the English prices rise before wheat or flour can be shipped profitably. There are indications of an advance in Great Britain, but as usual it is being anticipated in the west, and the object may thus be defeated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The [illegible] Lager beer brewery of Messrs. Spegers was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $250,000, upon which there is an insurance of $145,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A conflagration occurred yesterday in Sing Sing prison, destroying the file and auger shop, and the dye house. The loss is $80,000.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22.—The Charleston Courier contains the speech of Senator Clayton of Delaware, yesterday, at Camden. He favors southern unity, and the development of her resources; repudiates the agitation of the opening of the Slave Trade; and opposes the position of Senator Douglas about unfriendly territorial legislation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Postmaster Fowler to-day received an order for one million of the new government self-ruling stamped envelopes, mainly for the supply of Hotels, Educational Institutions, City Authorities, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The steamer New York sailed for Liverpool at noon to day with upwards of $100,000 in specie.

The steamer Borrussia sailed for Southampton with $160,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The President has recognized Wilhelm Ludwig Kidern as Consul for the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, at Philadelphia.

The Boston *Post* says, that late affair at Palho ought to serve as a caution to John Bull, how he again undertakes to go to pick-in-to the private matters of John [illegible].

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Oct. 3.—On Saturday evening the City Gas Works entertained a large party to witness the manufacture of gas from water. The demonstration was in every respect satisfactory; the light being very pure and brilliant. One twenty-seventh of the usual capacity of the works can supply the whole city with this gas at all elevations. The light in burners suited to the density of the gas was admirable. It is manufactured under Dr. Sanders of Cincinnati's patent, and is cheaper and clearer than that made from coal. The Directors of the Philadelphia City Gas Works, and many scientific gentlemen, were delighted with the success of the demonstration.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The Overland mail, with dates to the 9th ult., arrived to-night. Since the sailing of the steamer of the 5th, business has been a good deal interfered with by the [illegible] Election, and but a light demand for goods for the country has been experienced. A number of arrivals have occurred from Atlantic and foreign ports, from which few sales are reported. The market remains firm and quotations unchanged.

The British ship "Forest Monarch" was wrecked on the 24th, she was on her way from San Francisco to Puget Sound.

The State Election on the 7th resulted in the choice of Milton S. Latham, Lecompton Democrat for Governor, by a very large majority, perhaps 20,000 Scott and Burch are probably elected to Congress, although their opponents, Baker and McKibben, who received united vote of the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton parties, have the benefit of a slight doubt in their favor. The Anti-Lecompton candidate for State printer who was also supported by the Republicans, has a slight chance of election. With these possible exceptions, the Democratic Lecompton State ticket is elected by an immense majority. Both branches of the Legislature is largely Democratic.

It will be about a week before the official returns are counted.

The Peoples' Reform ticket being the regular succession of that inaugurated in 1856 by the Vigilance Committee, has again triumphed for [illegible] Governor of San Francisco by a handsome majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—A special Washington dispatch to the *North American* says it is well known in fillibustering circles here that another formidable expedition is preparing against Nicaragua. A portion of the expedition has already succeeded in leaving New York and Charleston, but the parties will make no suspicious demonstration until all the plans are matured and the full force is upon the spot ready for action. Col. Wheat [illegible] in New York will have an important position in the new crusade. The facts can be implicitly relied upon and our government should be awake to their importance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—It is announced that the steamer St. Louis will depart from this port for San Juan Del Norte with the U. S. mail on Wednesday next. She is to connect with the steamer Pacific and it is stated that arrangements have been made for an extra steamer to call at San Juan Del Sur to transport the mails and passengers to San Francisco in case of the non-arrival of the Pacific.

A dispatch from Washington says Mr. Shannon, of Harrisburg, has been appointed private Secretary to President Buchanan.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Prof. Coe, accompanied by Mr. [illegible], made a balloon ascension to-day. When at the height of two miles the balloon bursted, and turned up in the top of the netting, forming a parachute. The voyagers after a perilous descent landed safely in a swamp three miles from the starting point.

The Treasury receipts for the week ending Monday, amounted to $1,593,000; the drafts paid to $1,408,000; the drafts issued to $840,000; the amount subject to draft is $6,143,489; the increase over last week is more than $758,000, or a million dollars within the last two weeks.

Capt. M. S. Miller has been ordered to proceed to Fort Moncocto to assume the duties of Quartermaster General at that point, in place of Chapman, deceased.

The President has appointed Wm. G. Jones as Judge of the U. S. Court for the Northern and Southern districts of Alabama, vice Gayle, deceased.

Gen. Jessup, who was seriously sick in New York, has returned to Washington, being convalescent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says, Minister McLane had a long interview with the President and Secretary of State to-day in regard to Mexican affairs. Some additional intelligence has been received here since our minister left Vera Cruz, but matters there are unchanged.

A pamphlet will appear in a few days, written under the supervision of Senator Douglas, in reply to the recent able article of Judge Black which caused Mr. Douglas' sudden return to this city. His friends are much annoyed at his exhibition of ill temper in his private conversation.

The President contemplates in the course of a few days a brief visit to Whitland.

Should the Postmaster General return to-morrow, he will probably leave here on Saturday.

The President will remove from the Soldiers' Home to this city on Saturday.

The fear of the failure of the contractor for carrying the mails to California, via Nicaragua, continues to give much uneasiness to Government officials. On Wednesday, Assistant Postmaster-Generals King and Dundas held a long consultation with the President upon the subject.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The State Agricultural Fair was attended to-day by fifty thousand persons. The display in all departments is highly creditable. The trial of steam fire engines commenced yesterday, and will be concluded to-morrow. The tallest playing yet, was made by the steamer Baltimore from Baltimore, built by Poole & Hunt, having a pump invented by Geo. W. Fulton, of Steubenville, Ohio. The Washington engine of this city, similar in construction has more power, will be tried to-morrow.

The premium for hand engines, 1st class, was competed for this P. M., by the Citizen Fire Co. of Harrisburg and Assistance Fire Co. of this city—awarded to the latter. The Assistance threw 183 feet perpendicularly, and the Citizen 196 feet. Thirty feet were allowed to the Assistance, her chamber being only 9 inch, while the Citizen's is 12 inches.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—The new match between the six of the United all England with five Canadians against six of All England with five Canadians, was continued to-day. Nothing could persuade the Canadians to part with the English Cricketers until the match is played out. They, therefore, need not be expected to arrive at New York till Sunday morning.

Parr, Jackson, Hayward and Stephenson, bowled against the United Eleven. Stephenson or Diver were cricket keepers, with Howard or Diver as long stops. The score of the United All England in the first innings was as follows. Coffyn, 13; Grundy none; Carpenter 33; W. S. Smith, none; Sockiser, 8; J. Lillywhite, 28; Pickering, none; Wisden, 43; Fisher, 14; Morgan, 2; Bacon, 7; &c. 16; total 118 runs.

The All England Eleven were bowled against by Grundy and Coffyn; Lockyer acting as cricket-keeper, and Pickering as long stop. At sundown, the score stood as follows: Daffy, 6; Hayard, 18; Caesar, 14; Hardinge, 0; Diver, (not out), 5; Swetenham, 3; Parr, 6; Lockyer, and S. Coffyn, 6; Byes 3. Total, 43.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says: By dispatches received yesterday the State department is in possession of important information from the new government of Costa Rica, showing the revolution to be popular and the new order of things firmly established. The momentary government which assumed the seat of ejected Mora has given away to a more settled organization, of which Senor Montragena remains the Chief, with Vicinte De Aquilar Julian Valio and Jetsus Jimenez as his Cabinet officers. This administration is represented to be strong, not only in wealth, talent and personal popularity of the gentlemen comprising it, but in the esteem of a larger number of the people, the latter circumstance evinced by addresses forwarded to the President from nearly every quarter of the State, felicitating him and the public upon the fortunate change, and hailing the new order of things with enthusiasm. President Montragena had issued an inaugural proclamation upon assuming office. In this paper, the brevity of which is its conspicuous merit, he responds to the popular voice of congratulation, pointing the general gratitude to Senor Lahiser and Blanco, whose patriotic energy had saved the Republic. Several decrees had been issued to the basis of political reconstruction. Costa Ricans exiled by Mora are recalled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The recent casting of the principal portion of the Equestrian statue of Washington by Clark Mills having proved a success, a rustic pedestal is to be constructed upon which the work of art is to be elevated at a height of forty feet. The place selected by the President is in a very remote part of the city, but Congress may see the policy of locating it at a more central one. The 22d February will probably be designated for the inauguration of the statue. Senator Hunter is spoken of as the orator on the occasion.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—At the meeting of the Episcopal Convention yesterday the question of the reinstallation of Bishop Onderdonk was brought up on a resolution requesting the House of Bishops to take action on the suspension of the bishop, as to modify the same so as to limit it to a certain time. A very exciting debate ensued, in which Bishop Potter, Drs. Hawks, Tyng, Anthon, and others took part. The Convention adjourned without action.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The steamship Glasgow, from Glasgow, has arrived; her dates are to the 14th ult., and have been anticipated.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The St. Johns *News* of Wednesday says that the people of Newfoundland are looking anxiously for the report of the Commissioner appointed by the French and English governments in relation to the fisheries. They will resist any encroachments upon their soil or fishing ground, even if the home government made an arrangement with France.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Another drenching rain this morning rendered the roads to the fair grounds worse than yesterday. Still the number of visitors was as great as any previous day. The proceedings in the arena began at an early hour.

The amphitheatre is densely thronged with anxious spectators to witness the competition for the thousand dollar prize of the best roadster stallion. This ring, which consisted of forty entries, was probably the best and most valuable collection of roadsters ever assembled together in the country. After a spirited contest of about an hour, during which the merits of the different horses were fully tested, the blue wreath hung gracefully on the neck of Stockbridge Chief, amidst the vociferous applause of the enthusiastic thousands.

Stockbridge Chief was sired by Hill's Black Hawk Vermont, owned by Cooper & Grain, of Hamilton county, Ohio.

The regular prize of $150 for the best roadster was awarded to Green Mountain, sired by Sherman Morgan, owned by Elias Dorsey, of Jefferson county, Ky. This horse was the most formidable competitor of Stockbridge Chief for the thousand dollar premium.

To morrow the thousand dollar premium for thoroughbred stallion will be awarded, when a large number of the finest horses in the Union, including the celebrated Lexington, will compete for the prize. In consequence of the inclement weather, the progress of the fair is much retarded, and awarding of sweepstake prizes will be postponed till Monday.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 30.—Hon. Anson Burlingame addressed the people here to-night, and will probably participate in the canvass for delegate.

The Utah mail arrived to-day, also the Denver city express with dates to the 23d, and $6,000 in dust.

The increase of crime in and about Denver and Auraria had become so alarming that it demanded prompt action for suppression.

The State organization was defeated by 3,000 majority. Some fraudulent voting was alleged.

The election for delegate to Congress comes off early in October. Gen. Larimer is a candidate.

A hunting party of Arrapahoes had returned, reporting a contagion among the buffaloes, killing them by thousands.

Prospecting had penetrated to the head waters of the Blue, a tributary of the Colorado, where rich leads were discovered.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The yellow fever is raging at Brownsville and for thirty miles above.

[illegible] is preparing to march on the City of Mexico, with six thousand troops.

Maj. Neighbors, Indian agent at Fort Belknap, Texas, was killed on the 15th, by two residents—not arrested.

The defeat of the Liberals under Doblado at Leon, by Woll, is confirmed.

Miramon has re-established a decree of Santa Anna, forbidding foreigners from entering Mexico with arms, and invading designs, under the penalty of death.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—The steamship Philadelphia, with advices from Havana to the 27th inst., arrived here to-day. It was rumored at Havana that Gen. Concha would be relieved some time in November by General Serrano. The stock of sugar at Havana amounted to 170,000 boxes. Molasses generally dull. Sterling exchange dull at 11¼@11½. Exchange on New York, 3@5 premium.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Prof. La Mountain's balloon has been seen at Harrisville, Lewis county, passing over the New York wilderness, going due east, at a great elevation. A reward of $1,000 has been offered for the discovery of the bodies alive, and $500 if dead. A party will go to the woods to-morrow to institute a search.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District of Illinois have nominated John M. Palmer to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. T. L. Harris.

The National Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois have called a Convention at Springfield, on the 30th of January, to choose delegates to the Charleston Convention.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30.—The second match was decided to-day in favor of the United All England and five Canadians. All England's first innings were 96. The English cricketers will leave to-morrow morning for New York.

A boiler in the Girard Hotel exploded this afternoon killing two men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the diocese of New York, yesterday, decided after an elaborate and to some extent unnecessary debate to ask of the House of Bishops at the next general Convention, the remission of the sentence of suspension which fifteen years ago condemned Bishop Onderdonk to retirement. This remission, if granted, will restore the Bishop to his Episcopal functions, but if the wishes of this Convention are complied with, the whole administrative jurisdiction of the diocese will remain in the hands of the present provisional Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Potter. The measure met with ardent opposition, and was passed in the face of a remonstrance from Dr. Potter himself. The Convention adjourned finally at the close of its evening session.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 30.—Prof. La Mountain has been traced but little farther. He was last seen over the town of Pitcairn, St. Lawrence county, fifty miles due northeast from here at a supposed altitude of five miles. He was going due east with great velocity. Mr. Morrison, of Troy, his agent, purposes instituting a thorough search for him.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY WALKER & [illegible].

COLUMBUS, September 28, 1859.

Wheat, red, ℔ bush	[illegible]	Hams	[illegible]
do white, do	[illegible]	Dried Beef	[illegible]
Flour, ℔ barrel	[illegible]	Pork, Mess	[illegible]
Corn, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Hogs	[illegible]
Rye, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Potatoes, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Oats, ℔ bushel	[illegible]	Turnips ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Clover Seed, ℔ bush	[illegible]	Onions, ℔ bushel	[illegible]
Timothy " do	[illegible]	Apples, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Beans, ℔ bush	[illegible]	Apples, dried, ℔ bush	[illegible]
Sugar ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Peaches, pared, ℔ bu	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]	Beeswax, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Butter, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Wool, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Eggs, ℔ dozen	[illegible]	Feathers, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Cheese, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Chickens, alive, ℔ pair	[illegible]
Lard, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Chickens, dressed, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Tallow, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Turkeys, alive, each	[illegible]
Salt, ℔ bbl	1 75	Turkeys, dressed, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Rock salt	[illegible]	Whiskey, ℔ gallon	[illegible]
Hides, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Hay, ℔ ton	10 00@11 00
White fish per bbl	[illegible]	Wood, ℔ cord	[illegible]
Mackerel No 1	[illegible]	Potash, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
" No 2	[illegible]	Rio Coffee	[illegible]
" No 3	[illegible]	Java "	[illegible]
Tea	50, 75, 100		

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—Flour continues dull and nominal, superfine can be bought at $4 50; 1,550 bbls were received the last 24 hours.—Whisky unsettled, and nominal holders ask an advance. Provisions—200 hhds bacon sold; 6c for shoulders and 9¼c for sides, being an advance of ¼@½c, bulk meat held very firmly at 7@8c. There is an active demand for sugar; sale 800 hhd in lots at 7@8c, the latter rate for choice. Molasses firm at 39@40c. Coffee firm; 100 bags sold at 12½c. Barley dull; sales of 800 bu good fall at 63c. Oats in better demand; sales of 1,500 bu at 40@41c, and 600 bu at 43c. Wheat rather dull and drooping; though not quotably lower; sales of 200 bu prime red at $1 02, and 300 prime white at $1 10. Corn in good request at 80c. Rye firm; sales of 1,100 bu at 78c. River still falling slowly; weather clear and pleasant.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Flour declined 5 10c, sales of 9,000 bbls at $4 50 4 60 for State, and $5 25 5 45 for Ohio. Wheat declined 1 2c; sales of 1,000 bush at $1 03 for choice Milwaukee Club, and $1 31 for choice white Western. Corn has an advancing tendency, mixed held at 93c. Pork heavy at $15 50 for mess, and $10 50 for prime. Lard firm. Whisky held at 28 cents, buyers offer 27½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Flour quiet but firm; sales to the trade at $5@5 50 for common and extra, and $5 62½ up to $6 75 for extra family and fancy. Rye flour and cornmeal scarce; the former is firm at $4 12½ and the latter at $3 75. Wheat in fair request with rather less offering; sales of 3,000 bush red at $1 19@1 20, and white at $1 30. Corn in demand and has advanced; sales of 3,000 bush yellow at 88c in store and 90c afloat. Oats firm; 4,000 bush new Delaware sold at 40@40½c and old Pennsylvania at 46c. Whisky 24½c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—Flour quiet, Ohio and Howard St. sells at $5. Wheat very firm and advancing; white $1 28@1 51 red $1 17@1 18. Corn quiet; white at 84@85c, yellow 84@86c. Whisky quiet; Ohio at 25@26½c. Provisions buoyant. Pork unchanged, shoulders at 8½@8¾c, sides 10½@10¾c. Groceries unchanged.

—The Pickaway County Fair at Circleville closed yesterday. The entries and receipts were much greater than at any previous Fair, and everything passed off well.

—The population of Delaware, according to census just taken, is 3,714.

AN APOLOGY WHICH MAKES THE MATTER WORSE.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* makes the following remarks concerning the recent shooting of Dr. GRAHAM:

"The Press here have commented severely on the fact that so many public officers—the Street Commissioner, an Alderman, and other conservatives of the public peace (among them a policeman, with whom Dr. Graham talked and drank the evening of his death; showed him his pistol; spoke of his determination to kill Toledano at sight), should have known that, crazed with liquor (and then known to be most dangerous), this unfortunate man had gone about the streets for two or three days, openly avowing his determination to kill a citizen at sight; and that he should not have been arrested, or got out of the way, until his fury was over. This is certainly a neglect of duty; but it must be remembered that if any leading public officer had had Graham arrested for carrying a concealed weapon, he would have drawn on himself, at some future day, the formidable ire of the man; furthermore, the police knew that their own chief was related to the deceased, who had besides many and influential friends belonging to and leaders in the party that holds the city government and that appoints these very policemen."

What is the use, asks the New York *Times* of pretending to have a government at all, if the character here given of it is correctly drawn? Personal fear, private relationship, party influence and personal friendships, all combine to disarm the law and permit a drunken madman to hunt a citizen day after day through the streets, as he would hunt a wild beast? We may as well go back to the age of barbarism at once.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S MARRIAGE.—On the subject of Louis Napoleon's marriage Mr. Lester says: "He had no home. Being an elected sovereign, chosen by the universal voice of his fellow countrymen to stand at the head of his nation, he, above all other men, could lay a fair claim to think for a while of himself, and in the battle of life for an empire, give a little while to what every man of feeling and heroism finds sooner or later pressed to his bosom—thoughts of a wife, a home, a child! Like himself, as he has always been, he again went to the people. He chose for his wife one of the noblest maidens of Spain, and one of the most gifted and beautiful beings in the world—Eugenie Mlle. de Montijo, the Countess de Teba. The marriage was celebrated at the Tuileries, January 29. On the following day (Sunday) the religious ceremony was performed with imperial pomp, taste and splendor at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. The past, with all its classic and touching memories, came back freighted with the glory, the chivalry, the love, the devotion of the Middle Ages. The bridegroom and the bride—both in the full possession of imperial power, and both freshly sprung from the bosom of the people—such a spectacle may well have thrilled the palpitating thousands in that vast Cathedral with intense emotion—melted the young Empress of the Napoleon dynasty to tears—illuminated all Paris that night, and beckoned old Italy to an approaching resurrection. Eugenie has been the good angel of the hero of Solferino, as Josephine was of the hero of Marengo."

THE POWER OF MEMORY.—The following notice of a singular faculty possessed by the great New England rhetorician appears in a Northern journal:

As was his custom in delivering the "Washington Oration," Mr. Everett spoke the whole of his late eulogy on Webster without any notes whatsoever. It is a most wonderful exhibition of the power of memory, and one rarely, if ever, met with in conjunction with such great mental power as distinguishes Mr. Everett.

This extraordinary power of memory enables Mr. EVERETT to give to his greater addresses all the exquisite finish which the most sedulous care in composition can bestow, while by long practice he is enabled to impart quite an air of extemporaneous effusion to the delivery of terrors a week, a month, or perhaps several years old.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—How touching the tribute of the Hon. T. A. BENTON to his mother's influence:

My mother asked me never to use tobacco; I have never touched it from that to the present day; she asked me not to game, and I have never gambled, and I cannot tell who is winning and who is losing in games that can be played; she admonished me, too, against hard drinking, and whatever capacity for endurance I have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I have attributed to having complied with her pious and correct wishes.—When I was seven years of age she asked me not to drink, and then I made a resolution of total abstinence, at a time when I was sole constituent member of my own body, and that I have adhered to it through all time, I owe it to my mother.

WHAT IS A G. R. J. A.?—It was recently advertised in a New York paper, that an equipage had been forwarded there for the G. R. J. A. of the Sons of Malta—whereupon numerous inquiries were instituted as to the meaning of the initials. A correspondent of the New York *Post* undertook to answer, as follows: "I have heard many inquiries relative to the meaning of the letters, I cannot speak with authority, but am informed that G. R. J. A. is an office of honor and profit in the order of the Sons of Malta—an extensive and rapidly growing association—and that no member can fill this responsible place who is not both a charitable and competent man, and in good standing."

A few evenings since, while the curtain was down between the acts of the play in Laura Keene's Theatre, a woman rose in the dress circle and proceeded to address the house, exhorting them to repentance, and go in a way to lead the audience to believe that she was demented. She was quietly led from the Theater, and peace was restored. It now turns out that she was not crazy at all, but that she undertook the preaching feat to win a wager of $25. The winner of the bet is said to be a Mr. John Hawkins.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CINCINNATI HOG AND CATTLE MARKET.—CINCINNATI, Oct. 5.—Beef cattle were exceedingly dull in the forepart of the week, and prime sold as low as $3; the supply being large. Towards the close the feeling was rather better, and prices improved somewhat, and at the market, Monday, the range of prices was $2 25@2 25 gross, and in one or two instances $3 30 was obtained for small lots choice beeves.

Hogs dull and selling at $4 50@4 75 gross for good, and $5@5 25 do for extra large.

The supply of sheep has been light, and the quality inferior. Prices range from $1 25@2 each.

Wheat may be quoted in our market to-day at 90@93 cents. It has brought freely one dollar for good lots, but the tendency seems slightly downward.—*Indianapolis Sentinel, Oct. 4.*

—The Portsmouth *Tribune* says, the probabilities are that there will be a larger and better crop of corn harvested in that section of the country than was ever known before.

Buy AYER'S AGUE CURE for Intermittents, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a Cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PILLS AND PURIFIER.—The following flattering notice is taken from the Portsmouth (Ohio) Scioto Valley *Republican* of April 3, 1858:

SCANDINAVIA.—A friend writes to us for our "real opinion" of Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies—where he can obtain them—and why they are called "Scandinavian," and we are frequently asked the same questions. Scandinavia is the ancient name of Sweden and Norway, and a Scandinavian, that is a Swede or Norwegian, affectionately calls his country "Scandinavia," in the same sense as we speak of "Columbia," or "The Union." By the way, there are over nine thousand Scandinavian families in Dane county, Wisconsin. Although a citizen of this country for many years, Dr. Roback is a Swede by birth; and compounds his Medicines of Swedish herbs. We think the name is very appropriate. We have the very highest opinion of the Medicines, and of Dr. Roback himself, who is not only a singularly skillful physician, but a gentleman of the Old School, as we know personally. Our advertisement columns will answer the rest of our friend's letter. —*See advertisement.*

All, especially young men, should read the advertisement of the "Medical Dispensary" at Cincinnati, in another column.

CITY NOTICES.

MCCOY'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Among our advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel L. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education in the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated, and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid the baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of appreciation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution, of similar character, which speaks for itself:

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE, [illegible]

PROF. SAMUEL L. MCCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending [illegible], that your [illegible] any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the State. As to the penmanship department you have no rival at home, and but few equals in the country.

K. SHAFFER.

Formerly teacher of chirography in Duff's College, Columbus, Ohio.

McCoy's College is removed to Carpenter's building, town street, near Fourth.

"If music be the food of love, play on; Give me excess of it."

The charms of MUSIC have been sung by every bard who "lisp'd in numbers" from Shakespeare to the humblest wight that ever weaved a couplet, and need not be repainted now. Apropos, Mr. Edward Cornelison, whose address is at the music store of Messrs Seltzer & Webster, is a thorough Piano-tuner, and is most cordially commended to those having instruments out of tune. He removes stains from ivory keys, is a master of his business, and will visit the neighboring towns and vicinity if needed. He has our endorsement as an affable and agreeable gentleman.

E. F. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Crab Cider, which is an excellent substitute for champagne. It is delicious out of a cool cellar, in warm weather.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT is centrally located, and its Proprietor JOHN O'HARA is determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market, for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, and his cigars have been procured at an expense that ought to warrant them the best.

Hats are of various patterns and styles.—Some like one kind, while others admire a different variety. Call at RUDISILL'S if you want a superior article.

RUMSEY Shoe establishment on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure capital boots and shoes. They have made cans for the last two or three years.

ROBERTS & DICKINSON continue to furnish their customers with delicious bread. "JOHN" says that he don't care if putty is three cents a pound [illegible] he will rise in the world to judge by his bread.

The Billiard Room on State street is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room, which it is, when the corks fly.—MORGAN deserves the liberal custom he has.

SODA.—That marble fountain of our poetical friend J. H. DENIG on Town street, is furnishing this sparkling beverage ad infinitum, and as cool as ice can make it. How convenient for the ladies to "take a glass" on their visits to the Gwynne Block!

CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, as well as the most fashionable styles, would do well to call at the elegant stores of J. G. GUTTERSON on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city; and the prices such as will suit the times.

SHUPHER & WESTFIELD are the agents of Knabe & Co's. celebrated pianos, which really are becoming known all over the world, as unsurpassed, unequaled.

DR. J. STEWART has returned to the city from his successful visit to the eastern part of Ohio, and may be consulted at the Goodale House where he has rooms.

CHARLEY BREWSTER is turning out some of the handsomest suits we have seen. Those in need of the Spring style should call [illegible].

FRANK HERITAGE, at Winchester's Daguerrean Rooms, continues to take the handsomest daguerreotypes, and Photographs in the city.

KENNEDY has the latest periodicals.

New Auction & Commission Agency.

I HAVE OPENED

—AT—

No. 114 1-2 South High Street,

(Under the Old Exchange Bank Building,)

COLUMBUS, O.,

an office for the transaction of Sales of every description of Property on Commission.

Dry Goods and other chattels consigned, will meet my most prompt attention, and remittances, in all cases, made when amounts are realized. My long experience in this line of business will, I trust, be sufficient recommendation to the public.

REFERENCES.

I have leave to refer to

[illegible] Banker.
[illegible] & Co., Bankers.
[illegible] Merchant.
[illegible] Merchant.
ALEXANDER MCCOY.
JAMES GRANT & Co.
THOMAS MILLER, Post Master.
WALTER [illegible], Neil House.
JOHN W. BAKER, Land Agent.
ROBERT NEIL.
CHARLES WAGNER.
H. [illegible] & SON, U. S. Hotel.

Consignments respectfully solicited, and Country Sales attended to by appointment.

W. S. KENT.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.

WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills to the United States, he set forth in plain language their curative properties. This was years ago. The task of recommending them has since been taken out of his hands. Enlightened men, whose character for sound judgment and philosophy, give their opinions weight in the community, men who observe, reflect, and make "assurance doubly sure" before they decide—are everywhere approving and urging the use of these unequalled Preparations. All who confide in the wisdom and honesty of this class, or who choose to investigate for themselves, are now of one mind on this important subject.

Dr. Roback invites the attention of the sick to the

Original Letters,

from members of the Medical Profession, Editors of public journals, well known Merchants and Farmers, and Ladies of the highest respectability, giving accounts of extraordinary cures wrought by the Remedies, of which cures they themselves were

Eye Witnesses.

These parties may be consulted personally or by letter by those who have any doubt upon the subject. The evidence in the possession of Dr. Roback, which is at all times accessible to the public, establishes the following

Facts:

That the BLOOD PURIFIER and BLOOD PILLS have been proved by analysis to

Contain no Mineral;

That they cure the almost universal complaint,

Dyspepsia,

with unerring certainty, and in a very short time. That after all other Medicines have proved useless, they relieve

Liver Complaint,

and restore the health and strength of the sufferer. To

Sick Females,

who have languished for years in helpless weakness and despondency, recuperate with almost miraculous rapidity under their invigorating operation. That all sexual disabilities are removed by their cordial and gently stimulating properties. That they recruit

Shattered Constitutions,

however they may have been injured with and also that their direct tendency is to

Lengthen Life,

and render it enjoyable. That, operating directly [illegible] the poison of disease on the blood, they

Cause soon to Heal,

[illegible] discharge from the system, every taint of Scrofula whether hereditary or otherwise. That they

Recruit the Debilitated,

and that there is no disease of the Stomach, and Bowels the liver, the nervous system, the skin, glands or muscles in which they do not give prompt relief, and (if administered before the very citadel of life has been invaded,) effect a positive and perfect cure.

Bear in mind that the SCANDINAVIAN VEGETABLE BLOOD PILLS are endorsed by the experience of thousands [illegible] every avenue and organ of the system, and to expel it thoroughly and permanently.

No one can doubt their superiority after one single trial—they are not only better but, in fact, cheaper than any other Pills, for it takes a less number of them to produce a better effect.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this paper from time to time.

Dr. Roback's Medical Almanac and Family Adviser, containing a great variety of interesting and valuable Medical information, can be had gratis of any of his Agents throughout the country.

In treating complicated cases, Dr. Roback may be consulted personally or by letter enclosing a stamp.

Principal Office and Sales Rooms, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d building from Main street, Cincinnati, O. Laboratory [illegible].

FOR SALE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, BY

Roberts & Samuel, Columbus
[illegible], Columbus
[illegible]
[illegible], Winchester.
Isaac Thompson, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Henry Sims, [illegible]
John Harris, [illegible]
Geo. W. [illegible]

And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the Union.

A COMPLETE SMOKE-HOUSE.

CALL IN AT RANGER'S!!

High Street, between the "Neil House" and "American," COLUMBUS, O., opposite the Capitol.

[illegible]

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

[illegible]

MANUFACTURED IN THIS COUNTRY.

[illegible]

GERMAN MANUFACTURE.

[illegible]

CHEWING TOBACCO,

[illegible]

SNUFF,—TURKISH TOBACCO.

[illegible]

C. A. WAGNER,

OYSTERS, GAME & FISH DEPOT!

I [illegible]

UPHOLD'S RESTAURANT,

Near the Post Office,

MT. VERNON, OHIO.

THIS FAVORITE ESTABLISHMENT [illegible]

SINGER'S Sewing Machines.

PRICES, [illegible]

These Machines do

ALL KINDS OF WORK

From a harness to a [illegible]

Solidity of Construction

Than any other Machine in use. They

Hem, Run, Gather, Tuck & Fell,

And are eminently adapted to

FAMILY OR MANUFACTURING USE.

They have received the

Highest Testimonials

Of [illegible] from all parts of the United States.

C. W. [illegible], Agent.

[illegible] Columbus, O.

CHALLENGE!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL [illegible]

SPENCER HOUSE,

By Pratt and Metcalf

COR. FRONT & BROADWAY,

[illegible] CINCINNATI, O.

E. BASSETT LANGDON,

Attorney at Law.

[illegible]

BUCKEYE HOUSE.

By A. W. DOLSON,

Broadway, Columbus, Geo.

[illegible]

COOKE & TAYLOR.

WOULD [illegible]

DESHLER ICE.

[illegible]

JOHN H. WHEELER,

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[illegible]

Turtle Soup Served up every Sunday [illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1859.

TO MY MOTHER.

[illegible]

My Mother! on thy [illegible] to escape much of care,
The tale of life's events, deemed so deeply written there!
[illegible] day by day a [illegible] there comes in white, or calm age,
That time and the gray [illegible] the years of age from time.

And now, when in maturer years, the course of youth I [illegible]
And [illegible] the [illegible] smile that oft will [illegible] my face.
The memory of my wayward way is [illegible] round me [illegible]
To [illegible] that [illegible] of us as that smile hath [illegible] grown.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[From the Home News.]

LETTER FROM O. L. CLARKE.

[illegible] Thursday, Aug. 4, 1859.

FRIEND WINCHESTER:—On leaving Marietta I am not sure that I did not promise to write to you. If I did so without a promise, it were better done at once, and then I shall be in condition to enjoy sleep and beefsteak, and be at rest with my own conscience. I have been troubled much of late with visions of unwritten letters and broken promises, and of the awful consequences hereafter. Sundry letters and epistles, for which I stand pledged as solemnly as our forefathers to the Declaration, have gathered nightly in my [illegible], and taking the form of witches like those in Macbeth, have danced war-dances in my dreams, and screamed in my ears those awful words, "letters! letters! letters!" Again they have combined in the form of a horrible night-mare, and [illegible] me through the regions of Pluto, where the little devils gathered along the road, looking very like our young Americans in Marietta, echoing in accents odorous of sulphur, the terrible words of the aforesaid witches. Those unwritten letters have been absolutely worse with me than was Hamlet's vision of the "unwept [illegible]."

In what I here say, I of course have no reference to you, but mean those many others who out of politeness asked me to write to them, not caring a straw to hear from me. I hereby give notice that I solemnly repudiate all such contracts. They are without consideration, and therefore void, according to the decision of our Supreme Court in the late Bank tax case.—(See Sebrath opinion of the Court as expressed by Chief Justice Bartley.)

Indeed, it gives me great pleasure to write to you, and to the world at large through the columns of the HOME NEWS, a paper which has long since passed its [illegible] at home, and in fact rivals the circulation of the Ledger. Go on, Winchester. You are expanding. It is a law of nature. You are only fulfilling your destiny! And let me here say by way of episode, that when the great Douglas becomes President (in 1860) and his policy develops till Yankee Doodle is expanded from ocean to ocean and from pole to pole, I hope every family from Greenland to Patagonia, will subscribe, pay for, and read the HOME NEWS, its advertisements, and even the foreign correspondence. From the [illegible] of the [illegible] you may infer that I have suffered some great wrong at the hands of the world, and am eager for revenge.—Not at all. I hold that mankind need [illegible] and trials and adversity in this world to fit them for the next. Matrimony, it is true, does the thing up pretty well, but yet it should be made more a [illegible]. Long obituaries, histories of travel and funeral sermons preached over great [illegible] should be more read by the gay world. You remember the case of Job. It is true, we have no authentic account of his ever reading foreign correspondence, but he had more afflictions, of a milder nature perhaps, that made him a [illegible]. I hope your readers will turn to the Good Book and contrast his situation with their own, and if they do not envy the man, let them read this letter to the end.

I arrived at New York Saturday morning, July 23 ultimo, and immediately proceeded to the foot of Chamber st., and secured passage on board the good steamer Vigo, which was to sail for Liverpool at twelve o'clock M. precisely. I was on board a few minutes before time, and busied myself in stowing away my luggage in one of the present little rooms imaginable, looking into the drawers, and wondering at the many conveniences such a little [illegible] could afford, and arrived on deck just in time to witness a scene, common I presume to such occasions, but one of the most impressible I ever beheld. The pier was crowded with the friends, brothers, sisters, lovers of those about to depart, and there were farewells spoken as if they were to be the last. Some of the latter were sobbing as if their dear hearts were breaking, while many a strong man wiped away an honest tear. And when the bell rang and our guns fired the signal of starting, there were kissings such as you will find described only in Tennyson's [illegible], shaking of hands and earnest God-speeding on.

Our vessel swung from her moorings and [illegible]. We glided down the Bay, giving a salute, which was responded to on shore as we passed the Battery. Then all was still, save the beating of the wheels. Passengers, including invalids, gathered on deck and gazed in silence, some with sorrow but all with admiration on the beautiful scenery, spread like pictures, on either shore. Taking in the whole landscape, the Empire City in her wealth and beauty sitting upon the shore, reflecting in one bright picture a type of the American Nation—Brooklyn, with her glistening spires pointing, like her great preacher, in a direction she seems careless to travel herself—Long Island with her green shores stretching down on the left—Staten, the Governor's and the lesser isles seeming more like the creations of art floating upon the ocean. These combine to form a scene of surpassing beauty.—Next to Niagara and Harper's Ferry, without the transcendant grandeur of either but with the splendor of nature and art combined, I think it the most beautiful picture I ever beheld.

At Sandy Hook our pilot was discharged, and returned to the city, in his boat, taking with him such letters as the passengers had entrusted to his care, to be mailed on the shore. I did not write any. I pity the man who could. But one wretch could be found on board mean enough to write letters as we passed down that beautiful bay, and I have avoided him ever since.

"We was as dark as Erebus,
Let [illegible] him be branded."

I remained on deck till the last dim outlines of my native land faded from view. It was gone—yet I lingered and strained my eyes for another view—may be my last,—but the waves mocked me with their dashings, and left nothing but the eternal blue of the sky and ocean before me and around. That night the sun set magnificently. His honest old face went to sleep in smiles, for a time lighting up the whole western sky and horizon and dyeing the sea with crimson far back as the eye could reach. The night was moonless, but the stars came forth and spread the heavens with a richer light than moonlight given. They seemed to speak to the wanderer of home and friends and loved ones far away. In them he read lessons of trust and confidence, and his pulses beat warmer at the thought of those whose truth had remainded unsullied through long years of trial. God bless them, and make the wanderer's heart to them, generous as the ocean, and constant as the stars.

We touched at Cork to-day, and will be in port, they say, to-morrow morning.—Hence I write you this that it may be mailed by the first steamer, which leaves soon after we get in. Our voyage has been very pleasant, except two days—last Saturday and Sunday, during which we were beat about in a most merciless manner. It was impossible to keep one's feet, or even in bed without being thrown madly against the walls or at full length on the floor. During the gale most of the passengers were very sea sick, but it did not effect me in the least. When it did not rain I staid on deck—the pleasantest place about the ship—and witnessed the grand old ocean in the sublime frenzy of storm, rolling her waves like mountains, and dashing the sea foam at the very stars. They beat our steamer about like a feather, and more than once swept over the upper deck, drenching two or three land lubbers who clung to the riging and refused to go below. You can form no adequate idea of the sublimity of such a scene without being witness to it. This alone was worth a trip across the Atlantic.

But while the elements were thus raging without, scenes were being enacted in the state rooms below, of a less romantic character. Any Mark Tapley in the world would have been "jolly" under such circumstances. The sublime comedy of the whale throwing Jonah upon *terra firma* was enacted in mimic in nearly every state room on board. Thank my blessed fortune, I escaped the horrors of nausea, and save a few bumps and bruises, those rough hours were to me the pleasantest of the voyage. Monday morning again the sea subsided to a calm, and the passengers, somewhat paler than before, gathered on deck to while away the hours—some with dancing, others reading, or engaged in conversation as they were disposed.

Many amusing incidents have occurred on board which I will not trouble you in this to recount. I will reserve to tell you viva voce what conversation was carried on in the next room, which is occupied by a young lady and her mother, (young lady's named first now-a-day's of course,)—how she wished she could be sea-sick—"it would be so 'funny'"—how the mother chided—how the young lady got her wish in spite of her mother—and how she sang a long song consisting chiefly of chorus, running somewhat in this style:—

"Oh dear! oh-o! oh-o-o! oh-o-w-o-o-ol
Bless me, I shall die! oh-o! oo-o-ol oh-o-o-o-ol!"

It was an earnest song, in which she forgot to lisp, but I think I have heard sweeter songs at home. 'Pon my honor, I could not help hearing it, the walls are not detraned, as they should be, like Mr. Sparrowgrass' floors, and as the officers refused to furnish cotton to stuff in my ears, I was forced to listen, though you may be sure it was very much against my will. I will then tell you of a young gentleman who would remind you of Dr. Holmes' "young man they call John;" how he fell desperately in love with Miss Sally—a planter's daughter; how he saw her eating onions at dinner, and forthwith ceased his suit, swearing that onions were stronger than love, and she might go to H—ah-tax; how they compromised the onion question, and how John swears he will "go in for" her if they have to live on onions! But space and propriety forbid that I should dwell on such subjects.

I cannot close without saying a word of our trusty old ship. And here it occurs to me that there are two things in the world, at least, whose reputation should be above suspicion—a vessel and a woman. The faintest breath of slander, and both are tainted mortally. And there is reason in this. He who embarks on a long voyage, involving his life and his happiness, should know the vessel in which he places his trust to be strong enough to weather, at least, an ordinary storm.—Alas! how many go down to sea in beautiful ships, glistening with pink sails and veneered hulls that look splendidly in port, but no sooner leave their moorings and have to breast the waves, than they go to pieces almost in sight of land, leaving the poor fellows to cling to the wrecks the balance of their days! Better forever remain land-lubbers on shore. Our ship, fortunately, is not one of that kind, she has weathered many a storm, and yet her beauty is unimpaired and her virtue secure. She threads the water with her thundering wheels as if she scorned all below and bade defiance to the worst elements above.—I shall return on her, next trip, if I do not get the Great Eastern, which sails for Portland the first of October.

Chance has thrown me with very agreeable company, among whom is a live Buckeye—my room-mate, E. Gest, Esq., of Cincinnati, well known to the Railroad world as President and former Receiver of the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad. Also, Mr. Bakewell, of St. Louis, with whom I have had the pleasure of traveling all the way from Marietta, also, Dr. Patterson, of Georgia; a warm friend and admirer of Hon. Alex. A. Stephens, and by the way, a Douglas man for the next Presidency.

Our Cork newspapers give us the first reliable news of peace, and its terms as agreed upon at Villafranca. On hearing the news our enthusiastic French passengers swung their caps and shouted, "Vive! Vive Napoleon!" and struck up the Marseillaise hymn, in which they were joined by everybody who had a voice to sing.—The papers state that Louis Napoleon will visit London soon; also, which is of more interest to Americans, that Mr. Ten Broeck with his American horses, has been winning a succession of golden honors on the English turf. I suspect the loyalty of the American whose patriotism does not extend to the horses. Let them keep Tom Sayers the master of the ring; but give us the Chess champion and the Goodwood cups!

I shall remain in Liverpool for a day's rest and observation, then away to the great world of London.

Yours, always, O. L.

A FLYING GUESS.—An Irish bricklayer was one day brought to the Edinburgh infirmary, severely injured by a fall from a house top. The medical man in attendance asked the sufferer at what time the accident occurred.

"Two o'clock, your honor," was the brief reply.

On being asked how he came to fix the hour so accurately, he answered:

"Because I saw the people at dinner through an open window, as I was coming down!"

Blackberrying.

"Ah! Sam, she's gone dead."

"Is she dead, Bones?"

"Yes, Sam. She sent for me three days after she died."

"Oh, no, Bones, you mean three days previous to her decease."

"No. She had no niece; she was an orphan."

"I mean three days before she departed this earthly tenement."

"Sir."

"That is, three days before she died."

"Oh, yes! Well, I went down to see her; went up to de bedside wid de bed in my eyes."

"You mean with tears in your eyes."

"Yes, wid de pillows in my eyes. Ses she, Bones, I'm goin' to leave dis world ob care."

"What did you reply?"

"I said I didn't care much. Den she axed me if I would go to de pothecary shop for medicine. I said yes; so I went down to Dr. Night Bell—"

"No, not to Dr. Night Bell; that's the name of the bell on the door—the night bell."

"Well, I called him Dr. Night Bell, anyhow."

"I presume he was a very good physician?"

"No, he wasn't fishin'; he has at home."

"Oh, no; I mean he was a doctor of some note."

"Yes; he was counting out his notes when I went in."

"No, Bones! You do not understand. I mean he was a doctor of some standing."

"No; he wasn't standin', he was sittin' on a three-legged stool."

"Pshaw! I mean he was a doctor of some reputation."

"Yes; *he* was dar; he was a nice feller He was de clerk."

"Who was the clerk?"

"Rep-utation."

"Well, what did the doctor give you?"

"He gabe me a piece ob paper."

"A prescription."

"No, it was a paper."

"Of course it was on paper; nevertheless a prescription. What did it say on the paper?"

"It was full of chalk marks, made with a pencil. He sed I must get two dozen fish hooks—no, seven—an' put it a quart of molasses an' boil it down; den gib her de broth. So I went up to de bar—"

"No; you mean the counter."

"He didn't count dem; he weighed dem out."

"Well, was there any efficacy in the dose?"

"No; nuffin in but fish hooks."

"I mean was the medicine in any way efficacious?"

"Now, look here, Sam, be so kind as to 'dress me in the English language."

"Well, then, Bones, I mean did the medicine do her any good?"

"It would have cured her, but the poor gal in absence of mind, instead of takin' de brof, took de fish hooks, and dey killed her."

"Then that must have been her funeral I saw last Wednesday?"

"Noh wasn't." De doctor says I can't bury her until next summer!"

"Why not, Bones?"

"Kase dat's de best time to go out blackberryin."—*Geo. Christy's Ethiopian Jokes.*

AN AFFECTIONATE PARTING.—The Albany *Express* has some subscribers who don't pay for their papers. The *Express* bids them good bye in the following tender terms:

"This week we strike from our list only about fifty subscribers who will not pay their due to the printer. In doing so we take them by the hand, and with tears in our eyes bid them an affectionate farewell. Good bye, old subs! Take care of yourselves. Sometimes think of the *Express*, which you have read so long for nothing. Sponge upon some other printer now for a while. A change of diet will doubtless be good for you. Poor old fellows! We are a little sorry to turn you out on the dark night without a lamp, but it must be so. Strike for the nearest neighbor's light. He may let you in and feed you for a year or two, upon the strength of your honorable promises to pay at the end of that time. For ourselves, we have enough of these curious pledges to supply our cabinet for the present. We have labeled them carefully, and they are open to general inspection. With many thanks for your self-sacrificing indulgence of us, and for your honest appreciation of the obligation existing toward our office, we again, and finally, say farewell forever."

☞ An old joker, who never yielded the palm to any one in reeling a knotty yarn, was put to his trumps at hearing a traveler state that he once saw a brick house placed upon runners and drawn up a hill to a more favorable location, some half a mile distant. "What do you think of that, Uncle Ethel?" said a by-stander. "O, fudge!" said the old man, "I once saw a two-story stone house, down east, drawn by oxen three miles." A dead silence ensued; the old man evidently had the worst of it, and he saw it. Gathering all his energies, he bit off a huge bit of pig-tail by way of gathering time for thought. "They drew the stone house," said the old man, ejecting a quantity of tobacco juice towards the fire-place, "but that wasn't the worst of the job; after they'd done that, they went back and drawed the cellar." The stranger gave in.

☞ An ambitious young printer-tragedian, in Boston, seeing an extra-dressed young lady pass the window lately, exclaimed in quite theatrical style:

"Gents! by the ghosts of Mark Anthony and Hamlet! there goes the prettiest little girl—why—in fact—she is composed of rouge, chalk, and crinoline, with a patent lever movement. I shall run—speak to her—exchange cards—have leave to go and see her—take her out to walk—give her ice-cream, lose and strawberries—propose marriage—find a gentleman to officiate—get buckled and live happy for the remainder of my life!"

His companions in the office, thinking him somewhat rapid, advised him by all means to take a shower-bath in advance.

☞ THE TEN COMMANDMENTS, adopted by the "craft," and expected to be observed:

1. Enter softly.
2. Sit down quietly.
3. Subscribe for the paper.
4. Don't touch the poker.
5. Engage in no controversy.
6. Don't smoke.
7. Keep six feet from the table.
8. Don't talk to the printers.
9. Hands off the papers.
10. Eyes off the manuscript.

Gentlemen observing these rules when entering a printing office, will greatly oblige the printers and need not fear the *devil*.

The ladies who sometimes bless us with their presence for a few moments, are not expected to keep the rules very strictly, and indeed it will be agreeable to us, especially if they are handsome, to have them break the eighth as often as convenient.

Boys, unless accompanied by their fathers, are particularly requested to keep their hands in their pockets.

Sons of Malta.

"Jeems" was recently initiated into the order of the Sons of Malta, and graphically describes his introduction into the "Vale of Mystery" as follows:

"You are first grabbed and thrown into a tub of cold water, and forthwith several large men begin to stick pins into you.—Hauling you out of the tub of water, they rush you into another department, and now new men make a lunge after you, dressed in disguise, and immediately commence pouring hot molasses into your hair and boots. Meanwhile, a stream of cold water is flooded on to you, and a man dressed in black thrusts a snuff-box in front of your nose, and all at once you begin to sneeze vociferously, and the eager crowd begins to laugh and hurrah.—Shoving you further along, the chief men and bottle-washers grab you by the nose, and coat-tail, and in this way rip every bit of dry goods loose from your person, and again the crowd roars with tumultuous laughter at your nude state, with five or six men holding on to your hair and toes, forcing you up a soaped pole with pins and sharp sticks. You now begin to think you are forsaken by all of God's people, and the devil has certainly got possession of you, knocking you on the head so that you can see stars as numerous as they are in the milky-way. You are handled in this kind of tantalizing way for two hours, when the officers give you a large dose of liverwort and tar, and then let you go. Fun!"

You Will be Wanted.

Take courage, my lad. What if you are but an humble, obscure apprentice—a poor neglected orphan—a scoff, and a byeword for the thoughtless and gay, who despise virtue in rags, because of its tatters. Have you an intelligent mind, untutored though it be? Have you a virtuous aim, a pure desire, and an honest heart? Depend upon it, some of these days you will be wanted. The time may be long deferred—you may grow to manhood, and you may even reach your prime ere the call is made; but virtuous aims, pure desires and honest hearts are too few and sacred to not be appreciated—not to be wanted. Your virtue shall not always hide you as with a mantle—obscurity shall not always veil you from the multitude.—Be chivalric in your combat with circumstances. Be ever active, however small may be your sphere of action. It will surely enlarge with every movement, and your influence will have continued increase.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

Work on, for surely you will be wanted, and then comes your reward. Lean upon the sacred verity, "I have never seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread." Never despair, for the lives of great and good men abundantly testify that when clouds are the blackest, and the tempest is fiercest, the hope is faint, a "still small voice" will be heard saying, "come up higher," you are wanted, and all your powers will find employment.—Therefore take heart, young man, for ere long you will find that you will be wanted.

PUZZLED PIG.—One of our Western farmers being very much troubled by his sow breaking into the cornfield, search was instituted in vain for the hole in the rail fence. Failing to find one, an attempt was made to drive out the animal by the way she entered; but of course without success. The owner resolved to watch her proceedings, and posted at night to a fence corner, he saw her enter at one end of a hollow log, outside of the field, and emerge at the other end within the enclosure. "I have you now, old lady," cried he. According he proceeded, after turning her out once more, to so place the log (it being crooked) that both ends opened outside of the field.

The next day the animal entered her accustomed place, and shortly after emerged again. Her astonishment, says our informant, at finding herself in the position whence she started, is too ludicrous to be described. She looked this way and that, grunted her dissatisfaction, and finally returned to the orignal starting place, and after a deliberate survey of things to satisfy herself that all was right, again entered the log. On emerging once more on the wrong side, she evinced even more surprise than before, and turning out retraced the log in an opposite direction,—Finding this effort alike in vain, after looking long and attentively at the position of things, with a short, angry grunt, of disappointment, and perhaps fear, she turned around and started off at a brisk run, nor could coaxing or driving ever induce a visit to that part of the field. She seemed to have a "superstition concerning the spot."

GRAMMATICAL ACCURACY.—The local editor of the National Democrat, of Cleveland, tells the following:

Twenty or twenty-five years ago, old Phleg, down in Summit County, was telling his friend Jones concernin' of a fight. Phleg had very little education, but Jones was a man of right smart reading. So Phleg went on a tellin'; "and says he, "they fit and fit!"

"And," says Jones, "did they keep a fitten?"

Old Phleg drawing himself up, and looked as sour as buttermilk into Jones face, says he:

"You're cursed precise about langwige—*fout*, then, blast you!"

☞ A young lady at a ball was asked by a lover of serious poetry whether she had seen Crabbe's Tales?

"Why, no," she answered, "I did not know that crabs had tails."

"I beg your pardon, Miss," said he, "I mean have you read Crabbe's Tales?"

"And I assure you, sir, I did not know that red crabs, or any other crabs, had tails."

THE MISSING AERONAUTS.—Our telegraphic dispatches yesterday brought the intelligence that Mr. LA MOUNTAIN, the æronaut, and his companion, Mr. HADDOCK, who ascended in a balloon from Watertown, N. Y., on the 22nd, had not been heard from notwithstanding the dispatch from New York to the contrary of the previous day, that they had descended safely near Kingston, C. W. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* of Wednesday, alluding to the apprehensions felt for their safety, says:

"Fears are entertained for the safety of La Mountain, the balloonist. He ascended from Watertown, Jefferson county, on Thursday afternoon last, in company with John A. Haddock. The balloon struck the north-easterly current, and was last seen about an hour after its rise, evidently about two miles above the earth, and traveling in a direction which would have carried it into the St. Lawrence region of Canada. Since then nothing has been heard of either party. It was their intention, when they left Watertown, to make but a short voyage, and return the next day, as Mr. La Mountain had an ascension advertised at Kingston, C. W., on Thursday of this week. Mr. Haddock told his friends to expect him back to dinner on Friday.

"It is barely possible that they have descended in some part of the country from which it is impossible to communicate. Mr. La Mountain's home is in Lansinburgh, where his wife and child are now."

— Mr. W. P. Howard, aged 35 years, a resident of Delaware, and a clerk in the Auditor's office of Cuyahoga county, was found dead in his bed at Cleveland yesterday morning. The deceased was subject to vertigo, or rush of blood to the head, and it is supposed that he died from the effects of one of these attacks.

New Books.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
VIEWS and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By Henry Ward Beecher.
ACADIA or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederic S. Cozzens.
SEACLIFF, or the Mystery of the Westervelts. By J. W. De Forest.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By Henry J. Macdonald.
The empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Africa, Asia and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland (7 vols., cloth $ c.)
The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novelette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Southwood (a Novel.) By Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umstead.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.
Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. Headley.
The Good News of God Sermons. By Charles Kingsley.
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FRESH MEATS! FRESH MEATS!!
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Columbus Meat Market,
North-East Cor. of Broad and Front Sts.
Has constantly choice fresh and salted Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, &c., which his ice chests enable him to keep sweet in the warmest weather.
Market attended regularly, where his customers will be served with the choicest meats to be procured in the country.
Thankful for the liberal custom he has enjoyed, his endeavors will be to merit its continuation.
June30.

COLUMBUS
Machine Manufacturing Company,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,
CASTINGS,
MILL GEARING,
MACHINERY,
—ALSO—
RAILROAD WORK.
P. AMBOS, Treas. CHAS. AMBOS, Supt.
June 23-tf

E. CORNELISON,
TUNER
AND REPAIRER OF
PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS,
Columbus, Ohio.
[illegible]
Also, particular attention paid to
TUNING AND REPAIRING ORGANS.
☞ Orders left at Seltzer & Webster's Music Store, will receive prompt attention.

Important to the Ladies
—AND—
HEADS OF FAMILIES.
J. C. BAGNALL, on Hickory Alley, near North Fourth street, has invented a most effective and infallible
Hair Tonic,
For cleansing the hair and removing dandriff and dry scurf. It removes every particle of dirt with a gentle rubbing and leaves the surface cool and agreeable, with open pores and slightly but effectually stimulated. As a hair restorative, it possesses more virtue than high sounding cosmetics; and what is far better leaves the head cool, and the hair thoroughly cleansed and free to grow.
Also a mixture for cleansing silks and satins, and restoring their original lustre.
Also Impression or Transfer Paper of the best quality and of every color and of any size to suit the trade.
BAGNALL'S HAIR TONIC, for sale by the quart or gallon. apr11tf

NEW LAW BOOKS.
VOLUMES SMITH'S NEW YORK COURT of Appeals.
Vol. 1 Blatchford's Circuit Court Reports.
Vol. 6 Gray's Massachusetts Reports.
Vol. 21 Howard's United States Court Reports.
Vols. 1, 2 and 3 English Bench Reports.
Vol. 8 Ohio Supreme Court Reports.
Parson's Laws of Business, for Business men.
Matthews' Guardians' Guide.
Holmes & Disbrow's Code, Practice and Forms.
For sale at the New Bookstore.
J. H. RILEY & CO.
N. B.—A full supply of Law Books of the latest editions, always on hand. jy14

New and Good Books.
DIGEST OF OHIO STATE REPORTS JUST ready.
Burlamaqui's Natural and Politic Law, from 5th London Edition.
Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England, New Ed. with additions.
Spain: By Wm. Cullen Bryant.
Diary of Lady Morgan.
Home Memories.
Onward.
Sixty Years' Gleanings.
The Foster Brothers.
The Pillar of Fire.
Plan of Creation.
Mothers and Infants.
Trenitian and Prussia.
Douglas Jerrold.
Arago's Memoirs.
Life and Travels of [illegible].
For sale at the New Book Store.
June16 J. H. RILEY & Co.

Cheap Dry Goods.
(High and Broad Streets.)
NEW AND VALUABLE STOCK!
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Embracing a Variety,
Not exceeded in this market.
Silks, Bareges, Chintz,
Delains, Lawns, Calicoes,
Robes,
Shawls, Parasols, Fans and fancy articles,
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Call at the Cheap and one price Store, near the corner of High and Broad streets.
J. C. CRITTENDEN.

Farmers, Horsemen and Beekeepers:
FARM DRAINAGE.—The Principles, Processes and Effects of Draining Land with Stones, Wood, Plows and Open Ditches, and especially. Tiles; including Tables of Rain Fall. By Henry F. French.
A Practical Treatise on the Honey Bee. By L. L. Langstroth.
Hints to Horse keepers. By Henry Wm. Herbert (Frank Forrester.)
For sale at the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Attention, Republicans!
THE EXPLOITS AND TRIUMPHS OF PAUL Morphy in Europe.
Agnel's Chess for Winter Evenings.
Kinney's Manual of Chess.
Science and Art of Chess. By J. Monroe.
Staunton's Chess Tournament.
At the New Book Store.
June 16, 1859. J. H. RILEY & Co.

LATEST BOOKS—
Mosaics. By the author of [illegible].
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Hours with my Pupils. By Mrs. Phelps.
The Convalescent. By N. P. Willis.
Life of Baron Steuben.
Napoleonic Ideas.
Chiro's Prairie Farming in America.
At the New Book Store.
June 14, 1859. J. H. RILEY & CO.

Sensation Books.
L'AMOUR. By Michelet.
The Roman Question. By E. About.
The Two Paths. By Ruskin.
At the New Book Store.
J. H. RILEY & CO.

J. A. LESTER.] [DAVID C. REE.
CLARENDON HOTEL,
CORNER OF SEVENTH & POPLAR STS.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Opposite the Pacific Railroad Depot.
J. A. LESTER & CO., PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, - - $1 50 PER DAY.
☞ All Baggage taken to and from the Depot Free of Charge. All persons stopping at the Clarendon Hotel will be conveyed to all Railroad Depots in the city on the Railroad Lines of Omnibuses, FREE OF CHARGE. [1y8

The Best Pianos
IN THE UNITED STATES ARE
MANUFACTURED BY WM. KNABE & CO
Of Baltimore, who have always received
THE "FIRST PREMIUM!"
Over "CHICKERING," and all other competitors
No one doubts this, as the facts are too well known.
THAT BASE FALSEHOOD
in J. C. Wood's advertisement is still kept before the public, though
WE HAVE CHALLENGED HIM!
and have the documents to confirm its falsity. If the Chickering agent is unwilling to accept our challenge of
A Trial of the Instruments!
and continues his unfair advertisement, we must continue to brand him as
A PERVERTER OF THE TRUTH!!!
[j31] SELTZER & WEBSTER.

New Paint Shop.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO
House, Sign, Carriage
AND
Ornamental Painting.
China White, Graining, Papering and Glazing; Sash and Blinds for sale; Paints ready mixed, of all colors; Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, and Japan for sale.
☞ Shop in Kirk's New Building, rear of the Neil House.
jy21-3m] VAN BUREN & PINKERTON.

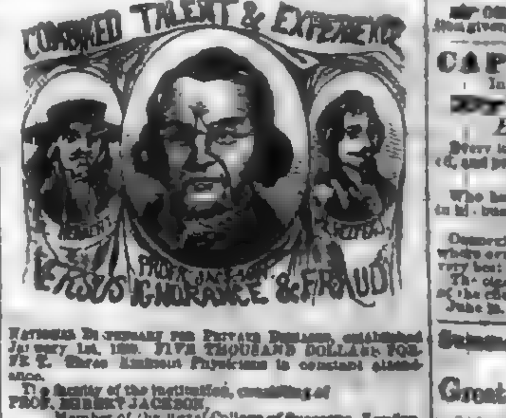
PROPOSED
AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.
RELATIVE TO AN AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution, providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly.
Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, Three-fifths of the members of each house concurring therein, that it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of the State to vote at the next annual October State election, upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment as a substitute for the first clause of the twenty-fifth section of the second article of the Constitution of this state, to wit: "All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall commence on the first Monday in January annually."
WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.
April 5, 1859.
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Columbus O., April [illegible]
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution, "Relative to an amendment to the Constitution providing for Annual sessions of the General Assembly," is a true copy from the original rolls on file in this office.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, COLUMBUS April 12, 1859.
I hereby certify that the foregoing Joint Resolution is correct as returned to this office.
JOHN PHILLIPS,
Auditor of Franklin County.
june16-td

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA,
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.
THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.
The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.
The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.
An admirable Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.
Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
may12ly.

DR. STEWART
WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT also CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. His past success in curing many of them at hopeless cases, in the city and country, is a sufficient warrant of what he may be expected to do in the future. Dr. [illegible] refer to the best [illegible] not only of Ohio, but of the Eastern and Middle [illegible] and Canada, where he has practiced.
He is now PERMANENTLY LOCATED in Columbus, and patients can rely on having almost daily attention if required. Those who have been humbugged by traveling impostors, (who stay perhaps a day in a place, and are the next hundreds of miles away,) should note the above fact. Columbus is a central location, in one of the finest countries in the world, and can certainly sustain a physician, who devotes his attention to Chronic Diseases, and whose practice is far in advance of ordinary Practitioners. Dr. S. employs VEGETABLE MEDICINES, obtained from every part of the Globe, and many that were in use among the various Indian Tribes, when this continent was discovered.
Being naturally inclined to Consumption, Dr. S. spent many years in the investigation of a remedy, which under the old treatment, is always fatal, and at length DISCOVERED A REMEDY, which, in his hands, has produced the most surprising results. Combining with this the INHALATION of certain vegetable juices, it brings the treatment almost to perfection. Inhalation is an excellent method, which has been greatly injured by claiming too much for it.
Persons having Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and all predisposed to Pulmonary Disease should apply immediately, and be restored to health before another winter sets in. How many neglect a cough or throat affection, or what is worse, suffer themselves to be drugged by old school Doctors, till no human aid can save them from the grave!
Dr Stewart has the most complete instruments, and is prepared to decide the nature and extent of disease. Chronic Catarrh cured in every case by a new plan.
DISEASES OF FEMALES.—Dr. Stewart in this class of diseases can truly say, he has been more successful than any physician in the State. Particular attention given to Deafness, and Discharges from the Ear, and affections of the Eye.
CANCERS removed without the knife by a vegetable extract.
Cases cured are of common solicited. He will insure cases for any of the following he cannot cure:
Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Skin Affections, [illegible], Dyspepsia, Falling Fits, (in persons under 20,) [illegible] neck, St. Vitus Dance.
A candid opinion always given. In regard to qualifications, Dr. S. can refer to the best Physicians in New York and Philadelphia.
Office hours 9 a. m., to 6 p. m. All letters addressed to the Goodale House, enclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention.
☞ Patients who may have received no benefit from his treatment, will be furnished Medicine gratis.
Mar23

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,
The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.
Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.
The Balsamic Cordial has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing
Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,
and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of
Confirmed Consumption.
A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea proceeding from COLD IN THE BOWELS.
These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.
In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.
mar23

WORREL & ROBINSON,
BILL POSTERS
AND CIRCULATORS.
Office Nos. 4 & 5, Buckeye Block, Up Stairs,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Persons by engaging W. & R. will secure the privilege of
50 Licensed Bulletin Boards
☞ All orders left at the Counting Room of the "Capital City Fact" will meet with prompt attention. [aug29



PATRONIZED BY [illegible] FOR PRIVATE DISEASES, established January 1st, 1859. FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR [illegible] Three Eminent Physicians in constant attendance.
The faculty of the institution, consisting of
PROF. HERBERT JACKSON,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London,
DR. ROBERT HERBERT,
Late of Phila., a member of the society of Friends, and
M. EUGENE VELPEAU,
Late of the London and Paris Hospitals:
Guarantee under a Penalty of $5000, a complete cure of every Sexual Disease, however aggravated by neglect, and
WITHOUT MERCURY.
Gonorrhea, Syphilis, Self-Abuse, Impotence, Whites or Fluor Albus, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Venereal Warts, Diseases of the bladder and Kidneys, Female Irregularities, Barrenness, Liver Complaint, Emaciation, Premature Decay, the Pains of Age, General Debility, Change of Life, etc., receive especial attention.
TREATMENT ENTIRELY NEW and always successful; cure rapid and thorough; and references of eminent physicians and surgeons both in this country and Europe.
The DISPENSARY CIRCULAR forwarded gratis by mail to any address, contains invaluable advice to young men, young ladies contemplating matrimony and married.
THE MEDICAL PROTECTOR,
A book of 200 pages, containing the substance of all that is known in relation to secret diseases, etc., together with the experience of the faculty of the Dispensary, acquired in the treatment of more than 30,000 cases. Price 50 cents.
DR. JACKSON'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, invaluable in female irregularities, but not advisable to be used during pregnancy, lest they should mar the hope of offspring. Used in the Doctor's private practice for 20 years. Price $1, forwarded by mail.
DR. JACKSON'S PERPETUAL PREVENTIVE is the only article in the world that without inconvenience or danger will infallibly prevent conception. Thousands of married ladies who require to bear children except at the hazard of their life have had reason to bless the day of this invention. It resembles no other preventive in use and is superior to all. Forwarded by mail to any address.
M. VELPEAU'S BEAUTIFYING POWDER promotes the health of the skin, while it imparts to the complexion an exquisite bloom and transparency, which may be prolonged by the use to the latest period of life. As it keeps the skin soft and elastic and invigorates the circulation, it effectually prevents the formation of wrinkles, pimples, freckles, pimples, warts, etc., etc. Price $1 per box, sent by mail.
Every letter must contain a stamp to pay for reply. Address, PROF. JACKSON, HERBERT & CO., or simply P. O. Box 1813, Cincinnati, Ohio. Office, North-West Corner Sycamore and Fourth Streets. [sep22-ly

BROTHERLIN, HALM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE
—AND—
CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS!!
Manufactory on bank of Canal, at the foot of South street. Ware Rooms, Nos. 259 and 260 South High street.
—ALSO—
UNDERTAKING!!
THOMAS BROTHERLIN
MICHAEL HALM,
J. S. FORD.
Columbus, O., Sept. 15, 1859.

AYER'S
Ague Cure.
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed for the whole Class of Diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.
No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such a remedy we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.
That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it, and use it freely, both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.
Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants, and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally, or daily, while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.
Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.
Do not be put off by unprincipled Dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.
So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Roberts & Samuel, No. 34 North-High street, Columbus, O.; Suire, Eckstine & Co., Cincinnati, O.; William Pinks, Cleveland, O.; W. A. Graham, Zanesville, O.; and by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

GIBSON HOUSE,
By GEFFROY & CO.
Walnut Street near Fifth,
CINCINNATI OHIO.

WM. DENNISON
—AND—
H. B. CARRINGTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
☞ Office, Nos. 1 and 2 Odeon Building. Special attention given to the Law of Patents and Insurance. [jy15

CAPITOL RESTAURANT,
In the Basement of "the Go [illegible]."
By JOHN O'HARA,
High Street, Columbus, Ohio.
Every luxury brought to this market, constantly on hand, and prepared in the most acceptable manner.
He has a French Cook,
Who has had long experience and the best facility for his business.
The Capitol Saloon,
Connected with the Restaurant, is a favorite resort, where every variety of wines and liquors are kept of the very best quality.
The cigars have been selected with great care, and are of the choicest most expensive varieties.
June 28.

Summer Arrangement—Time Changed.
Great Northern & Eastern Route.
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati
RAILROAD.
Connecting at Crestline with the
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad
For Pittsburgh, Philadelphia & Baltimore, Also for Fort Wayne and Chicago.
Connecting at Cleveland with the
Lake Shore Railroad,
For Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York.
THREE TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday) from Columbus in connection with Trains on the Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia Railroads.
FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—[illegible]
SECOND TRAIN.
NEW YORK EXPRESS—[illegible]
THIRD TRAIN.
EXPRESS MAIL—[illegible]
☞ Baggage Checked through to New York and Boston via Cleveland, also to Philadelphia and New York via Crestline.
RETURNING.
[illegible]
Fare as low as by any other Route.
For further information, and Through and Local Tickets apply to M. L. Doherty Ticket Agent, at the [illegible] of the C. C. & C. and L. M. & X. R. R.
[illegible]
Columbus, May 28, 1859.

Little Miami & C. & X. Railroads.
To the South and West.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1859, Four Trains Daily, (Sundays excepted) [illegible]
FIRST TRAIN.
NIGHT EXPRESS—[illegible]
SECOND TRAIN.
[illegible]
THIRD TRAIN.
[illegible]
FOURTH TRAIN.
[illegible]
RETURNING.
[illegible]
Columbus, May 13, 1859.

1859. 1859.
NEW ROUTE TO THE WEST.
Columbus and Indianapolis Rail Road Line.
Two Trains Daily.
(Sundays excepted.)
Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL [illegible], Trains will leave Columbus as follows:
FIRST TRAIN.
[illegible]
SECOND TRAIN.
[illegible]
Columbus, [illegible] May 13, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT [illegible],
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.
PROSPECTUS:
[illegible]
Terms and Inducements:
[illegible]
J. BIRNEY MARSHALL.
Columbus, March 23, 1859.
[illegible]

State Library

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOLUME 1. COLUMBUS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859. NUMBER 22.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

[illegible] MARSHALL, Editor.
TERMS: $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
OF ILLINOIS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

We have established the following uniform rates of advertising; to which we call attention.

Advertisements to insure insertion should be handed in each week by Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M.

One Square, 10 lines or less, single insertion $1.00 [illegible]

Displayed advertisements will be charged one half more than the above rates.

Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of special notices [illegible]

Professional and other cards not exceeding five lines, per year [illegible]

Advertisements not accompanied with written directions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All notices required to be published by law at the legal rates.

CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth; no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth-place. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history or future prospects of the country, or in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which distinguishes the American system of popular government.

Resolved, That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose, the well-considered declarations of former Conventions upon the sectional issue of Domestic Slavery, and concerning the reserved rights of the States.

1. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

2. That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the Congress of 1850, "the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor" included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

3. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

4. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

And that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

1. Resolved, That claiming fellowship with, and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue—and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States, and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories; and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion. The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the "slavery question" upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—NON-INTERFERENCE BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN STATE AND TERRITORY, OR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

2. That this was the basis of the Compromises of 1850,—confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Convention—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854.

3. That by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories, and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect—the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future State that may be constituted or annexed, with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with other States.

Resolved, finally, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World and the dangerous tendencies of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the rights of acquiring and enjoying citizenship in our own land—a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States; and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

1. Resolved, That there are questions connected with the foreign policy of this country, which are inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world, and by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence at the side of their successful example.

2. Resolved, That our geographical and political position in reference to the other States of this continent, no less than the interest of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we should hold as sacred the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine; their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction; they should be applied with unbending rigidity.

3. Resolved, That the great highway which nature as well as the assent most immediately interested in its maintenance, has marked out for a free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, constitutes one of the most important achievements realized by the spirit of modern times and the unconquerable energy of our people. That result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have the right to claim over it, and no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with the relations it may suit our policy to establish between our Government and the Government of the States within whose dominion it lies. We can, under no circumstance, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

4. Resolved, That in view of so commanding an interest, the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers the passage across the Isthmus.

5. Resolved, That the Democratic party will expect of the next Administration that every proper effort be made to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain a permanent protection to the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised out of the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our western valleys, and of the Union at large.

OHIO PLATFORM—1859.

The Democracy of Ohio, by their Delegates in Convention assembled, hereby affirm the platform of principles adopted by the General Convention of the Democratic party, at Cincinnati, on the 4th of June, 1856.

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States, although not endowed with all the attributes of sovereignty, are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States; and, therefore, are justly entitled to the right of self-government, and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and that any attempt by Congress, or any of the States, to establish or maintain, prohibit or abolish, the relation of master and slave in a Territory, would be a departure from the original doctrine of our American institutions; and that we adhere, immovably, to the principle of "non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories," as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and openly disclaim fellowship with those, whether at the South, or the North, or the West, who contend for abandonment, limitation, or avoidance of that principle.

Resolved, That the suppression of the African and foreign slave trade, by the Federal Government, after the year eighteen hundred and seven, is one of the compromises on the faith of which the Constitution was adopted, and our union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States firmly established; that a revival of that trade would not only renew those atrocities which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would expose the slaveholding States to a constant terror of servile insurrection, and the non-slaveholding States of the border, like Ohio, to all the mischiefs and annoyance of a free black population; for these reasons, with others, the Democracy of Ohio are opposed to any such revival, and to any measure tending in that direction.

Resolved, That the rendition of fugitive slaves, upon the demand of the persons entitled to their service or labor, is a duty imposed on every State of the Union by the terms of the Federal compact; that the laws passed by Congress to secure such rendition, in 1793 and 1850, ought to be promptly and faithfully executed; and that the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, in Ohio, by a persistent disregard of the Constitution of the United States in this particular, have shown themselves unworthy of the confidence of well-disposed, patriotic and peaceable citizens.

Resolved, That the opposition of the Republican party in Congress to the admission of Oregon, exposes fully the utter hypocrisy of their pretentions to be the peculiar friends of free States.

Resolved, That we affirm the absolute sovereignty of the States of this Union in regard to their domestic institutions, and the perfect compatibility of the confederation of free and slave States to exist harmoniously together under the provisions of our Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the acquisition of the Island of Cuba is, in our opinion, eminently desirable for the safety and prosperity of our Republic, and we shall hail with pleasure any measure consistent with justice that would accomplish this object. We can never consent to its appropriation by any of the powerful States of Europe, and would incur all the danger of war rather than acquiesce in such a result.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio disapprove the lavish grants of the public domain heretofore made by Congress to Railroad Companies and other corporations; but are in favor of granting limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers on condition of a bona fide occupation and cultivation.

Resolved, That the Republican party have in Massachusetts, by allowing a fugitive slave from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizen a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, attempted to degrade the foreign white man below the level of the negro and mulatto.

Resolved, That the vigor and efficiency of the Administration, manifested in the adjustment of our difficulties with Great Britain, in regard to the right of search; in the prompt and successful redress of wrongs inflicted upon us by the Government of Paraguay; the decisive suppression of the rebellion in Utah; in the enforcement of the neutrality laws; in the impartial execution of the Acts of Congress for the suppression of the African slave trade, and for the rendition of fugitive slaves, commands our cordial approbation, and we have full confidence in its ability and inclination to protect the rights of our citizens and uphold the honor of our flag.

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring upon negroes, mulattoes, or other persons of visible admixture of African blood, the right of suffrage, or any other political right; desiring that the laws of Ohio shall be made, and her destinies controlled, by white men exclusively, and for the government and interests of the white race.

Resolved, That we approve of the principles of the Independent Treasury Law, passed by the Legislature of this State.

Resolved, That we, the delegates in this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Ohio, and proposing no departure from its ancient and well-tried principles, nevertheless appeal to the PEOPLE OF OHIO at large, as our fellow citizens, equally interested with us in the maintenance of the Federal Union according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and equally desirous of the blessings of peace and public order—to unite with us in rebuking the wanton, factious, revolutionary designs of the leaders of the self-styled Republican party, and thus avoid (what seems otherwise inevitable) a conflict of more violence between the authorities of the United States and those of our own State; a conflict of the most sorrowful character, disastrous and perhaps fatal to us, but certainly calculated, at all events, to bring the name of AMERICAN LIBERTY into contempt abroad.

The Battle of the Peiho.

The London *Times* ascribes to the rashness and bad management of Admiral Hope the fatal repulse of the English and French by the Chinese at the battle of the Peiho, by which the treaties have been annulled, and the war reopened.

There can be no question in any disinterested man's mind, that the attempt to force the passage of the river in defiance of the Chinese prohibition, and their positive assertion that there was another mouth at which the Ambassadors would be duly received, was rash and ill-advised.

But the responsibility of the act must rest on the Ambassadors, and not on the Admiral. A military force sent to conduct an Ambassador to his post, and cruise in its neighborhood, is always under his orders. Admiral Hope was simply the escort of Mr. Bruce, the English Ambassador. It appears that when this gentleman came to the conclusion that the Chinese were trifling with him, and that the mouth of the Peiho which he had found obstructed was really the road to Pekin, he informed the Admiral that he left it to him to take him to his post, which could not be done without removing the obstructions in the river. This could not be done, as the result proved, without fighting, and a great deal more fighting than actually took place.

Suppose the Admiral had declined to undertake to convey the Admiral to his post by the route pointed out to him, and retired as soon as the Chinese forts opened their fire, the London *Times* would have denounced him before the world for his pusillanimity and cowardice. The fighting men in the contest did their duty; the error consisted in the mistrust and irritation with which the negotiation was carried on.

It is stated that the northern entrance to the Peiho, where the Chinese said that the Ambassadors would be received, was only eight or ten miles distant from the place where the fight occurred, and that the masts of the junks lying there could be distinctly seen across the land. An hour's run with a light steamer would have confirmed the truth or falsehood of the Chinese story. It yet remains to be explained why this trouble was not taken rather than risk the infraction of treaties and disturb the amicable relationship which had been established with the Celestials.

☞ It is well known that the Queen of England is in the habit of taking precautions against the opening of her private letters by her own ministers.

Sons of Malta at London.

On the 4th inst., in accordance with previous arrangement, the Valletta Lodge of this city proceeded to London, Madison county, and instituted a lodge at that place, initiating a good working number, and leaving it in a sound and healthy condition. The train which took them down was considerably behind time, which was a mutual disappointment to "the Sons" and "mine host", DREISBACH, of the "Cowling House," who had made ample preparations for their accommodation.

After the ceremonies, which we are under obligations not to describe, which were very imposing, the company from Columbus were invited to partake of a magnificent "spread" at the Cowling House, prepared in the handsomest style. As trencher men they did their *duty* bravely. It was a festive scene to be remembered—one where happiness beamed on all around, in the proud consciousness of discharging a noble duty. From a number of sentiments offered on the occasion, we were enabled to preserve the following:

"Bro. Dreisbach—not exactly the tamer of lions, but the craving appetite of hungry men."

It is needless to say that this was duly appreciated and drunk standing.

The following resolutions were adopted, which speak for themselves:

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the members of Valetta Lodge No. 3 of the city of Columbus are hereby tendered to our brother Sons of Malta, of London, for the cordial and hospitable reception given us upon this occasion.

To which the "Sons" of London responded.

Resolved, That we, as new-born Sons of Malta, are greatly obliged to the noble brethren of Valetta Lodge No. 3, for their labor with us, and will always hail their presence with welcome."

The entertainment being over, and the "brothers satisfied," everything being conducted in the handsomest and most satisfactory manner, "the Sons" repaired to their Hall, and soon, beneath the pale moon, were seen gliding from the entrance a long line of spectral forms (some good fat ones) preceded by a "military" and brass band of music, and after passing through the principal streets, anxiously gazed at by the uninitiated, the procession returned to the Hall and doffed their habiliments and insignia of station.

Taken altogether it was a delightful excursion, and will be long remembered. It brought many together who might otherwise have been always strangers. They are "brothers" now and meet at the common shrine, for they are engaged in the grand mission of the age—charity.

IMPORTANT CANADIAN MOVEMENT.—A meeting of the Upper Canada Parliamentary Opposition was held at Toronto on the 23d, the Hon. ADAM FERGUSON in the chair, at which it was resolved to hold a general Convention of delegates from the Liberal party throughout Upper Canada, on the 9th of November, to consider the subject of constitutional changes. We learn by the *Globe* that the result of the deliberations of the meeting was the unanimous determination that the evils which have arisen from the working of the existing legislative union of the Provinces are so great and alarming that the union ought no longer to be maintained in its present shape, and that constitutional changes framed to remedy the evils complained of are imperatively required.

ACCIDENT TO AN OLD MAN.—Yesterday afternoon while an old gentleman named GOTLEIB HINDERER, residing a short distance east of the Lunatic Asylum, was felling a tree in the woods near his house, a large limb fell upon him with a tremendous crash, breaking his right leg in three places and otherwise injuring him to a great extent, although it is hoped not fatally. A singular feature of the case is that three brothers of the unfortunate HINDERER have at different times and places within the past few years met with death by accident at a moment most unexpected, and two of these were brought about in the forest by the falling timber. The escape of GOTLEIB from an instant and horrible death was indeed miraculous. Drs. DAVEY and GAY are his surgeons, and report him to-day in a condition as favorable as could be expected.

COL. FREMONT NOT A CANDIDATE.—It is stated that Col. FREMONT has written a letter declaring that he is not, and will not be a Presidential candidate in 1860. He is represented as closing his letter in the following language: "I consented to hold that relation, in 1856, against my better judgment and will, but I was assured that those who would rally around me possessed the power essential to my election; and I confess that the 'bauble,' as it might have been called by OLIVER CROMWELL, possessed attractions which I could not well resist. But I would not again encounter all the vexation, mortification, and annoyance I then encountered, if the reward were to be ten thousand presidencies."

A DUEL THAT DIDN'T COME OFF.—On Saturday last the notorious BILL MULLIGAN, of New York, and Capt. DE RIVIERE, of BLOUNT notoriety, went to Hoboken to fight a duel. Both parties backed out. On Monday morning MULLIGAN posted the gallant Zouave, and the afternoon of the same day the fighting Captain published a card, in which he denounces MULLIGAN as a "cowardly ruffian, who can only insult a man when he is full of rum." BILLY was driven out of California by the Vigilance Committee, and has a fashion of biting off the noses of his antagonists. A correspondence between the parties and their friends is being continued in the New York papers.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN LOUISIANA.—The *Echo*, a paper published at Lafayette, Louisiana, draws the following picture of the condition of society which led to the organization there of a Vigilance Committee:

"For several years, in that portion of our parish commonly known by the name of Cote Gelee, larceny, incendiarism and crime in all its most hideous forms stalked in mid-day defiance. Recourse to the tribunals of the country, though surrounded and aided by able officers, had become a farce, through the instrumentality of patented witnesses and jurors. Cattle were stolen and driven away in flocks from that section of the country, in open day and with impunity; cotton crops were stolen from the gins; gins were burnt; cribs full of corn were reduced to ashes, and the poor but honest laborer, who by the sweat of his day's labor had earned the morrow's bread for his family, could not leave his hoe, his plow or his harness in the field at night but that in the morning the same were missing; stores were burglariously plundered at unsuspecting hours of night, and the perpetrators of those deeds still traveled our highways and mixed in usual crowds with a bold front, whilst the victim of his depredations in vain had recourse to law to redress his wrongs."

A BALLOONIST INJURED BY FALLING FROM A TREE.—The Utica *Observer* of Saturday contains the following special telegraphic dispatch:—

ROME, Oct. 1.—Professor Coe fell from a tree this morning while getting his balloon from the trees in the swamp and is probably fatally injured.

We learn from the Rome *Sentinel* that Professor Coe was on Saturday evening conscious, and related the particulars of the accident. He fell seventy feet, striking upon his head and shoulders. The ground was soft, otherwise he must have been instantly killed.

☞ The redeemable debt of Kentucky is about $3,000,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

☞ Miss Eloise Bridges is about to give dramatic readings in Texas.

☞ A statue of the death of Tecumseh, of marble, executed in the Palace of the Emperor of Brazil, is on exhibition in New York.

☞ The shipments of specie from New York on Saturday will amount to from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

☞ For the three days ending Monday at noon, the receipts of wheat at Buffalo amounted to seven hundred and thirty-six thousand five hundred and ninety-six bushels.

☞ Alexander Board has been convicted in Bedford county, Va., of killing James Hancock, and fined $1,500, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

☞ A man named Stearns killed himself in Chicago a few days since by over exertion in a gymnasium. There can be too much of a good thing.

☞ The factory of the Peck and Smith Manufacturing Company at Southington, Conn., was entirely destroyed by fire, with its contents on the 2nd. Loss $75,000; insured for $50,000 in Hartford offices.

☞ The Russian Government has just commenced a railroad to connect Kiev to Odessa. It will take fifteen years to build it, and will involve more difficulties and a heavier outlay than would a road from St. Louis to San Francisco.

☞ Gov. Willard, of Ky., headed the midnight procession of the Sons of Malta in Louisville on the night of Sept. 28.

☞ An Independent American party has been formed in New Orleans, for the approaching municipal election.

☞ During the week ending September 10, 1,111 persons died in London. There were some cases of cholera.

☞ A famous Cuban fillibuster, Gen Goicouria, is about to establish a line of steamers in the Gulf of Mexico.

☞ During the heavy rains last week, the Kanawha river at Charlestown, Va., rose 29 feet in 24 hours.

☞ The total cost of the Central Park in New York, will be, when completed, about $7,000,000.

☞ Dr. Brooks, of Hartford, the forger, has got away from that city, forfeiting his bail bonds, which his friends will pay.

☞ Gov. Morgan, of New York, has issued his proclamation for the annual Thanksgiving in this State, designating Thursday, Nov. 24.

☞ The Governor and Council of New Hampshire has appointed Thursday, Nov 24, as Thanksgiving Day in that state.

☞ The town election at New London, Conn., on the 3d, resulted in the success of the entire Republican ticket by 100 majority.

☞ Lieut. Mowry's election as delegate from Arizona was unanimous. Out of 3,000 votes it is not known that even one was against him.

☞ A company of the leading contributors to the *Atlantic*, including James Russell Lowell and Professor Longfellow, is forming for its purchase and ownership.

☞ A clergyman of Lynn, Mass., was recently detected in stealing books from a Boston bookstore. He owned up and returned all he had stolen.

☞ On Saturday night of last week an attempt was made to set the Nashville *Patriot* office on fire. The torch was applied, but fortunately it was discovered before any damage was done.

☞ Chas. Barrett, Esq., of Camden, Me., has the most extensive and most thriving plum orchard in the State, and perhaps, in the Union. It contains 237 trees, and embraces 75 varieties of plums.

☞ A bloody affray occurred at Carrollton, Kentucky, yesterday, in which a man named Browing stabbed another named Morton six times with a bowie-knife, killing him on the spot.

☞ Signor Martinez, who will be recollected as a celebrated guitarist, and was killed some years since on the Michigan Central Road, left a widow by his death, who has sued the Company for damages.

☞ The cholera has carried off 1,600 persons in Hamburg this summer, 900 in July. It has raged seriously in the Duchies of Mecklenburg; one little town of 2,500 inhabitants has been almost depopulated.

☞ The Ella Burns case has been decided by giving the custody of the child to Mrs. Burns, providing for the father's right to visit it, and restricting its public exhibitions. She is also to resume her own name.

☞ The London Times of Wednesday, the 21st ult., does not even allude to the great fight for the championship of England, between Brettle and Sayers, which took place on the 20th.

☞ A poor woman at Niagara Falls is said to have received a letter from the Post-Office a few days since, containing a draft for $4,000. It was part of a fortune left her by a brother recently deceased at New Orleans.

☞ Walter S. Land, arrested in Baltimore some time since, for the murder of a man named Flanigan, in Princess Anne county, Va., has lately broke jail and escaped to South America. The Sheriff has been indicted by the Grand Jury for permitting him to escape.

☞ The failure of the great Boston publishing house of Phillips, Sampson & Co., is a bad one, and still unexplainable. Many of the paper manufacturers are their creditors, and they will be glad to take fifty cents on the dollar for their claims.

☞ The Republicans of Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, elected Silas C. Booth Mayor over E. B. Goodsell, Democrat, by 85 majority—against a majority of about 50. The Republicans also elected all the Aldermen, Councilmen and other city officers by an average majority of about 8.

☞ The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, who is still in Vermont, was so unwell, last week, as to be compelled to forego an appointment to lecture in St. Albans. He has for some years past been subject to sudden attacks, which his physicians suppose to be atrophy of the heart.

☞ The Engine House of Volunteer Company No. 5 of Lynn, Mass., was totally destroyed by fire on the 3rd, together with hose carriage, hose, &c. The engine was also nearly destroyed. The building was new, and had been occupied by the company but for a few days.

☞ The socialists of New York carry their idea of equality to a singular extreme. At a meeting which they lately held they refused to elect a president, because they would thus recognise, at least for an hour, the superiority of one man over another. It was with some difficulty that they succeeded in choosing a secretary.

☞ Thos Higgins, a laborer in the G. W. Railway freight depot, Windsor, Canada, on Saturday ate his dinner, and after a few angry words with his wife beat her to death with a stick of stove wood, in the presence of their children, 7 and 9 years old. Higgins was arrested, and will stretch hemp if he gets his deserts.

☞ About two weeks ago a cargo of slaves was landed near Trinidad de Cuba. One of the inspectors—a young creole—informed the government of the fact. That night he was assassinated in his bed.

☞ Gov. Henry Masters, of Dacotah Territory, died suddenly on his farm, in the vicinity of Sioux Falls, on Saturday, September 10th. Mr. Masters was somewhat advanced in years, and has been in quite feeble health for some time.

☞ A trotting match for $2,000, best three in five, in harness, between Brown Dick and Lancet, took place on the Union Course yesterday, and resulted in Brown Dick winning the race in three straight heats. Time: 2:32—2:31—2:31½.—*New York Herald, Oct. 4.*

☞ The New York *Herald* says, the activity of business generally in this city at the present time is almost without parallel. In every branch of commerce there is a wonderful revival, which leaves the religious excitement so called, completely behind.

☞ Archbishop Hughes administered the sacrament of confirmation on Sunday to four hundred Roman Catholic children, at St. Lawrence's Church, Yorkville Indiana, of which the Rev. Father Quarters is Pastor. Thirteen persons, who had before been Protestants, were admitted members of the Catholic Church.

☞ The Vermont *State Journal* says: "Every month has been marked by frosts, and a drought, severer than any known for many years, prevailed through the Summer. But under the influence of the rains of last week the grass has started vigorously, and strawberries are blooming the second time this season."

☞ The trial of Macdonald, for the murder of Virginia Stewart, in New York, has been postponed until the first Monday in December, in order to give time to the defense to send commissioners to Mobile, Ala., and other States, to examine witnesses.

☞ The divorce docket of the Supreme Court now in session in Providence, R. I., contains eighty-three petitions for release from matrimony. The Court appears to be determined to keep up with the business, and in a single hour removed the yokes from the necks of twelve discontented couples.

☞ In Weaverville, California, a tax-collector called upon a Chinaman for his taxes. Not having the "spelter" about him, the Celestial was shot dead by the collector, who said he "couldn't be bothered running after them Johns all the time."

☞ By the fire which destroyed Speyer's lager beer brewery at New York on Sunday morning there were a number of small tenements and stables consumed. In the latter there were thirty horses, among which were four splendid Normandy horses. A large number of the animals were suffocated.

☞ John O'Brien, one of the men employed in the Shovel Works of the Messrs. Lippincott, Pittsburg, accidently fell on Thursday among the cogwork by which the great grindstones of the establishment are revolved at a great velocity. He was instantly and litterly torn to pieces.

☞ The Alexandria *Gazette* states that the Bank of Manassa, located at Front Royal, Warren county, Virginia, has failed, having closed its doors on Friday last. The notes of the bank are, however, good, being secured by a deposit with the Treasurer of the State of an equal amount of State stock, besides the assets of the stockholders.

☞ The statue of the late Feargus O'Connor, which was placed a few weeks ago in the public Arboretum, Nottingham, England, was found lately besmeared with tar, and otherwise defaced. The corporation have offered a reward of £5, and the Chartist Committee £30, for the discovery of the offenders.

☞ One of the Polar bears in the Zoological Gardens at Brussels was found dead in the basin of their inclosure a few days since, having been hugged to death by his more powerful companion in revenge for his having ventured to swallow a cake which the other considered his property.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Miller, a Methodist Episcopal Minister, at Indianapolis, is in disgrace, having been adjudged guilty of gross immorality by a committee of five clergymen appointed to investigate certain charges against him. The case will be submitted to Conference; in the meantime Mr. Miller's ministerial labors are suspended.

☞ A fracas occurred in a house of ill fame at Pekin, Illinois, on the morning of the 29th ult., in which Henry Berry was stabbed by Jos. Boutaller and instantly killed. Berry was the principal witness to convict a pair of burglars; the murder was premeditated to prevent their conviction. Boutziler had not been arrested.

Celebration in New York by the Sons of Malta—Festival of the Seven Cardinals.

The Sons of Malta in New York city, Brooklyn and Jersey City, contemplate celebrating the ancient festival of the Seven Cardinals on the night of the 11th instant, full moon, by a public midnight procession. The rooms of Pro Patria Lodge, in Broadway, are to be the headquarters of the procession, where the brotherhood have been invited to assemble at seven o'clock. Invitations have been sent to the several lodges of Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois to be present.—The Grand Commander and Worthy Patriarch of St. George's Lodge, London, are now in New York, and have signified their intention to take part in the ancient festival of the brotherhood.

GREELEY'S CALIFORNIA DRESS.—The following memorandum of traveling costume is from the Mariposa *Gazette*: On one foot he wore a cotton sock, and on the other a woolen one. Boots, number 14, which, not many years ago cost as much as $2 50. Pepper and salt pants, with the old white coat and hat, completed his entire habiliments, the *tout ensemble* of which was very striking and antique. The old coat was much dilapidated, and pieces had been cut from it in sundry and divers places. The committee that met him at Placerville cut all the buttons off it but three, and the Yo-Semite delegation got the rest with most of its binding.

The "Old Soldiers" of Lake county have put the following question to the candidates for Senator and Representative, viz:

"1st. In your opinion, are the soldiers of the war of 1812 entitled to a pension from the Government of the United States?"

Colonel T. MOSES, candidate for Senator answers—yes.

MR. CLAPP, the candidate for Representative, in reply writes rather evasively; he has not given the matter consideration, and thinks that Uncle Sam has done the fair thing already. Mr. CLAPP concludes:

"In the meantime, I would simply say—if—and if—and if ——I should happen to be sent either to the State House or the Penitentiary—get up your petitions, I will do anything I can, under instructions from a majority of my constituents—if I have any!!"

RETIRED FROM THE TRIPOD.—Charles J. Foster, Esq., one of the Editors of the *Ohio Statesman*, has retired from that establishment. Rumor has it that Mr. F. could not consistently countenance the course of that paper, and, therefore, like an honest, independent man, dissolved his connection with the concern. Personally we entertain a high respect for Mr. FOSTER, and hope he may, ere long, find lucrative employment more congenial to his mind.

COUNTERFEIT "TWOS" ON THE BANK OF COMMERCE OF CLEVELAND.—In a heavy haul of counterfeit bank bills, made in New York on Monday, there was a large amount in twos on the Bank of Commerce at Cleveland, Ohio.—The vignettes on each are described as being the same as that used in "twos" on the Memphis Bank, the name of the bank, the State and City being altered to suit the desire of the counterfeiter.

The War With China.

An eye witness in a letter to the London *Times* thus speaks of the attitude of the Americans: "I cannot end without referring to one matter that in connection with this battle should be ever remembered. Were we children of the same mother, we could not have had more sympathy and kindness than we met with from Americans. Never were men more unwillingly—neutral. As we passed into the assault, Flag officer Tatnall was heard to say blood is thicker than water, and in a hundred different ways, he and all his people, to the very cabin boys, acted up to this declaration. When he heard that our Admiral was wounded at great risk, he went on board the Cormorant to see him. Many of our men slept in the American tender on the night of the fight. Segars, coffee, brandy and everything a man could want was placed before them. The American crew forgot themselves and thought only of the British.

—The Fairs in Montgomery, Licking, Ross and Muskingum counties commenced yesterday. The reports of increased entries and general success in each county is very flattering.

—A race between Flora Temple and Princess, over the Cincinnati course, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, for a purse of $1,000 is announced to take place to-morrow.

—We see it stated that Mr. T. D. Jones, the Ohio Sculptor, has gone to Lancaster, to make a bust of Hon. Thomas Ewing, who is said to be one of the best subjects for a bust of any man in the United States.

—The foundry establishment, engines, castings, &c., of David Dickerson, at McConnellsville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening, supposed to be the act of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000. No insurance.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Although the fair has been prolonged two days beyond the allotted time, the interest is unabated, upwards of 30,000 being on the ground to-day. The proceedings in the amphitheatre opened with thoroughbred stallions over 4 years. The first premium of $100 was awarded to Waterloo, owned by J. C. Poindexter, of New Orleans; thoroughbred mares over 4 years, prize to Mary Weller, owned by G. W. Goode, of St. Louis county, Mo.; sweepstake premium of $300 for best stallion of any age or breed was awarded to Doubloon, by H. S. Moore, of Cooper county, Mo.; best mare, $200, Belle Sheridan, owned by R. S. Morrison, of Lexington, Ky.

During the afternoon a spirited contest for the $1,000 prize for the fastest trotter occurred between Flora Temple, Princess, Ike Cook, Green Mountain, and Hiram Woodruff, which was won by Flora.

The display of female equestrianism also occurred in the afternoon. Miss Crook, of Beloit, carrying off the prize.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—But little information has been received in official quarters in addition to what was stated yesterday relative to the fillibustering movements as to the reported departure of a party of fillibusters. The only authentic account in the possession of the government is that they left in a tug boat about ten miles below New Orleans, but which could not convey them to the place of their destination. They doubtless expected to be taken on board a larger and more suitable steamer.

In the meantime, Collector Hatch and his deputies, and other federal officers, are, according to their instructions, resorting to every legitimate means to intercept the fillibusters. In addition to other measures, vessels have been dispatched for that purpose. While these things are progressing in the neighborhood of New Orleans, information has been received that a number of fillibusters are in Mobile, some of which were prominent in the Susan fillibustering expedition, which vessel, it will be remembered, was wrecked at Glover's reef. The Federal officers there have been instructed to watch their movements and act accordingly. It is not yet considered necessary to send out any new instructions to our naval forces in the Gulf and Pacific, as the vessels now there are in possession of the orders heretofore issued in relation to the unlawful expeditions.

The success of this new fillibustering movement is not considered in the least degree promising, but should the adventurers invade Nicaragua and intercept the transit, there is reason to believe that our federal forces would promptly interpose. The power is found in the Lamar-Belladan treaty, and to its exercise Nicaragua would have no objection.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says Lord Lyons, the British plenipotentiary, had a protracted interview with Secretary Cass to-day in regard to the departure of the Nicaragua expedition. He announced the determination of his government to protect Nicaragua by force against invasion. The right and propriety of this course is recognized by the government of the United States, and therefore a telegraphic dispatch was at once forwarded to the commander of the British squadron, directing him to lend such force as may be required for the expulsion of the fillibusters—should they succeed in effecting a landing.

The President has recognized Henry A. Pierce as consul for the kingdom of the Hawaii Islands for Boston, New Bedford, Portsmouth and Portland, to reside in Boston.

While it is authoritatively stated that it may be that the Minister of War did set out for Pekin and is there now, after having exchanged ratifications of the treaty, no official advices to that effect have been received at the State Department. It may be mentioned that Capt. Tatnall, in a letter dated the 4th of July, says that by invitation of the governor of the province Mr. Ward had designated the 8th of that month for a conference with him.

A second edition of Judge Black's pamphlet has been issued with an appendix in reply to Senator Douglas's Wooster speech and to the criticisms of different kinds which have appeared in other quarters.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Accounts represent the cotton crop of Louisiana as first rate. The sugar crop is inferior.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions commenced yesterday.—This is the oldest of the missionary organizations of the country, it was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1812 and the first missionaries were ordained at Salem on the 6th of February of the same year, and sailed early for the East Indies. It is stated that when the first missionaries set sail, the entire amount in treasury was but $1,300, now the income of the society is about $325,000.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the meeting was called to order by the recording secretary, who read a letter from President Hopkins informing of his inability to be present and suggesting that Judge Jessup be selected in his stead.

In absence of Judge Jessup the Hon. Judge Strong, of this State, was called to the chair.

The Rev. D. Shepard then opened the meeting with prayer.

The Treasurer then read his report showing that the expenses of the year were $419,399. Receipts $50,815, leaving a debt of $66,374. The permanent funds is $66,715. The permanent fund for officers is $39,940.

A report was then received from the Prudential Committee, on the state of foreign missions, the most of which were represented to be in a flourishing condition. The number of missions is 26; stations, 137; out stations, 131; ordained missionaries, 60; physicians not ordained, 4; male assistants, 14; female do., 210; native preachers, 322; native helpers, 254; number of printing establishments, 5; number of pages printed last year, 41,520,940; churches, 150; church members, 23,515; added during the year, 1,279; number of seminaries, 7; free schools, 313; pupils in free schools, 7,791; do. in seminaries, 401; do. in boarding schools, 651; whole number in schools and seminaries, 8,840.

The opening sermon was preached last evening by Dr. Patterson of Chicago.

BOSTON, Oct. 5.—F. B. Blanmont, of Jamaica Plain, and now a resident of Hong Kong, China, in a letter dated 21st. July, says, rumor here, probably a Chinese story, is, that the Emperor has sent a communication to the Governor of Shanghai, saying that the firing from the Forts at the mouth of Peiho river upon the British and French embassy was not by his orders, but by those of Mandarins whose heads he had ordered to be struck off for the act. It is expected that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, has proceeded to Pekin. Mr. Bruce, the British Minister, has gone to Japan to remain there a while.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The steamship James Adger, from Charleston, was boarded by a boat from the bark White Wing, from Laguayra, and received on board a passenger with Venezuelan papers. The charge de affaires had been sent out of the country on two days' notice. His opposition to the existing government and participation in the late bloody revolution are the causes alleged for driving him away. Gen. Rubio, with the government forces, had taken the town of Marquetia, near Laguayra, but the rebel, Gen. Aguado, escaped. Barcelona had been retaken and the government forces were everywhere victorious. The revolutionists, or rather robbers, had committed the most outrageous excesses, murdering and plundering to a fearful extent. From present accounts, however, their triumph is at an end.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The Teutonia, from Southampton on the afternoon of the 21th, arrived at this port last evening, bringing London files to the date of her sailing. They contain Admiral Hope's report of the battle between the British and Chinese at Takua, in which no allusion whatever is made to the aid and comfort rendered the British commander by our forces on that occasion.

Cornelius Wood, who it was alleged had pushed down Striker at the instigation of Mozart Hall men, comes out in an affidavit declaring that he was in the interest of the Tammany Hall and the Regency, as represented by Cagger and Fowler, and that in knocking down Striker he knocked down the wrong man, and intended to lay low Mr. Alvord, the chairman of the regular and rival convention.

RICHMOND, Oct. 5.—The delegates to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled this morning, and after a sermon by Bishop Otey, of Tennessee, the House of Clerical and Lay delegates was organized by the selection of Rev. Dr. Creighton, of New York, President, and Rev. Dr. Hawe, Secretary. The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

The House of Bishops was also organized. The Right Rev. Bishop Meade presiding by seniority. The Rev. Dr. Balch of Maryland, was chosen Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—A month ago information was received in this city of fillibustering movements against Nicaragua. Although the statements were not fully credited, it was deemed of sufficient importance to justify the issuance of instructions to the proper federal officers to exercise more than ordinary vigilance. The President himself superintended these precautionary measures. The recent advertisement in the New Orleans papers of a steamship to start from Mobile for Chiriqui on the 1st of October, added to the other accumulative suspicious circumstances, attending the alleged contemplated invasion of Nicaragua; but on inquiry of the collector at Mobile, nothing has been heard to confirm the truth of the report as far as that port is concerned.

Within the present week reliable information has been received here, as stated in the general newspaper dispatch yesterday, that a large number of strangers were in New Orleans, including many prominent persons known to have been heretofore connected with fillibustering enterprises, and this together with other circumstances, excited a suspicion in the mind of Collector Hatch that they meditated an unlawful expedition. Late last night one hundred, or one hundred and fifty of these left that city, the presumption being that they had gone to the balize to await the vessel. A clearance had been asked for the steamer Philadelphia, professedly for Chiriqui, but which Collector Hatch refused for the reasons above stated.

The agent of the steamer was persistent, and again applied for a clearance, but met with no better success than at first. Of these facts our Government is informed, and probably they are the only ones from authentic sources in its possession.

It is believed this subject was to-day a matter of Cabinet consideration. Orders have been dispatched by telegraph to the commanding officer at Baton Rouge for concentrating and holding the federal military in reserve to be used if necessary as a *posse comitatus* for the enforcement of the laws. It is believed here, and the fact which have just transpired seem to warrant the conclusion, that the fillibusters so arranged their plans as to avail themselves of the advantages afforded by the re-opening of the Nicaragua transit route for the accomplishment of their design.

The administration is determined, by all the means in its power, including the employment of land and naval forces, to compel respect to the neutrality laws. The instructions to Minister Dimitry, are particularly with reference to the re-opening of the transit, and as both governments have assented to the Damas-Zeledon treaty, it is supposed Nicaragua will offer no obstacle to the passage of the mails.

The presence of the Postmaster-General in New York, in connection with the last named subject, is expressive of the feeling the government has the fulfilment of the Johnson contract.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The overland mail of the 13th has reached Jefferson City. Sufficient returns received insure the election of the entire Lecompton Democratic State ticket, two members of Congress, Supreme Judge, and State Printer, and a very large majority in both branches of the Legislature. The People's Reform ticket in San Francisco was elected by a majority of from one to three thousand.

Just previous to the departure of the mail of the 13th, Judge Terry challenged Senator Broderick, which the latter seems to have accepted, as a meeting between the parties was prevented this morning by the police.

Business at San Francisco continued dull with lighty country demands; quotations nominally unchanged, but for the few goods selling buyers obtained better terms.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4.—The results of the fourth Annual Fair, which closed yesterday, are eminently satisfactory. The display of animals was never, perhaps, equalled in this or any other country. The array of machines, agricultural implements, textile fabrics, and specimens of handicraft generally, was unusually comprehensive and varied. Fruits and flowers are credible to the Horticultural progress of the West. The attendance on the ground during the entire seven days was unprecedented. The receipts amount to nearly fifty thousand dollars. When it is remembered that no admission fee was charged for any article exhibited, that this sum proceeds from admission tickets alone, the success of the exhibition becomes apparent. It is already stated that the Directors contemplate the removal of the present amphitheatre, and the erection of one double its capacity.

OTTAWA, C. W., Oct. 3.—Professor La Mountain and Mr. Haddock came into Ottawa to-day, having landed 150 miles north of Ottawa, in the great Canada wilderness. They were brought out by Indian guides in bark canoes. They traveled in their balloon 300 miles, and were up in the air only from four to five hours. For over four days they have been in the wilderness without food, and with no means of striking a fire. They were arrested most providentially by a Mr. Cameron, who was cutting timber with Indian guides.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—Walker and his men left last night and sailed from Berwick's Bay this morning in a steamer chartered for the purpose, without clearance. The attempted clearance of Philadelphia for Aspinwall was made to blind the authorities. Harry Maury commands the steamer. The Brownsville *Flag* says the fever is fast disappearing.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct 4—The election to-day, on the question of acceptance or rejection of the Wyandotte Constitution, passed off quietly. The adoption of the Constitution is generally conceded. Leavenworth city gives two hundred and thirty-one majority for the Constitution. Atchison city and township give one majority. The other precincts to hear from will increase the majority.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4th.—The play on the St. George's cricket grounds at Hoboken was resumed to-day at a quarter before 12 o'clock. Parr and Hayward at the bats, to the bowling of Gibbs and Hallis. The play was stopped at 5 o'clock this evening, when the 22 of the United States were 92 behind, with only seven wickets to go down. There were 10,000 spectators on the ground, including a large number of ladies, during the play.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The new Commissioner of the Land Office, an ex-member of Congress from Tennessee, will enter upon his duties next week. The President will leave Washington on to-morrow or Wednesday for Wheatland for a brief sojourn.

M. Lisboa was to day formally received by the President as Minister from Brazil.

The Postmaster-General has returned and resumed his duties to-day.

Reports have reached this city from responsible sources of a contemplated fillibustering invasion of Central America. If it shall appear that an expedition for this purpose is in progress, means will be taken to intercept it. The orders heretofore issued by this Government on that subject are in full force.

TROY, Oct. 5.—A dispatch was received this evening from Prof. La Mountain, dated Ottawa C. W., Oct 3d, as follows: Last [illegible]—landed three hundred miles north of Watertown, in the Canada wilderness. We were four days without food—were brought out by Indian guides in their canoes, &c. Please inform my wife. (Signed) JOHN LA MOUNTAIN.

ALBANY, Oct. 3.—The State Fair opened finely to-day. The accommodations on the grounds for the exhibition are very superior, and the display of horses and cattle promises to be very brilliant.

ST. LOUIS, Oct 5.—The *Republican* received a note last night from the Postmaster of Santa Clara, California, saying that Broderick and Terry had fought a duel on the morning of the 13th ult. Terry was shot in the throat, and the wound was supposed to be mortal.

Mr. Jarvis, treasurer of the Sonora Mining Co., Edward Woodman, E. E. Cross, late editor of the *Arizonian*, arrived last night, direct from Arizona. Capt. Smith, Superintendent 3d Division Overland Mail Line, also arrived from Elpaso, having in charge 300 pounds of silver bullion, consigned to the Philadelphia mint.

Upwards of a ton of silver bullion was at Elpaso awaiting shipment to the States.

The silver mines in Arizona were doing well, although the miners were greatly annoyed by the depredations of the Apaches Indians.

The news that Col. Fauntleroy was superseded at Bonneville as Commander of the Department in New Mexico gave great satisfaction in Arizona.

Capt. Simon's surveying party were encamped near the Patagonia mines, awaiting intelligence as to further movements.

Rich veins of gold quartz were discovered at Santa Cruz river, in the vicinity of Fort Buchanan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The death sentence passed on James Stephens, the wife poisoner, was affirmed to-day by the Court of Appeals, while the same Court reversed the sentence of James Shephard, condemned to death for murder and arson.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The cricket match between the eleven of "All England" and "Twenty Two of the United States" commenced this morning, at Hoboken. The United States players at the wickets. The weather was fine, and the ground in capital order. It was estimated that from 5,000 to 7,000 persons were on the ground. The following is the score:—The Twenty Two of the United States, first innings, J. Lang, bowled Parr, [illegible]

At about [illegible] [illegible] were drawn at [illegible].

The score stood at [illegible]

We understand that on Thursday a match will be commenced between six of the English players with five Americans, and the other six also with five Americans.

NEW YORK, Oct. [illegible]—[illegible] $300,000. [illegible]

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—[illegible]

BOSTON, Oct. [illegible]—A private letter from [illegible], Switzerland, states that Mr. [illegible] has been very dangerously injured by being precipitated down a [illegible].

DETROIT, Oct. [illegible]—The Fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society opened to-day and continues four days. [illegible]

BOSTON, Oct. [illegible]—[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—[illegible]

AUGUSTA, [illegible], Oct. [illegible]—[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. [illegible]—[illegible] for Aspinwall, [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. [illegible]—Collector Hatch to-day refused a clearance to the steamer Philadelphia, [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Oct. [illegible]—[illegible] commerce with that country.

A private letter from Arizona dated the 11th ult., says the Apaches are getting bolder and we have almost the usual number of murders and fights. The vote at the recent election for delegate to Congress exceeds 2,000, only about one-sixth of the voters participating in the New Mexican election.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Stocks are down this morning; New York Central [illegible] Money very active and firmer. Sterling exchange is quiet. [illegible]

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 5.—The Third Congressional District is conceded to the [illegible]; the balance of the districts [illegible] as Democratic, though the vote in the [illegible] and Eighth is close.

BALTIMORE, Oct. [illegible]—[illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Only two of the three steamers advertised to sail for California yesterday left this port, the Baltic and Northern Light.

Mr. D. E. Johnson, the contractor to carry the California mails, [illegible] owing to [illegible] could not fulfil his contract.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—The fillibusters did not leave Berwick's Bay but went down the river in the tow boat Panther without a sufficient supply of provisions and were unable to obtain better accommodations. [illegible] landed at South-West Pass.

Collector Hatch still refuses a clearance to the steamer Philadelphia. [illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Charles H. Leach, a wealthy leather dealer, committed suicide by shooting himself this morning.

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 5.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad was sold at auction to-day for two millions one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The bid was made by W. H. Gedge, of Covington, for what is known as the Bowler Company. The sale of the road was made to satisfy a judgment obtained by the second mortgage bondholders.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 5.—[illegible] The vote was very light. A large majority is for the Constitution.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The International Cricket play at Hoboken was resumed this morning. The play on the part of the Americans was very good, while that of All England Eleven was splendid. The All England Eleven won the match in one inning, [illegible]

☞ The Hon. Richard W. Thompson, formerly Representative in Congress from Indiana, is addressing the people of Western Missouri in favor of the Pacific Railroad.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

[illegible] MARSHALL - - Editor

TERMS - $1 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

The Statesman in a Quandary.

The miserable pretext of the *Statesman* [illegible] prestige with the President and curry favor with Mr. Douglas and his friends, have been regarded with contempt by this community. While it permitted itself to be claimed by some of its little [illegible], to be the best friend of Mr. Douglas [illegible] Mungenny and Miller [illegible] (privately) it permitted himself to be abused without stint, and [illegible] a word in his defense. It [illegible] the Ohio Democratic press in the [illegible] that it would be impolitic to bring forward the Presidential controversy [illegible] canvass, or present the claims of any of the aspirants. It argued that such a course might lead to divisions [illegible] party [illegible] union was [illegible] consideration and of the first importance. The [illegible] upon Mr. Douglas, the repeated efforts to place him in a false position by grossly misrepresenting him and his intentions, in which the *New York Herald* was particularly conspicuous, (and then the telegraph was found a very [illegible]) [illegible] without reply. And yet when this paper (the PEOPLE'S PRESS) was started to repel and expose these [illegible] schemes of political knavery, the *Statesman* [illegible] the heresy that it had been commenced with no good [illegible] upon Mr. Douglas's best friends!"

The State canvass is over now, and the Presidential canvass is on the tapis. Is it yet too early yet to express a preference for a Presidential candidate, or must we close our [illegible] until they are [illegible] by the Charleston Convention? The *Statesman* evidently thinks it is too early, especially if there be any inclining to Mr. Douglas, as within a week it has [illegible] its principal writer, at the *State Journal* [illegible] to make a scapegoat of him, on whose [illegible] shoulders the sins shall be [illegible] which arises the [illegible] so grateful to the Sense of Power.

[illegible] friend at Cleveland, the [illegible] of the Administration in this State (the *National Democrat*) the *Statesman* has received a friendly nudge, reminding the editor of his valuable services to the Democratic Party, and telling him if such [illegible] in his absence for God's sake to stay at home till after the election, when if he [illegible] may go to [illegible] the deserts of Arabia or somewhere else!

It was a [illegible] of the *Journal* to say that the *Statesman* sought to run with the Douglas hare and hold with the Administration hounds. The figure would be [illegible] if on the Douglas [illegible] "Pussy" would be [illegible]. But Mr. Douglas is so [illegible] so [illegible] or [illegible] so full of courage, and [illegible] that "the hare" is not properly emblematic, for its timidity [illegible] to double, to conceal itself in burrows, while his course is straight-forward, [illegible] pursued [illegible] by his [illegible] energy to seek any covert than [illegible] safety.

When "Occasional" wrote that there was a probability that the Douglas war would be renewed (and woe to any office holder who had given his [illegible] countenance) and that the first head to fall would be the Cincinnati P. M., the dangerous ground on which it stood, at once struck the *Statesman*. A Post-Office and certain "beneficiaries," [illegible] of Sam Cox's vote for the Lecompton Bill, were not to be [illegible] in that way. Better let an [illegible] and [illegible] him with past offenses, that [illegible] might be propitiated.

It must be very apparent by this time that the time-serving *Statesman* is not suitable as an indicator of the Democratic [illegible] of Ohio. Any weather-cock might do as well, provided the wind would blow [illegible].

Loyal to the Union.

The Democrats held a ratification meeting at Albany, N. Y., last week, to endorse the State nominations. The grounds were illuminated with Drummond [illegible], and the [illegible] of the scene [illegible] by bonfires, transparencies, and music from several bands.

John McKnight called the meeting to order, and nominated John R. Porter as chairman. The vice presidents and secretaries were then appointed, and the chairman introduced John A. Dix as the first speaker. After Mr. Dix's address, John V. L. Pruyn reported resolutions, of which the following is the most important:

Resolved, That as patriots, proud of our country and its institutions, and looking forward to the preservation of the glorious and [illegible] compact which holds the brotherhood of States in bonds of union, we regard as traitors unworthy to be American citizens, the political leaders and their partisans who seek to array one section of the country against the other, and threaten to invade the domain of sovereign States for the purpose of subverting their domestic institutions; and that in this view we regard the recent proclamation of William H. Seward as an irrepressible conflict between the North and South, which must end in the conquest or subjection of the one or the other, as the demonstration of a spirit which should be instantly and [illegible] rebuked, and that in the [illegible] of the loyalty and of the good name of the State, the great and conservative State of New York should take the lead; that it is the approaching contest and at the ballot box that this great lesson must be administered.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Hon. John A. Dix and Daniel S. Dickinson then addressed the meeting.

[illegible] The [illegible] *Democrat*, published at Corinth, Miss., hoists the names of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and [illegible] for the Vice Presidency.

After the Battle.

In this county the vote is large—in this city, unprecedented. The Democratic ticket has a large majority, with the exception of the candidate for Clerk, who has been defeated by the grossest treachery on the part of those who were expected to sustain the ticket. In the first ward the most flagrant abuse of the privilege of voting was made; and the same may be said of others, especially the second.—Within a day or two of the election, a number were literally *bought*. Some affected to be persuaded or rather convinced, that Mr. Martin had succumbed to and enlisted in the Miller clique, and numerous stories were set afloat to his disadvantage, when it is notorious that Miller and Hines, for whom Sam Cox procured a paper contract, with all the hands of their paper mill, voted for Mr. Smith and against Mr. Martin. Did this look like the latter was one of the Miller clique?

We ask, shall the Democratic party in Franklin county be broken down, scattered disintegrated, demoralized, by the Post Office and *Statesman*? What an example has been set? Who has confidence in his neighbor? The ethics of Tom Miller are fast becoming the guiding rules for our politicians. Deceit and treachery are the fashionable divinities, most worshipped; and party organization is whistled to the winds, when a defeated candidate for nomination chooses to fancy himself ill-used and can make terms with the opposition.

Would it not be a proper retaliation to see on some fair day, ere long, the superscription of a commission, wending its way through the Post Office,

MATT. MARTIN, P. M., COLUMBUS?

As strange things have happened, and Mr. Martin, who has been true and honest to the Administration, through good and ill report, would be a meritorious recipient of the President's favor in that behalf.

To the *faux pas* of the *Statesman*, and the perfidy of the Miller faction, we owe all our troubles here; on which, without some radical change, will be based much more trouble hereafter.

We have heard much indignation expressed. There was not a Miller who did not vote against Sparrow, Phillips and Martin. The popularity of the former prevented any formidable combination against them; while a concocted arrangement, by which the Republicans withdrew their candidate, enabled the coalition to secure the defeat of Mr. Martin by a meager majority. The means resorted to may be imagined when we declare that we were assured by a man claiming to be a Democrat, that the evening before the election, he had marked the name of Martin off of every ticket in Grove City, thinking it a very clever trick!

We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter. The whole Democratic County Ticket with the exception we have noticed, has been elected. We might have desired others had been nominated, but we gave the ticket our support, and congratulate our friends that the disaster was not more serious, as it might have been, and at one time, looked very much like being. We hope the Democratic party of the county may come together with an unbroken front, and act harmoniously. This can only be done by *crushing out* the influence which has been a blight upon the party for the last five or six years.

[illegible] The *Statesman* apologizes to its readers for publishing a short article from the Louisville *Democrat*, in which was an attack upon Attorney General Black.—That would hardly have occurred had the *Statesman* been on the same footing with the *Democrat* we are: we get the *weekly*, and never read it.—*Dayton Empire*.

It might have been better for you if you had read it, and profited by its sound, unswerving Democratic doctrines, logically and systematically taught. The *Democrat* has steadfastly and unwaveringly stood by the principles embodied in the Cincinnati Platform,—it has not been led astray by new-fangled and dangerous heresies, sought to be interpolated in the Democratic Platform and madly advocated by the fanatics of the South, who, by the aid of Executive patronage and influence, find a few echoes in the North. The *Empire* pays itself a poor compliment and satirizes the *Statesman* severely; for the apology of the *Statesman* was worse than the *mistake*. The following paragraph from one of "Occasional's" letters to the Philadelphia *Press* may have pinched the toes of the *Statesman* slightly, and caused it to dispense with the services of Mr. Charles J. Foster, its principal writer, who is supposed to have Douglas proclivities:

"The Administration has determined to renew the war upon Judge Douglas in its most offensive form. Every office-holder suspected of the slightest leaning towards the Illinois statesman is to be instantly decapitated. The first victim will undoubtedly be Hon. James J. Faran, present Postmaster of Cincinnati, and one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—the leading Democratic paper in Ohio, and one of the most influential journals in the Northwest. You will recollect Mr. Faran at Cincinnati in 1856, as an enthusiastic friend of Mr. Buchanan. He was at that time the Mayor of the city of Cincinnati, having served in Congress as a Democratic Representative from the same State, and sustained then as now the highest character. He is not the editor of the *Enquirer*, and is, therefore, hardly responsible for the opinions of that paper, but the fact that he is connected with it has sealed his doom."

The Postmaster of Columbus, although not the editor of the *Statesman*, though one of its proprietors, is expected to follow suit, when the *Statesman* will throw off all disguise and come out for Douglas, which it dare not do now.

NEW YORK ELECTION—HOW THE AMERICANS WILL VOTE.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Mobile (Alabama) *Register*, writing under date of September 23d, says, in speaking of the union ticket nominated by the Americans:

"The general impression seems to be that the ticket so nominated will not be acceptable to the great body of the Americans. A few thousands may vote it, but the great body of Americans, some 60,000 or 70,000, will go over to the Democracy and vote the entire State ticket.—Register the fact in advance that the Democratic party will elect their State ticket by 12,000 to 20,000 majority."

Franklin County.

The returns have all been received, although the official amount may vary them a little. The Democracy of Franklin have done nobly. They have elected their whole ticket, with one exception, and left their adversaries the empty satisfaction of electing the candidate for Clerk, who, disregarding the popular nomination, and independent of his party, and with a faction of the Democracy, and the most strenuous efforts, secured the support of the Opposition.

In the Counties of Packaway and Franklin Augustus L. Perrill has been elected Senator by a large majority.

In the same counties, Adin G. Hibbs has been elected member of the Board of Equalization.

Not having the facilities of the daily press, we are not able to give the figures this week; but shall endeavor to furnish a full statement in our next issue.

Messrs. Benj. L. Rees, and George L. Converse, have been elected Representatives from Franklin.

Auditor—John Phillips.

Treasurer—Jno. G. Thompson.

Commissioners—Thos. Sparrow, (full term) John Snyder, (vacancy.)

Infirmary Director—James Legg.

Coroner—Elias Gaver.

Clerk Common Pleas—Jas. H. Smith, (Independent.)

The Prospect.

The returns that have reached us from the rest of the State indicate a triumph for the Opposition.

Hamilton County elects the Democratic ticket, but there are losses in several counties, which convince us that the Legislature will be Republican. The gain in some thirty counties for the Republican State ticket is said to be 6000.

We hear that Denny, Rep., has been elected to the House from Pickaway; and that the late Speaker Woods and Mr. Parr have been defeated in Licking. The Senator from Delaware and Licking, Hon. W. Reid, is probably defeated.

It is idle to speculate, with the meager returns before us. There can be no doubt of a Republican Legislature, and the election of the Republican State Ticket.

The extreme caution with which the name of Mr. Douglas was sought to be kept out of the canvass, we regarded as promising disaster, and our fears are realized. A union of the Democracy under his banner could alone have given them Ohio. As it is they must trust to the tender mercies of the Republicans for the next two years in the management of our State affairs, and gird on their armor for the battle next fall, we hope with undaunted courage and undiminished energy.

Sartor Resartus.

The cobbler has been pretty effectually cobbled—the reviewer has been reviewed to some purpose—the examiner has been himself examined.

In our columns to-day will be found an article from "A Citizen of Kentucky," which came to us through the *States*, which briefly, succinctly, and thoroughly sifts the sophistries of Judge Black's "observations" on Mr. Douglas's article in Harper. If any thing were wanting after the *ex tempore* reply of Mr. Douglas at Wooster, this completely strips the review of the masterly production in Harper, of its pretended frankness and candor, and exposes its casuistries and misrepresentations. We ask for it the calm and unbiased consideration of the reader, who will find the argument clear, concise and irrefragable. It leaves the full and plump and pretentious proportions of Judge Black's article a mere grinning skeleton, powerless for harm, with its ovenomed dagger in its bony grasp.

[illegible] Ex-Senator John A. Winston, of Alabama, one of the extremist Southern men, comes out in a letter, under the date of the 10th of September, in which he makes the following explicit declaration, from which it will be seen that he is for adhering to the bargain of 1850–51, and against the scandalous position of the General Administration in trying to break down the Democratic party:

"Just now we seem to be carried away by zeal without discretion; reckless of consequences, settled questions are disturbed, and demands made not at all likely to be acceded to. You are aware of the position I took and the part I acted in 1850–51. I then insisted that, as it was contended by some that the Constitution did not carry or protect slavery in the Territories, and that the *lex loci* and municipal regulations excluded slavery, we had a right to insist on a recognition by Congress of our rights. But the people of the whole South decided against those who assumed that position. The doctrine of non-intervention was presented and accepted by Southern men connected with Federal affairs; and notwithstanding our public men do not appear now to have understood the question alike, it seemed to me that they did settle it, 'that Congress was to let the question alone.' 'Hands off' was the conclusion and the demand of Southern statesmen. It does appear to me now too late to repeat that issue; right or wrong, we cannot now correct the errors and blunders of the past."

[illegible] Why, sir, who has got to elect the next President? Where are your one hundred and twenty electoral votes that we expect to have thrown for the Presidential candidate of the Charleston Convention? They are in the Southern States.—*Speech of B. F. Hallet to the Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts.*

The above is very true, but it does not change the aspect of the fact that the next Presidential contest is to be decided in the Northern and Western States. There will be the brunt and heat of the combat. The Southern Democrats will have no difficulty in giving all their electoral votes to the candidate opposed to the Republicans. In the North, however, where the sectional fires are kindled, the strife will be hot and desperate. The Southern States cannot elect a President alone.—We must have about thirty-five electoral votes at least from the North. The Charleston Convention must nominate some candidate for President who can carry enough of the North, which, together with the South, will secure his election. The man who has got the most strength at the North it will be wise policy to select. The South can be carried for any Democrat against a Republican. We must, therefore, in our nomination, look mainly to the popularity of our candidate at the North.—*Cin. Reg.*

AN ANSWER TO Observations on Senator Douglas' Views of Popular Sovereignty, as Expressed in Harper's Magazine for September.

As the authorship of the anonymous pamphlet, which was recently published at Washington under the foregoing title, is generally attributed to Attorney General Black, and as it seems to be regarded by Mr. Douglas' opponents as the ablest exposition of their views that has been published, we propose to give it a somewhat careful, and, as we trust, entirely candid examination. The author is, perhaps, too profuse in his compliments to Mr. Douglas to gain much credit for sincerity. Beyond a doubt, Cæsar would have detected the plot against his life in time to prostrate it, had his enemies been half so elaborate in their show of regard.

We do not claim, however, that the motives of the writer, whatever they may be, should at all diminish the weight of his facts; let them be weighed fairly and impartially. Here is a specimen of them:—

"He (Douglas) shows that Jefferson once introduced into the old Congress of the Confederation a plan for the Government of the Territories, calling them by the name of "new States," but not making them anything like sovereign or independent States; and though this was a mere experimental *projet*, which was rejected by Congress, and never afterwards referred to by Jefferson himself, yet Mr. Douglas argues upon it as if it had somehow become a part of our fundamental law.

We must say that if this writer knows that Mr. Jefferson's plan "was never afterwards referred to by Jefferson himself," he is the only living individual who knows that fact. Whether Mr. Jefferson's plan was ever afterwards referred to by him or not, he certainly continued to cherish the principles upon which it was formed.—Those principles were thus stated in a letter concerning some local affairs in Virginia:

"Let the national government be intrusted with the defence of the nation, and its foreign and federal relations; the State governments with the civil rights, laws, police, and administration of what concerns the State generally; the counties with the local concerns of the counties; and each ward direct the interests within itself."

In asserting that Mr. Jefferson's plan "was a mere experimental *projet*, which was rejected by Congress," the writer is entirely mistaken. Mr. Jefferson's plan was adopted by Congress on the 23d of April, 1784, and continued in force until it was repealed by the "ordinance of 1787," which, as Mr. Douglas observes, was passed by a remnant of the Congress of the Confederation, whilst its abler members were engaged in forming the federal Constitution. As Mr. Douglas, in his essay, states the fact that the Jeffersonian plan was adopted by Congress, it seems to me that this writer should have taken the trouble to inform himself before venturing upon even an anonymous contradiction. If, however, the Attorney General is the author of the pamphlet, perhaps it would be unreasonable to say that he ought to have neglected the duties of his high office, in order to obtain accurate information upon a subject not immediately connected therewith.

Neither do we claim that the writer's motive should at all impair the force of his logic; let that stand upon its merits.—Here is a specimen of it:

"He (Douglas) says that the States gave to the federal government the same powers which, as colonies, they had been willing to concede to the British Government, and kept those which, as colonies, they had claimed for themselves. If he will read a common school history of the Revolution, and then look at article 1, section 8, of the Constitution, he will find the two following facts fully established: 1. That the federal government has "power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises;" and 2d. That the Colonies, before the Revolution, utterly refused to be taxed by Great Britain; and so far from conceding the power, fought against it for seven long years."

Now, if this writer will reflect a moment, he will admit—1st. That the people of the colonies refused to be taxed by Parliament, because they were not represented in Parliament; and 2d. That the people of the States permit Congress to tax them, because they are represented in Congress; they adopted the colonial principle by placing the power in the hands of their own representatives.

We will refer here to another specimen of his logic. At one place he contends that the Territorial Legislatures are restricted by the federal Constitution from legislating at all with reference to property, whilst, at another place, he contends that the Territorial Legislatures, being the mere creatures of Congress, should be prohibited by Congress from legislating at all with reference to property, because, being wholly unrestricted by the federal Constitution, they might, by law, set slaves free, or take any other property from a citizen without compensation.

Nor do we claim that the writer's motives should at all weaken the force of his accusations against Mr. Douglas. Let them be considered as they deserve. Here is a specimen of them: The writer complains of Mr. Douglas for asserting that "a portion of the Democratic party" have held that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories, and adds:

"The Constitution certainly does not establish slavery in the Territories, or any where else. Nobody in this country ever thought or said so."

The writer's language is quite as guarded in this as in several other passages.—He does not pretend to know what may have been thought or said on the subject in Europe, Asia, Africa, or any other foreign parts; but his acquaintance with all these United States and Territories enables him to assert, positively, that "nobody in this country" ever thought or said that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories. Now, without going out of Kentucky, we would point to several editors who have been asserting for months, in so many words, that "the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories." Other Southern editors have taken the same position; and the President of the United States has said substantially the same thing. In a message to Congress he said:

"It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States."

We protest against having the President ignored by this anonymous writer, especially if he is one of the President's Cabinet.

Without more words, we submit to the candid reader whether Mr. Douglas had not a right to assert that "a portion of the Democratic party" had undertaken to hold the untenable position that the Constitution establishes slavery in the Territories.

Those who have read Mr. Douglas' essay will be surprised to find him charged by this writer with having assailed the Supreme Court of the United States.—Not only is this accusation unwarranted—wholly unwarranted—by anything that Mr. Douglas has said, but it is positively, clearly, and unmistakably disproved by what he said. Mr. Douglas, instead of assailing the Court, relied on its decision in the Dred Scott case, in support of his position; and, at great length, and with rare clearness and ability, vindicated the decision against the assaults of the Republican party, by showing that it was based upon the principles for which our forefathers fought the Revolutionary war, and which they sought to establish perpetually by the federal Constitution.

Mr. Douglas is also charged with unfairness, because, instead of quoting the whole passage above cited from the President's message, he quoted only a part of it, so as to make the President say: "That slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States." This does not, apparently, furnish matter for very grave complaint. According to Mr. Douglas, the President misunderstood the Constitution; according to the author of the pamphlet, the President misunderstood the decision of the court, beside misunderstanding the Constitution.

Mr. Douglas is charged with taking a different position in his essay from that taken last year in his speech at New Orleans, in which he said that "he accepted the Dred Scott decision; regarded slaves as property, and fully admitted the right of any Southern man to go into any federal Territory with his slave, and to hold him there as any other property is held."—The following extract from his essay shows that he now holds exactly that position:—

"Inasmuch as the Constitution has delegated no power to the federal government in respect to any kind of property belonging to the citizen—neither introducing, establishing, prohibiting, nor excluding it, anywhere within the dominion of the United States, but leaves the owner thereof perfectly free to remove into any State or Territory, and to carry his property with him and hold the same subject to the local law, and relying upon the local authorities for protection, it follows, according to the decision of the court, that slave property stands on the same footing, and is entitled to the same rights and immunities, and in like manner is dependent upon the local authorities and laws for protection."

Mr. Douglas is also charged with maintaining the doctrine, that "unlimited control over private rights may be exercised by a Territorial Legislature, as soon as the earliest settlements are made."

Now, in the first place, Mr. Douglas does not contend that any control, whatever, can be exercised by a Territorial Legislature, "as soon as the earliest settlements are made." He does not contend that five hundred, or five thousand, or any other number of people, can establish a Territorial government without the consent of Congress. He claims the right of local self-government for organized political communities only; and holds that the people of the Territories are dependent on Congress for the right to organize Territorial governments, just as the people of the Colonies were dependent on the Crown. Congress should provide for Territorial governments whenever the requisite population exists—a fact necessarily dependent on the discretion of Congress to decide; and the Territorial governments, when created with the consent of Congress, should have the right to regulate slavery and all other domestic concerns as they please, subject only to the Constitution, as construed by the courts. Such is the position of Mr. Douglas, and it is too plainly stated to be misunderstood by any careful reader.

In the second place, Mr. Douglas did not contend that "unlimited control over private rights can be exercised by a Territorial Legislature." This is an inference of the writer, wholly unwarranted by anything Mr. Douglas has said. The writer admits the truth of this position of Mr. Douglas, viz: that the restraints imposed by the Federal Constitution upon the States are equally applicable to the Territories, but he contends that this amounts to nothing, because the Federal Constitution does not prohibit the States, and, consequently, does not prohibit the Territories from taking private property at all, "they have it without any limitation whatever, and in all the fullness of absolute despotism." If, as he says, the people of every State in the Union have forbidden their Legislature from violating rights of property, may we not reasonably expect these same people to be animated by the same sense of justice after moving to the Territories? But, in this respect, we are not forced to rely, as we think we might safely do, upon the good faith of the people of the Territories. According to Mr. Douglas' theory, the Territorial Legislatures are restrained: 1st. By the veto power of the Governor, who is appointed by the President as the Colonial Governors were by the Crown. 2d. By the power of Congress to repeal the act organizing the Territory; a power which Mr. Douglas has announced himself in favor of exercising whenever a Territorial Legislature proves disloyal to the Constitution and the Union. 3d. By that clause of the Federal Constitution which declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." Mr. Douglas contends, and proves beyond question, that this and all other provisions of the Constitution imposing restrictions upon the States apply equally to the Territories. It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, that the foregoing clause embraces executed as well as executory contracts, and protects the citizen in his right to hold property which he possesses under contracts of purchase previously made by him or his ancestor, as well as his right to obtain possession of property for which he has contracted.

Although the above-mentioned restraints might not give protection against attempts of a Territorial Legislature to prohibit or exclude slavery by unfriendly legislation, they will certainly give ample protection against any attempts to abolish slavery—that is, to set slaves free and deprive the owners of their value.

So far was Mr. Douglas from contending in his essay that a Territorial Legislature can confiscate property, that he did not hold there—he has never held anywhere—that the people of a Territory can confiscate property even when they form a State constitution. We are confident that we do not misrepresent him when we say that, as a Senator of the United States, he would oppose the admission into the Union of any new State with a constitution confiscating slaves or any other property of citizens. Beyond a doubt, he would pronounce such a constitution anti-republican, and such a people unfit for admission into the Union upon terms of equality with other States. This writer is wholly mistaken in representing it as being acknowledged by all Democrats that "the people of a new State, either in their constitution or in an act of their Legislature, can make the negroes within it free, or hold them in servitude." We believe that the mass of the Democracy will feel surprised to find this writer, who denies to the people of the Territories any right to legislate concerning their domestic affairs up to the moment of forming a State constitution, claiming for them, at that moment, such unlimited, uncontrollable despotic power; and that they will at least concur with Mr. Douglas in the declaration made by him a few days ago at Wooster, Ohio:

"I deny this heresy, that you can confiscate property when a Territory becomes a State, any more than you can when it is a Territory, or that you can do it in either."

It is contended that Mr. Douglas' present position is inconsistent with the course which he pursued in opposing the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution. We do not mean to discuss that question. The Lecompton constitution being dead and buried, we need not even say "let the dead bury the dead." We will only say that this accusation of inconsistency comes ungracefully from a person, who, though he now denies the people of the Territories any attribute of sovereignty whatever, even with reference to their local affairs, strenuously contended, eighteen months ago, that the people of Kansas, which then only contained about half the population of a Congressional district—assembling under an act of their Territorial Legislature, without any authority from Congress—possessed the inherent, indefeasible, unquestionable right not only to regulate the local affairs of Kansas by fundamental laws, but also to send three Congressmen to Washington to aid in regulating the rest of the nation.

Mr. Douglas is also gravely accused of inconsistency, because, last year, he announced himself in favor of rebuking the disloyalty of the people of Utah, by repealing the act of Congress giving them a territorial government, so as to place the Territory under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, like a fort or arsenal—an accusation which needs no refutation here; and because, ten years ago—in view of the doctrine which then prevailed concerning the power of Congress over the Territories, and in view of the peculiar circumstances then existing with reference to California and New Mexico—he voted for placing those recently-conquered Territories under the control of the President. In the first place, Mr. Douglas' doctrine of popular sovereignty, as we understand it, applies in behalf of citizens of the United States, moving to the Territories. It does not necessarily apply in behalf of Mexican half-breeds, nor in behalf of the negroes of Jamaica, if they should be conquered, as they will be some day, by the United States. In the second place, previous to the decision of the Dred Scott case, the unlimited sovereignty of Congress over the Territories was generally conceded.—It was conceded by the Supreme Court in a decision rendered in 1828; it was conceded by the South in 1820—a majority of her representatives in both houses of Congress voting for the act by which slavery was prohibited in the Louisiana Territory north of 30 degrees 30 minutes; it was again conceded by the South in 1848—all of her representatives in both houses of Congress, save one, voting to extend the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, permitting slavery South and prohibiting it north of the line; and it was conceded by Mr. Douglas and other Northern Democrats, who voted with the South, but voted in vain, to extend the line to the Pacific. In 1850, the South, having failed, and finding it impossible to get a division of the newly acquired Territory upon the principle of the Missouri compromise, took ground in favor of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. Mr. Douglas at once adopted that position, and has maintained it ever since. But in discussing the compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill of 1854, he did not deny the unlimited sovereignty of Congress over the Territories; but he contended that the prohibition of slavery by Congress would be unjust to the South, and that the intervention of Congress in any way would be unjust to the people of the Territories, and would destroy the peace and harmony, if not the existence of the Union.

Now, however,—the Supreme Court having decided that Congress does not possess unlimited sovereignty over the Territories, but that, with reference to the Territories as well as the States, Congress is restricted to the limited powers granted by the Federal Constitution, and consequently has no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories. Mr. Douglas accepts the decision, vindicates and defends it, and, in view of the principles upon which it is based, contends with irresistible force that Congress has no power to legislate, either one way or another, concerning slavery in the Territories. Yet this writer whilst in one breath he charges Mr. Douglas with having assailed the Court, in another breath accuses him of inconsistency, because, conforming to the decision of the Court, he now resists the doctrine of Congressional sovereignty, which he and the country generally held in 1849.

There is a striking compliment to Mr. Douglas' consistency in the accusations of inconsistency which this ingenious writer so gravely urges upon such slender grounds.

Let us now examine the theory which this writer asks us to adopt instead of that of Mr. Douglas. He (the author of the pamphlet) bases the right to take slaves to the Territories, not upon any provision of the Constitution, but upon the principle of international law. He says:

"It is an axiomatic principle of public law that a right of property, a private relation, condition, or status, lawfully existing in one State or country, is not changed by the mere removal of parties to another country, unless the law of the other country be in direct conflict with it. * * * * It is precisely so with the status of a negro carried from one part of the United States to another. The question of his freedom or servitude depends on the law of the place where he came from, and depends on that alone, if there be no conflicting law at the place to which he goes or is taken."

To this extent the writer and Mr. Douglas agree; but they differ widely concerning the power of the Territorial governments to make laws conflicting with the rights of persons moving to the Territories. The author of the pamphlet, while he concedes that the right to a slave, like the right to any other property, depends upon local law, and not upon the Constitution, nor upon any general law, contends that the Territorial governments, being merely temporary and provisional, can have no attribute of sovereignty, even with reference to their local affairs, and can pass no law concerning slavery in the Territories; that the local law governing the right to a slave in a Territory, is the law of the State from which the master moves; and that the master's rights must remain, as fixed by the laws of his previous domicil, until the Territory becomes a State. Thus he says:

"It (the Constitution) neither frees the slave nor enslaves the freeman. It requires both to remain *in statu quo* until the status already impressed upon them by the law of their previous domicil shall be changed by some competent local authority. * * * * A slave, being property in Virginia, remains property; and his master has all the rights of a Virginia master wherever he may go, so that he go not to any place where the local law comes in conflict with his right.

And then he denies the power of a Territorial government to enact any such conflicting law, or in any manner to change the status of the slave as fixed by the law of the master's previous domicil."

In order to illustrate the relative position, of the writer and Mr. Douglas, let us suppose that a citizen of Texas, by the law of that State, may compel his slave to work every day in the week, and that he should take his slave to a Territory.—According to Mr. Douglas, the Territorial government could lawfully forbid him from compelling his slave to work on Sunday; according to this writer, it could not do so, because the status of the slave and the master's rights are fixed by the Texas law, and can't be changed until the Territory becomes a State. The public law, to which the writer appeals, sustains Mr. Douglas' position. Here is a principle of that law, as well established as the one cited in this pamphlet:

"Whatever force and obligation the laws of one country have in another, depends solely upon the laws and municipal regulations of the latter, that is to say, upon its own proper jurisprudence and polity, and upon its own express or tacit consent."

Observe, the author of the pamphlet concedes that the Constitution does not give us the right to carry slaves into the Territories; he even complains of Mr. Douglas for asserting that anybody ever said that it does; he bases the right solely on the principle of international law.—Now, if, as he asserts and insists, the law governs the relations and intercourse between the States and Territories of the Union, with reference to slavery, then it is clear that we cannot introduce slavery into a Territory except with the express or tacit consent of the Territorial government; and that we must depend for protection upon its laws and regulations, and not, as this writer contends, upon the laws of our previous domicil. Thus, it is seen, that Mr. Douglas' theory of popular sovereignty is sustained by the law which governs the intercourse of civilized nations, as well as by those principles which our forefathers insisted upon as governing the relations between Great Britain and her Colonies.

Let us glance at the consequences of the novel theory advanced by the author of the pamphlet. He is not in favor of Congressional intervention. According to his theory, there should be no legislation either by Congress or the Territorial Legislatures, either protecting or conflicting with the right to slaves or other property. Then by what law are the people of the Territories to be governed and protected? By the common law? If by the common law, is it the common law, as understood in England, or in Massachusetts, or in Kentucky? We must do this writer the justice to say, that there is one absurdity which he has contrived to avoid, viz: the doctrine that the common law extends itself, *proprio vigore*, to the Territories, or is carried there by the Federal Constitution. He probably knows that it has been held by the Supreme Court that the United States, as a federal government, have no common law; and that Congress, under its limited powers, cannot make the common law the law of the United States. But even if the common law was the law of the federal government, it would not thereby become applicable to the local communities in the Territories. The common law was the law of England, but did not extend itself to her colonies.—Had it done so, it would have prohibited slavery in the colonies, as it does in England. The common law is a local institution—as much so as the statutory law of England or of any other country—and exists nowhere except by the adoption of local communities. One of the colonies (South Carolina) adopted the customs of London. Each of the others adopted so much of the common law of England.—All, perhaps, rejected its anti-slavery doctrines. Other portions of it, which were adopted by some, were rejected by others. Thus the common law differed in the various colonies just as it does now in the States. Such of the English statutes as suited the colonies took effect therein, in the same manner as the common law, viz: by the adoption of the colonies.

The author of the pamphlet, as we have intimated, does not contend that the common law or the statutes of England, or the common law or statutes of either of the States, go to the Territories of their own accord; nor that they are carried there by the Federal Constitution; nor that they should be carried there by act of Congress. But he contends that each citizen moving from a State to a Territory carries with him the laws of his State, and is protected thereby; and that those laws cannot be repealed nor changed until the Territory becomes a State. Each citizen will thus be protected and governed by the laws of his previous domicil, and will be wholly independent of the community in which he lives until the Territory becomes a State. This comes nearer to our idea of "Squatter Sovereignty" than any theory we have seen.

The rights of a Virginia slaveholder depend on the common law and statutes of Virginia; those of the slaveholders in other States depend on the laws of their respective States. The laws, and consequently the rights of slaveholders, differ in all the States. In some, the master's rights are greater and more strongly guarded than others. In some, the attempt to steal a slave is a felony; in others, it is not. In some, the stealing of a slave is punished by death; in others, by confinement in the penitentiary. In some, slaves are treated as real estate; in others, as personal estate, with different rules as to descents, devises, and conveyances.

According to this writer, the Virginian goes to a Territory with all his rights under the common law and statutes of Virginia; the South Carolinian goes with all his rights under the customs of London and the statutes of South Carolina; the Louisianian goes with all his rights under the civil law and statutes of Louisiana; and others go from other slaveholding States carrying the laws of their respective States; and all their rights, as held and secured by the laws of their respective States must remain *in statu quo* until the Territory shall become a State. They cannot, even by common consent, modify the various and conflicting laws governing their rights, so as to form a harmonious system suitable to their new condition.—The rights of every man adhere to him, like the shirt of Nessus, and can't be thrown off, let him do what he will, until the Territory becomes a State.

Let us glance at the writer's position from another stand point. It is not only a logical consequence of his reasoning, but he distinctly states the doctrine, that the status of a free negro in a Territory depends on the law of the State from which he moves, just as the status of a slave depends on the law of the State from which he is carried; and that the right of a man to his wife in a Territory cannot be affected by Territorial legislation any more than the right of a man to his slave. Hence, a free negro having lawfully married a white woman in Massachusetts, could, by virtue of the laws of that State, lawfully remain in a Territory with his white wife, notwithstanding Territorial laws to the contrary.

Such a social condition would present anomalies never witnessed in a civilized community, and certainly never contemplated by the framers of the Federal Constitution. They designed that the Territories should be admitted as States upon acquiring the requisite population. To deny to the people of the Territories the right to regulate their domestic concerns, and to keep them floundering in the sea of confusion, into which this writer would plunge them, up to the moment of forming a State constitution, would certainly be a very indifferent method of preparing them for that act of supreme sovereignty; and in the meantime, the administration of such various and conflicting laws would be wholly impracticable. It is clear that there can be no adequate protection either to the rights of person or of property in the Territories, without exercising legislation, to be made either by Congress or the Territorial Legislatures,—by Congress carrying out the British doctrine of federal intervention; or by the Territorial Legislatures carrying out the colonial principle of Popular Sovereignty.

A CITIZEN OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Senator Broderick.

The particulars of the duel between Senator Broderick and Judge Terry are given in the last California advices. We [illegible] from the Bulletin of September 14.

As the seconds stepped back, and Mr. Coulton gave the word, the principals raised their pistols, which they had held pointed to the ground. On the [illegible], Mr. Broderick's weapon went off, the ball striking the ground a few feet short of his opponent. The next instant, Judge Terry, who had fully raised his weapon, discharged it, and exclaimed, "The shot is not mortal. I have struck two inches to the right." Mr. Broderick gradually turned a few inches, and braced himself for a moment; then gradually lowered himself down to a reclining position on the ground, and then fell over at full length. He did not speak a word during this time. While Broderick thus fell, still clasping his pistol, Judge Terry stood with his arms folded till his seconds advanced, and with them he left the field unharmed. It is supposed that he has gone to some unknown place, to await the news of the result of the shot.

The intelligence was received here [illegible] of all parties with profound regret. Senator Broderick had inspired everyone by his bold and manly course, and there is a general feeling of sympathy that he should have so fallen, in the meridian of life, the victim, as it were of reckless pursuit and of accident. His weapon going off harmless, he was a safe target for his remorseless adversary, whose practiced aim was but too sure. It has been [illegible] already to connect the causes of [illegible] the deceased, in the late canvass, to the [illegible] of his friend, Mr. Broderick, who, it is well known, while he has consistently stood by the principles of his party, has been so [illegible] to the Lecompton organization. Mr. Broderick's death is a lamentable affair. While he was impetuous, and perhaps, rash, he was brave and generous. Though in his untimely fate, those whose hatred he had incurred may feel [illegible], the [illegible] has [illegible] a gallant, chivalrous son, snatched from the field of [illegible] labor, at a period when such men are most wanted.

[illegible] Mr. Douglas [illegible] Carolina organ, The *Edgefield Advertiser*, which has hitherto advocated his nomination, says his article in *Harper's Magazine* renders it impossible for the South to support him.—*Washington Constitution*.

The Douglas organs [illegible] turbance when the *Edgefield* paper declared for Douglas. They said it was one of the most influential Democratic organs in the South. Now what have they to say?—*Louisville Courier*.

Say? Why, that he can spare even the *Edgefield Advertiser*, without missing it. If that paper could have supported Mr. Douglas before the appearance of "Harper for September," and could not, after the true definition and history of Popular Sovereignty, it might very well be spared. The stupid idea [illegible] that the sovereignty is in Congress or some other branch of government, and not in the people—a heresy that needs little reflection to expose it.

[illegible] A telegraph dispatch to the New York *Times* says:

"The statement that a reply to Judge Black is in course of preparation under the supervision of Judge Douglas, has no foundation whatever. I am assured that Judge Douglas has not authorised, supervised, or sanctioned any reply to the review of his article in Harper. He is content to let the people form their impartial judgment on the essay and review.—Should he reply, it will be over his own signature; therefore, any anonymous publication will be the individual act of the writer, without the authority of Judge Douglas. I have reason to believe that the pamphlet referred to as in course of publication was for the most part written during the absence of Judge Douglas from this city, and without his authority or suggestion. Should Judge Black's position be endorsed in the United States Senate, Mr. Douglas, I understand, will be ready and able to reply in a manner satisfactory to his friends."

[illegible] The Hon. Wm. C. Smedes, an Opposition member of the Mississippi Legislature, has undertaken to settle the question. In a printed letter upon the subject, Mr. Smedes, resting his case upon the Dred Scott decision, takes the ground that there is nothing in that decision, nor in any opinion of the Supreme Court, "which in the remotest degree suggests either the power or the duty in Congress to protect slavery in the Territories;" but as Judge Taney has proved the right of the slaveholder to settle with his slave property in any Territory of the Union, "all that slavery wants in the Territories is to be let alone." He admits, however, that the Territorial authorities, by taxation, &c., may practically exclude slavery, but to guard against this difficulty, he proposes that "the Territories be organized on the basis that they shall neither legislate for nor against slavery."

[illegible] Col. Wm. H. Young, who is well known here in connection with the *Spirit of the South*, is now associated with the management of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*.—*Louisville Courier*.

His friends in this meridian will be pleased to know that he is still connected with some "Spirit," which they had feared had died out, or dried up.

[illegible] The Louisville *Journal* [illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

[illegible], OCTOBER 1[illegible], 1859.

HAIR.—Our friend Collier, who has [illegible] premiums at State and County Fairs, and at Mechanical Exhibitions at the East, is engaged in the construction of wigs, toupees, braids, &c., which he dresses most elegantly. We are glad to learn that his business is increasing, and that orders are crowding in upon him. His hair [illegible] cannot be surpassed, and ladies and gentlemen who are indebted to artificial means of preserving a youthful appearance, should by all means [illegible].

KNOEDLER'S INTERNATIONAL.—This new and elegant saloon was thrown open to visitors on Sunday of last week. It is on Broadway, near the Exchange Bank. [illegible] and Reichert is determined to tempt the appetite with "choice viands." We wont say much of his liquors, because that might be construed into telling tales out of school; but he keeps "[illegible]" and the very best [illegible] establishment [illegible] with a plenty [illegible].

THE NEIL HOUSE.—This immense pile, which is superbly kept by Messrs. Fuller and Wheeler, has just undergone a fresh [illegible] painting, dressing, at the hands of Messrs. [illegible] Bates and Pinkerton, house and decorative painters. It is one of the best provided and most comfortable hotels in the Union.

PORTNER'S ST. CHARLES.—We dropped in at Louis' and had a glass of delicious lager and a plate of capital soup.—He sets out an excellent lunch for his "boarders," who are not required to pay for eating his choice viands. We commend his establishment to those who have [illegible].

NEW MEAT STORE.—We learn that Mr. J. E. Rusk intends opening a Meat Store at No. 200 High street, near Friend, which will be supplied with the best of fresh and salted meats. He is one of the most popular among the dealers in market, and has never been known to furnish his customers with an inferior article.

☞ Seltzer and Webster continue to receive orders for Knabe's unapproachable pianos. They find it difficult to supply the demand. Those who would have a fine instrument—well, never mind, those who will put up with an inferior kind will not call on Messrs. S. & W.

HEAD QUARTERS.—This is the name of a new House, in Newark, to be opened opposite the North Front of the Court House [illegible] by our young friends Arthur and Sullivan, who are commended to public patronage by [illegible].

☞ Lasher's opening supper on the night of the 1st was a superb affair. It [illegible] attended by [illegible].

☞ Charley Wagner is delighting the [illegible].

☞ John [illegible] will have [illegible].

☞ See Joe Swain's advertisement [illegible].

IS HE IN EARNEST?—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that the President openly declares that he will arrest WALKER, even in the interior of Nicaragua and bring him back to the United States, if he could be impeached for the act the next day." The New York Times [illegible] that this is precisely the [illegible] thing of the sort.

[illegible] The Boston, Mass., [illegible] (Calvinistic) of last week has the following announcement about the "distinguished" preaching of Beecher: "What we have [illegible] long expected is now realized in Mr. Beecher's open [illegible] of the doctrine of the inevitable and eternal perdition of ungodly men. The secret of his fraternizing with Chapin and Parker is now fully explained in his open avowal of the main principle of Universalism, which is, that all the Scriptural assertions of the eternal punishment of the wicked fail to make us know that they will thus be punished."

ARREST FOR MURDER COMMITTED THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.—The Cumberland, Md., Civilian stated that on Friday last a man named George H. Drake was committed to the Allegheny county jail, on the charge of murder committed thirty-four years ago. This man, Drake, was indicted at the October term of the Allegheny county Circuit Court in 1825, for killing a man named Benedict H. Athey. He broke jail soon after his incarceration, and was at liberty until his recent arrest. Presuming, perhaps, that a lapse of thirty-four years had obliterated all memory of the crime, he ventured back to this city a few days ago, but his presence awakened the recollection of his crime. At the time of his escape the Governor (Joseph Kent) and Council offered a reward of $300 for his arrest, but for thirty-four years his whereabouts remained unknown. Only three of the twenty-three members of the Grand Jury by whom he was indicted survive. All the lawyers then practising are dead, as well as the officers of the Court.

EXPERIMENT OF CAMELS IN THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.—A letter has recently been received by the Secretary of War from Superintendent Beale, dated Fort Tejon, California, in which the writer speaks in the strongest terms of the great advantage to be derived from the employment of camels in the public service in the West. He states that he lately tried effectually the comparative value of mules and camels as pack animals, and the experiment proved beyond all question the great superiority of the camel, both as regards rate of speed and amount of burden. From what he had read, he dreaded the difficulties which seemed to present themselves in breeding them; but his experience had satisfied him that they were as easily bred as cows and calves. He prefers them, for all such purposes that he has engaged them as, to three times the same number of horses and mules.—Washington Star.

WHERE IS THE BENICIA BOY.—Morrissey was [illegible] Kelly and Price prize fight. [illegible] We understand that Morrissey recently offered to bet $10,000 [illegible] his muscle for another encounter with [illegible]. The money was exhibited as proof [illegible]. The friends of [illegible] however, [illegible] that he would not fight [illegible] to do so, so that he could [illegible] honorably retired.—Troy Times, Oct. 7.

☞ Mr. Robert Dickey, of [illegible] [illegible]

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 9.—Nearly one hundred passengers that left New York on board the Quaker City, bound to Havana, have arrived here. On the 7th inst., when 50 miles south of Cape Hatteras, the engine was broken, causing great excitement on board. Her boats were manned and provisioned, and equipped in readiness to abandon the steamer, if found to be necessary. On the first alarm it was supposed the vessel was leaking badly, as five inches of water were found in the hold. Pumps were manned and it was discovered there was no serious leak. The flag however was displayed union down a signal of distress, which brought the bark [illegible], of Boston, to the relief of the passengers. The passengers were mainly transferred to the bark with a supply of provisions, and arrived safely in Hampton Roads last night, under charge of J. J. [illegible] and Dr. [illegible], surgeon of the ship. Twenty of the passengers, and all of the officers of the steamer, preferred remaining on board. She was last seen 40 miles south of Cape Hatteras, near the Gulf stream. The wind was light, but the sea very heavy.—There was no loss of life attending the accident, and no further danger to the steamer is apprehended.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The mails by the Canada reached here last night from Boston, and will leave here this evening, reaching Philadelphia this evening.

The Liverpool circular of Richardson and Spence reports that the whole stock of cotton has been pressed on the market, and the tendency of prices is still downward. Lower qualities [illegible] lower; middling Orleans is quoted at 6 15-16. Mr. Stolterfoht's circular reduced the price of [illegible] grades slightly. A lot of [illegible] cotton, though not the lowest [illegible] has been taken for export at 4d., middling grades are quoted at 6d. [illegible] & Co's circular says that the trade, in the face of a large growing crop, see no reason to purchase beyond sufficient to meet the present demand. The decline is stated at [illegible], and lower qualities are unsaleable. Hewitt's circular quotes a decline of [illegible], and the larger portion of the stock [illegible]. The imports of the week have been 37,000 bales. The quantity at sea is 27,000 bales, against 35,000 at the same time last year.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The Overland Mail arrived last night. Some San Francisco papers evince a disposition to make it appear that Broderick was the victim of a conspiracy, but most of the prominent ones assert that the duel was conducted in strict accordance with the code of duels. Broderick's pistol went off before it was raised, on a line with his antagonist. Terry's shot took effect two inches from the right nipple, carrying away part of the breast-bone. Broderick suffered intense agony from the time he was shot till he died, when the mail left. Two hours after his death was announced, all the flags of the city were lowered at half mast, and emblems of mourning were beginning to appear in all parts of the city.

At the election in Nevada territory on the 7th ultimo, the constitution framed in July last [illegible] for Governor.

Victoria dates to the 7th ultimo are received. The Colonist says the United States troops on San Juan were throwing up fortifications on the summit of the hill below the Hudson Bay Co.'s station.

Portland (Oregon) papers of the 10th ult. publish a reply by Gen. Harney to Douglas' letter of August 13th, in which he accepts Douglas' explanation and apology for his past conduct, but evidently reposes no faith in the Governor's professions, and declines to withdraw the troops from San Juan until the pleasure of President Buchanan is known on the subject.

Little business was doing at San Francisco. The market was steadily better.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—The steamer Star, from California, with dates to the 20th, has arrived. Business was dull. Arrivals were numerous. The market was easier, and a decline noticeable.

A conspiracy has been found in Miramon's army, the object of which was the overthrow of Miramon, and recognize the Liberals. The leaders of the conspiracy were executed.

[illegible] division was entirely routed on the 15th by the Liberals, who took a large number of prisoners.

Mr. Conner, consul at Mazatlan, is aboard the Star. He has secured concessions of great advantage to our commerce on the western coast.

The British ship [illegible] had been detected smuggling in a port near [illegible].

The brig [illegible] of New York was burned on the third, near Galveston. The passengers and crew took to the boats—they were out two days and landed at Matagorda.

The yellow fever was very fatal in Houston. Ten deaths per day occurred.

Judge Terry had been arrested. The public feeling was very strong against him. Mr. Broderick's funeral was the most imposing ever witnessed in California.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—The filibusters have arrived here in custody of the United States Marshal. Captains Maury, Fassaux and Scott, and Col. Anderson, have been held to bail $3,000 to answer. The rest of the men who were left at the barracks below the city, have since decamped, there being no guard. The filibusters made the soldiers leave the steamer while coming up the river. They state that they were on a fishing party.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8.—[illegible], editor of the Whig, and [illegible], late candidate for State Representative, had a hostile meeting at DeSoto City. Amicably adjusted. No shots.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.—The Santa Fe mail of the 15th ult., reached Independence this morning. Messrs. Otero, [illegible] have arrived, and confirm the attack on the mail by a party of Indians, who took all the mules, provisions and clothing, but did not molest the mail, which was taken forward by the next out-going party. The incoming party found the dead bodies of four men, supposed to be Pike's Peakers. Two days subsequent they attacked the outward bound mail. There was a detention of the in-coming party, owing to waiting for the ox train behind them, and having been apprised of the difficulties ahead by Mexicans, combined the strength of two trains, and probably prevented another attack. A company of cavalry was ordered to march immediately from Fort Riley to chastise the Indians.

AUGUSTA, (Geo.) Oct. 10.—Returns of the Florida election have been received, but they are incomplete. Judge Dupont appears most certain of election to the chief justiceship. The popular vote shows a decided opposition to the annexation of West Florida to Alabama.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The overland mail of the 16th has reached Jefferson City. The duel between Senator Broderick and Chief Justice Terry took place near San Francisco, on Monday, 13th. Broderick fell at the first fire, pierced through the lungs. He lingered till half-past nine on the morning of the 16th, when he died. The community is profoundly agitated by this melancholy event. Terry was unhurt.

NEW ALBANY, Oct. 8.—Rev. Dr. W. M. Daily, now on trial at Bloomington before the Indiana Conference, has been convicted by that body of drunkenness and lewdness, and expelled from Conference, by a vote of 63 to 15. An appeal has been taken to the General Conference.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The steamer City of Manchester has arrived from Liverpool via Queenstown. Her dates from the latter port are to the 23d ult., but have been anticipated by the Canada at Boston.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The Utah mail brings intelligence of the trial and sentence to two years to the Penitentiary of McKenzie, the forger of government checks, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.—Brownsville, Texas, was attacked on the 28th ult., the jail was broken open and the prisoners freed. Intense excitement. The Mexicans sent aid from Matamoras. The guerillas, headed by Cortinas, who shot the Sheriff of Brownsville last July, in attempting to arrest him, with a party of 100 strong, on horseback, rode into the city and posted sentinels. Gen. Carvajal and others of Matamoras, arrived, and [illegible] the outlaws, ordered them to leave. Fort Brown was garrisoned with [illegible] troops from Matamoras.

The citizens formed a patrol. The outlaws are encamped near the city, 3,000 strong. The Mexican general visited the camp and obtained a promise they would not molest Brownsville any more. The citizens still expect an attack, as the outlaws boasted there were more on the list to kill. An express was sent to San Antonio for troops. The Brownsville Flag [illegible] the military and civil authorities of Matamoras, and blames the Government for leaving them defenceless. The Sheriff and his posse came down to Point Isabel with the Arizona mails. The cause of the difficulty is Cortinas' revenge for alleged injuries. The citizens have mostly fled to Matamoras.

NEW YORK, Oct. [illegible]—Price, the victor in the [illegible] fight [illegible]

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Stephenson's side, second innings: [illegible] by Wisden, [illegible]; [illegible] by Wisden, 28; Diver not out, 18; [illegible] Lockyer's side 208; Stephenson's side 175. Lockyer's majority 33.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 10.—The following is a list of the passengers remaining on board the steamship Quaker City when left by the bark: Juo F. Polls, Manuel Berard, C O Monsalve, Edmund O Crabbe, John Chateland, Madame F. Calihan, F Joseph Diaz, G W Saunders, wife and child, Henry Jones, S Ross, C Chassaud and friend, Mrs. E. L. Crabbe and two children, J O Debonday, F E Diaz, N G Diaz, M Gatellie, lady and son, and [illegible]. The number in all is 23 passengers.

[illegible].—The San Francisco Times, of the 14th, says: In accordance with anticipation, the expected duel between Broderick and Terry took place yesterday morning, in a small valley, ten miles from Merced Lake. The parties went out from the night previous, and passed the night in separate localities.

At quarter past six Broderick and Terry arrived on the ground, attended by seconds and physicians—Hon. J. C. McKibben and Mr. Coulter for Broderick, Calhoun Benham and [illegible] for Terry. [illegible] carriages the parties seemed to be in the best spirits, neither appearing anxious or nervous as to the result. About half an hour was occupied [illegible] arrangements. The pistols were [illegible] and the principals took their positions. The seconds divested them of their outside coats [illegible] watches and coin in their pockets.

One of the seconds then read aloud the code of duel, which occupied a short time. Mr. Coulter then addressed the two gentlemen, saying he wished it to be understood, that he should count one, two, after the word fire, after which, he would say stop, no shot to be fired after that.—During this time the principals maintained positions and listened with composure to these details. Judge Terry stood with his head thrown slightly back, looking towards his antagonist.—Each held his pistol in his hand pointed to the ground. Each were dressed in black clothes, and wore slouched hats. Broderick stood erect, but his head rather down. The position of the two were somewhat different. Judge Terry maintained that of a practical duelist, presenting only the edge of his person, keeping his left hand and shoulder behind him.

Broderick, on the contrary, though at first assuming a position somewhat similar to that of Terry, seemed to prefer a careless and less constrained one, and gradually presented more of his body to the fire of his opponent. He held his pistol rather awkwardly, and seemed to feel this himself. He once or twice turned the wrist of his pistol arm to right with his left hand, as though endeavoring to comply with some prescribed directions previously given him. From that time he did not raise his eyes until the word was given to fire. Once his right foot got a fraction beyond the line, when McKibben replaced it.

The bearing of Terry, though he assumed more of a practised and motionless attitude, was not one jot more than that of an iron nerved man, than was that of Broderick. At a quarter before seven, Mr. Coulter pronounced the words, "Are you Ready?" "Ready," responded Terry, and "Ready" was uttered by Broderick. Immediately after, fire—one, two, was pronounced in moderately quick time. Broderick raised his pistol and had scarcely brought it to an angle of forty five degrees from its downward position, when, owing to the delicacy of the hair trigger, it was discharged, the ball entering the ground four paces in advance of him.

Terry fired a few instances later, taking deliberate aim. There was no perceptible interval between the two reports. At that instant Broderick was observed to clap his left hand to his right breast, when it was seen that he was wounded. He reeled slowly to the left and before his seconds could reach him, fell to the ground, his right leg doubled under him, still grasping his weapon. Terry upon discharging his pistol, folded his arms, holding his pistol, still smoking, in his hand, but did not move from his position. Broderick's seconds ran to his aid, and Dr. Loehr commenced to staunch the wound with lint. The bullet entered just forward of the nipple and lodged as was supposed under the left arm. He was soon after borne into town in his carriage. Previous to this, Terry and his friends left the field, driving rapidly into town, and started at once from North Beach, where a boat was waiting, and proceeded to Oakland, where they took private conveyance to Benecia.

On their arrival at Benecia they took the overland conveyance to Sacramento. Broderick was taken to the house of Leonidas Haskell, at Black Point, where he was visited during the day by hundreds of his friends. He was able to speak during the afternoon, but owing to the wounding of his lungs, his articulation was generally indistinct and unintelligible.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Times says: At fifteen minutes past nine this morning, Mr. Broderick breathed his last. Gloom and sorrow pervade the whole community.—Flags are at half-mast, union down, the stores are closing, and all the public buildings, and even private houses, are being dressed in mourning.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—The prize fight this morning at Point Abino, Canada, resulted in Price whipping Kelly in twelve rounds, occupying forty minutes.

Kelly was seconded by Harry Gilbert and Johnny Massey, and Price by Heenan and Mackey. At 1:40 P. M. the men shook hands and stripped for the fight. Kelly appeared one bunch of muscle, and the more powerful of the two, while Price was clean limbed, lighter and more active. Price held two hundred dollars in his hand, offering to bet it that Kelly could not whip him in one hour, but nobody took it.

First round—Considerable sparring, Price smiling and good natured, Kelly seeming cool and resolute. After one or two light passes they clinched, Price throwing Kelly, but getting a black eye in the tussel.

Second round—The men went briskly to work. After some counter-hitting, Price struck Kelly on the left eye, drawing the first blood. Some brisk fighting was done. Kelly struck Price below the belt, which Heenan claimed foul, saying he would claim the fight if it was done again. The referee decided not foul. Price carried his corner by second round draws.

Third round—Some wide sparring and one or two body blows exchanged, clinched, Price throwing Kelly.

Fourth round—Without much ado, Kelly struck full for Price's breast, but missed the blow, Price dodging quickly and completely; interchanged some hard blows. Price backed to the corner, clinched, and Kelly knocked Price down.

Fifth round—Kelly came up more confident, Price looking not quite so fresh, though smiling; both guarded and cautious, closed in briskly and a dozen or two blows exchanged, Kelly down. Two to one offered on Price, with no takers.

Sixth round—Both came to the scratch after merely washing their mouths with water. Kelly led off with a "stinger" under Price's ear, receiving one full on the eye in return, clinched Kelly thrown heavily.

Seventh round—Both came up smiling and spirited. Kelly backed by Price into corner, Kelly's eye bleeding profusely. Price bleeding on the neck, 5 to 2 offered on Price, heavy blows interchanged, Kelly dropped.

Eighth round—Very short, after sparring less than a quarter of a minute, Price knocked Kelly down.

Ninth round—Price improving and backed Kelly to corner, after some sparring clinched, Price throwing Kelly.

Tenth round—Price again backed Kelly in corner, they clinched, Price giving Kelly some severe body blows—Kelly fell. This round lasted one minute.

Eleventh round—Price still backing Kelly to corner; a few passes exchanged, Price knocked Kelly down. This round lasted half a minute.

Twelfth round—Price very confident, Kelly more so than before. After some light sparring, some hard done, Price getting Kelly "in chancery" and "punching" him severely; upon time being called for 13th round, Kelly's seconds came out and threw up his cap, the signal of defeat. The fight lasted forty minutes.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—At the session of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Rev. Dr. [illegible] submitted a memorial to be forwarded to the Senate and House of Representatives, asking that more rigorous measures be resorted to by our government to cause the law of the land against the foreign slave trade to be rigorously enforced [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Late last night an official dispatch was received from New Orleans, stating that the steamer Philadelphia had been seized by the U. S. Marshal. An answer was immediately transmitted, directing the detention of the captain and crew, in view of judicial proceedings, and hold the vessel, which, if it shall be found she was employed in a filibustering expedition, will be subject to forfeiting. The dispatch further stated that the artillery company from Baton Rouge was on the way to the point where it was said the filibusters have congregated, ready to be used by the Marshal as occasion may require in the effort to arrest them.

Never has more earnestness been exhibited with regard to any similar expedition than in relation to this one, for the frustration of which vigorous measures have been adopted. So far the efforts of the federal officers have been successful; and it is asserted that their proceedings are satisfactory to the government.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 8.—The house of clerical and lay delegates was chiefly engaged to-day in referring various propositions to the Committee on Canons. A motion to hold the next triennial Convention at Chicago occasioned a long debate. A motion to substitute New York was lost. No action was had on the subject.

Dr. Binney, Bishop of Nova Scotia, was introduced to the Convention. The Committee of New Diocese reported recommending the admission of the Diocese of Minnesota. Adjourned.

The House [illegible] doors.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The planing mill of Higginbotom & Co., at Leavenworth, Kansas, was burned Sunday. The loss is $20,000. Insurance $7,000.

FOREIGN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 6.—The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax yesterday noon with dates to the 24th ult.

The horse express with dispatches for the Associated press reached here this morning but the telegraph lines having been disarranged by the storm of yesterday no communication could be dispatched until noon to-day.

The following is an abstract of the commercial intelligence furnished.

SECOND DISPATCH.

SACKVILLE, Oct. 7.—The express rider reports the roads between Halifax and this point as badly damaged by the recent storms. Eight bridges on the route have been swept away.

The steamship Ariel from New York bound to Havre touched at Southampton on the 23d ult.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—The Sales of cotton for one week were 46,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Quotations of new American flour are 25s@26s per bbl.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The market shows an average business without any quotable change.

The telegraph lines between Sackville and Boston are working badly and no general news has come to hand.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—Breadstuffs of all qualities show a declining tendency. Provisions closed steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Sept. 23.—Money is decidedly more stringent. Consols closed at [illegible].

FARTHER POINT, 8 o'clock, A. M. Oct. 10.—The steamship Indian, due here with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult., has not yet been signalled below.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 10.—The steamship Indian has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

It was rumored that a definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria would be signed in a few days at Zurich.

The overland mail had furnished advices from China to the 10th of August. The whereabouts of Mr. Ward, the American Minister, was not known.

The impression prevails that the Great Eastern would be still further delayed, and that her departure for the United States would not take place on the 20th of October.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Sept. 27.—The market closed dull; flour steady; wheat quiet; corn has a declining tendency, there being little inquiry and prices weak.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, Sept. 27.—The market closed dull. Beef firm. Pork dull and quotations nominal. Bacon quiet. Lard dull at 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, Sept. 27.—Coffee steady. Sugar closes dull.

LONDON MARKET, Sept. 27.—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar heavy at a decline of [illegible].

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Sept. 27.—The money market is generally unchanged. Consols are quoted at [illegible].

The repairs to the Great Eastern are going rapidly forward. It is thought probable she would in a few days proceed to Southampton to finish repairs.

The telegraph cable between Lycely and Malta was successfully laid.

The London Times has another leader on the San Juan difficulty, and laments that the former difficulty should have left any pretext for the question which has arisen, and says 'tis a case for the earliest possible settlement.

The Earl of Derby has carried out [illegible] estates in Ireland, so far as to serve every tenant with formal notice to quit. It is rumored that Sir Hope Grant has been [illegible] of an expeditionary force to China, and that ten thousand men will proceed from India, but none from England.

The American ship Geo. Buck, nearly loaded, for Liverpool, was burned at Bombay.

The Paris correspondent says the amended Zurich programme is stated as follows: A definitive treaty of peace will be signed by the three powers. Austria cedes Lombardy to France, who will [illegible] to Sardinia. The most difficult point in doubt is the debt, and on this head it is believed Austria will moderate her demands on the other documents.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 10.—The [illegible] steamer Fox had returned with interesting records and relics of the Franklin expedition; from which it appears that Franklin died in 1847, and the ship was abandoned in 1848.

The King of Belgium's proposition to settle the Italian question was reported to have been accepted by Napoleon. They include a European Congress to assemble at Brussels. The statements regarding the other provisions were conflicting. The London Herald says it has reason to believe that a definite treaty of peace will soon be concluded at Zurich, leaving, however, to the signatures of France and Austria. The preliminaries of Villa Franca will be strictly maintained.

A telegram from Berne says, couriers from Vienna had reached Zurich with instructions to draw up a treaty of peace and documents for the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia.

The Arctic expedition found at Point William a record, dated April 25th, 1848, signed by Capt's. Crozier and Fitz James, saying the Erebus and Terror were abandoned three days previously in the ice, and that one hundred and five survivors were proceeding to Great Fish River.

Sir John Franklin had died June 11th the previous year, and that the total deaths to date were nine officers and fifteen men. Many interesting relics were found on the western shore of King William's Island. Others were obtained from the Esquimaux, who stated that after the abandonment of the ships, one was crushed by the ice, the other forced ashore. Several skeletons of Franklin's men, quantities of clothing and a duplicate record of reports to the abandonment of the ships were discovered.

The English journals continue to discuss the San Juan question, generally in conciliatory language.

Large reinforcements for China were to leave England shortly. Part of the squadron had already sailed.

FRANCE.—It is asserted that the result of the visit of the King of Belgium to Napoleon at Biarritz was fully successful, and various rumors are afloat with regard to the arrangements entered into. The London Times' Paris correspondent says that one report was that the question of the Duchies had been settled, and that Tuscany was to be reigned over by the King of Belgium's second son, and report says that Count Flanders is to have the three Italian Duchies, and the Archduke Maximilian Venetia, with separate constitutions. These reports however are not authenticated.

Another Paris rumor was that there was to be no Chinese expedition—that the head of the Mandarins offending at Peiho had been proffered in atonement, coupled with promises to make all the satisfaction that can be required, and that the ambassadors will be received at Pekin.

It is expected that the King of the Belgians, Prince Metternich and Count Walewski, will remain at Biarritz.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald regards the scheme of placing a Belgian Prince on the Tuscan throne as a ridiculous canard.

Numerous political exiles had arrived at Marseilles.

LATER.

The Paris correspondent of [illegible] Spectator asserts that Napoleon accepts the plan of the King of Belgium, which gives the fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua and the duchies of Parma and Modena to Sardinia, and reinstates the house of Lorraine in Tuscany, and restores the legations to the Pope, [illegible] introducing a variety of reforms, and an army of its own under Archduke Ferdinando Maximilian, under the title of Grand Duke of Venetia.

These stipulation have the concurrence of Austria. A European Congress is also to be held at Brussels, presided over by the King. The Paris Patrie particularly confirms the above.

ITALY.—The Sardinian government has issued a circular denying the reported cession of Savoy to France. The Sardinian government is also said to have protested to the great powers against the assistance offered by Austria in recruiting soldiers for the Pope.

The King of Sardinia was enthusiastically received on his visit to Parma, Lodi, &c.

The Pope is in a very alarming state. Cardinal Antonelli has declared his intent to attend to public affairs.

SWITZERLAND.—The Lausanne Gazette says the Minister of the United States, Mr. Fay, has presented a long report to the Federal Council, praying it to intervene with the Cantons which [illegible] intolerant measures against the United States with a view of obtaining a modification of the same.

SPAIN.—The report that [illegible] has been appointed Captain General of Cuba was fully confirmed. It is reported that England had offered to mediate in the case with Morocco.

TURKEY.—Amicable relations had been established between Turkey and Persia. Matters at Candia were of a serious character, and numerous troops had been sent thither. [illegible] was delivered up for a bribe of six million roubles. The Circassians continue at war against Russia.

THE LATEST.

PARIS, Saturday.—The King of Belgium was to leave Biarritz last night for Calais, where, it is said, he is to confer with several distinguished personages. It is supposed that his journey is connected with the proposed Congress at Brussels.

The report of the foundation of the Kingdom of Central Italy, under Count Flanders, is positively denied.

LONDON, Saturday, P. M.—In the treaty with the Cochin Chinese, the French Admiral obtained four important concessions, viz: the exercise of the Christian religion, a treaty of commerce, the cession of the town of Saigon and adjoining territory, and the recognition of the rights of the French to the bay of Turan.

The health of the King of Prussia is worse. The harvest in Belgium will be only two-thirds of an average.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says Cherbourg is about to be armed completely on a war footing, with rifle cannon for all the batteries.

MASONIC.—The grand encampment of Knights Templar of the State of Ohio, and the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State, will commence their annual session at Armory Hall, in this city, on Thursday, the 13th inst. In the former of these bodies, John B. Acker, Esq., of Dayton, will preside, and in the latter J. M. Parks, Esq., will officiate as chairman. On Friday, Oct. 14th, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter convenes in the same Hall the Hon. Geo. [illegible], of Wooster, presiding, and these three bodies will probably be occupied at intervals until Monday afternoon. During the session of the Grand Chapter, the order of High Priesthood will hold an annual meeting—the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter being ex-officio the presiding officer of this society for the time being.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer states that the quartz-crushing machines now in California cost upward of $3,300,000, and makes the following statements as to the present rate of gold production in that State:

The richest quartz vein in the State is that of Allison's Ranch, which is believed here to be the richest gold mine in the world. The first 63 tons of quartz from this vein produced $32,000. The vein or lode called lead by the miners, was opened in October, 1856. The yield during the ensuing two years was estimated at $1,500,000. Eight thousand tons of rock have been crushed, which has yielded $200 per ton.

Street & Spinola's claim, in Tolumne county, is supposed to contain gold rock worth $1,000,000.

Col. Fremont's Mariposa Estate mines are yielding him, it is estimated, $3,000 per week.

The authorities, adopted by the Register, state the production to have been very uniform since 1854, at about $70,000,000 per annum, and from various facts brought to my knowledge, I believe the estimate to be nearly correct. The total yield of the California mines from the discovery up to December, 1858, is stated to have been $580,432,887.

EFFECT OF EXCITABILITY.—The other day, a Cincinnati mechanic, who had been suffering from a nervous attack, took an overdose of laudanum to quiet his disordered mind. It so excited his brain, that, during the night he opened the window of his bed-chamber and leaped out, breaking an arm, spraining an ankle and badly bruising his body in other respects. He says he was under the impression that he was at a hotel, and was opening the door to walk out.

THANKSGIVING.—An effort is now making to procure from the Governors of the different States of the Union the appointment of one and the same day, to be observed as a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer. A good idea, and a plan which we hope may be fully carried out.

We notice that the Governors of New York, New Hampshire and one or two other States have fixed on the 24th of November as the day.

BANK FAILURE.—A dispatch from Steubenville of the 5th says the Citizen's Bank, of this city, of which DANIEL MOODY, an old and well-known financier, is cashier, has closed its doors. It is supposed that the Bank, which is but two or three years old, has sunk its capital; but as it issues no notes, the loss will not be large to the community. Some persons here believe its indebtedness will be fully met by the stock holders.

FROM HAYTI.—Haytien advices of the 13th ult., state that the shooting of the daughter of President Geffrard, on the 10th of September, was a signal of a general rising of a party of conspirators against the government, but as prompt measures were taken, and about forty-five of them arrested, quietness soon prevailed. They are having their trial, and will no doubt be shot, as the President has resolved to use no clemency towards them hereafter.

Gen. Prophets, one of Soulouque's ministers, has been banished.

☞ John Pettit, a hard working warehouse man of New Orleans, was entrusted with $700 to deposit in a bank. He took a drink on the way—a second, and a third. While intoxicated he lost $400 gambling. His widowed mother took the remainder, sought his employers, and obtained their forgiveness for her son. He, meanwhile, was in prison; but it was intended to release him after severe admonition. Remorse and shame, however, were too much for him. The frenzied man battered his head against the walls of his cell with such violence that the skull was fractured, and he was found dead by the jailor.

☞ A. De Rossvalley, who assisted in the post mortem examination of Dr. Graham, who was lately shot by Toledano at New Orleans, called upon the widow on the day fixed for the burial, and desired to re-open the deceased, on the pretext that he had dropped within the body a valuable ring, while conducting the examination. The distressed lady referred him to her brother, who to get rid of the application gave Rossvalley $21, the value which he placed upon the ring. Subsequently however Rossvalley was arrested on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, there being good reason to believe that the pretended loss was a pure fiction.

☞ The New York Independent is reliably informed that a large business firm in New York have now connected with their establishment in full blast a well-furnished eating, drinking, and smoking saloon, where the customers of the house are regularly introduced at certain hours, and, if occasion requires, several times between.

☞ A most daring robbery was committed at Louisville, Ky., at an early [illegible] on Wednesday morning. Messrs. Vogt and Klink had on exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute a case of jewelry which was carried off. Among the property taken was a diamond necklace valued at $350, a diamond ring at $200, chains, bracelets, breastpins, &c., all amounting to nearly $2,000 [illegible]

ALBANY, Oct. 7.—A large robbery was committed in this city last night, Hood & Tobey's jewelry store having been completely stripped of its contents. The jewelry stolen consisted mainly of watch chains and [illegible]. Most of the watches have Hood's name on them. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—News from Leavenworth say the adoption of the Wyandotte Constitution is rendered certain by the returns from the most important counties. The majority will probably reach 4,000.

A dispatch from Independence to the Republican says Mr. Otero, delegate to Congress from New Mexico, and wife, Judge Watts, wife, and son, Judge Porter, and Mr. Crenshaw are presumed to be with the incoming Santa Fe mail party, for whose safety much anxiety is felt. The attack on the outgoing mail was made by the Kiowa Indians on the 24th ult. The dispatch also announces [illegible] military escort [illegible].

Another dispatch to the Republican from Atchison announces the arrival of the Salt Lake mail of the 17th. A party of emigrants from Greene county, Iowa, and Linn county, Missouri, were attacked by the Shoshone Indians, near Goose Creek Valley. [illegible] Root was killed, [illegible] were wounded. The Indians took all the cattle, and burned the wagons. Another party from Burlington was attacked in the same vicinity and one killed and one wounded.

[illegible] to California, and China.

Col. Chapman's command has arrived and relieved Col. [illegible], who left on the 8th for Fort Leavenworth.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Information has been received here that as soon as Col. Sumner heard of the attack on the Santa Fe mail, with its fatal results, he dispatched a company of dragoons to the Pawnee Fork to punish the offending Indians. Hopes are entertained that this prompt action on the part of Col. Sumner will result in the capture of the murderers, and the rescue of the passengers by the [illegible] mail. It will probably be found necessary to station troops at the Pawnee Fork to escort the mail thence to Cold Spring, and thus obviate the occurrence of such outrages.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Judge Ludlow this morning rendered his decision in the famous case of Wm. H. Jeandell, who was arrested in July last, on a charge of a breach of the peace, in stopping a passenger railway car on the Sabbath. The court ordered the discharge of the defendant, the arrest having been premature for the complaint.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—There is here little additional intelligence to-day relative to the filibusters. One official dispatch from New Orleans states that the tow boat Panther has been seized, together with the captain and crew, and arrangements have been made to arrest the party who went down the river in the South Pass in that vessel. The opinion here prevails that the whole scheme has been frustrated, [illegible].

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—The Michigan Agricultural Fair closed to-day, having been the most successful ever held in the State. Every department was completed, and the crowd in attendance unprecedented. The annual address was delivered yesterday P. M., by Gov. Banks, who was, with Gov. Wisner, Senators Bingham and Chandler, escorted to the grounds by the military and fire companies.

☞ All, especially young men, should read the advertisement of the "National Dispensary," of Cincinnati, in another column.

ADVANCE IN ALMANAC LITERATURE.—We observe that the astronomical department of Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Almanac, for 1860, was prepared by one of the first astronomers of this or any other country—Professor O. M. Mitchell, of the Cincinnati Observatory. Scattered through it are items on rural affairs, from the pen of Mr. Hamilton, President of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society. This would seem to be a decided advance on the old humdrum style, in the indispensable article of almanacs, with which the community have been wearied for the last dozen years. We presume that most of our enterprising druggists have Dr. Roback's medicines and almanacs. Dr. Roback's office is at No. 6 East Fourth street.—Cin. Times.

PALUDA MIASM.—The Chemists have long been laboring to detect this subtle poison, and determine what it is. Dr. Ayer, of Lowell, has at length succeeded. He finds it to be an etherial exhalation of vegetable decay, which is evolved only in the presence and by the influence of water. Its absorption through the lungs into the blood is the sole cause of the bilious derangements which result in the Intermittent Fevers, so afflicting and so prevalent in our climate. An antidote to this insidious poison, is one of the great desiderata in medicine, and the Doctor feels sure that he has found one which not only neutralizes but expels it completely from the system. It is put up in a convenient form, called "Ague Cure," and furnished cheaper than other remedies for this complaint, which last fact is by no means an unimportant one in these times.—Democrat, Woodstock, Ill.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PILLS AND PURIFIER.—The following flattering notice is taken from the Portsmouth (Ohio) Scioto Valley Republican of April 9, 1859:

SCANDINAVIA.—A friend writes to us for our "real opinion" of Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies—where he can obtain them—and why they are called "Scandinavian," and we are frequently asked the same questions. Scandinavia is the ancient name of Sweden and Norway, and a Scandinavian, that is a Swede or Norwegian, affectionately calls this country "Scandinavia," in the same sense as we speak of "Columbia," or "The Union." By the way, there are over nine thousand Scandinavian families in Dane county, Wisconsin. Although a citizen of this country for many years, Dr. Roback is a Swede by birth, and compounds his Medicines of Swedish herbs. We think the name is very appropriate. We have the very highest opinion of the Medicines, and of Dr. Roback himself, who is not only a singularly skillful physician, but a gentleman of the Old School, as we know personally. Our advertisement columns will answer the rest of our friend's letter.—See advertisement.

CITY NOTICES.

McCoy's Commercial College.—Among the advertisements this week will be found that of the institution under Samuel I. McCoy, which deservedly stands high in public estimation. The course of instruction is broad and ample. The student is thoroughly taught in those branches of education of the more practical sort, which, while they improve the mind, fit him for almost any useful station in life. He is there made an accomplished accountant. The elements of commercial law are inculcated; and he is fitted to embark upon the sea of trade and commerce, qualified to bend his sails to meet its vicissitudes and avoid its baffling and contrary winds. Among other evidences of approbation is the following voluntary and merited tribute from a teacher in another institution of similar character, which speaks for itself:

BIRMINGHAM COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, June [illegible], 1859.

PROF. SAMUEL I. MCCOY—

SIR: I take great pleasure in recommending young men to your far-famed College, as I am persuaded, from knowing your abilities, that your's surpasses any similar institution in your city, and I think has no superior in the States. As to the penmanship department you have [illegible] and but few equals in the country.

[illegible]

McCoy's College is [illegible] Town street, near Fourth.

[illegible]

H. E. V. JENNINGS, Commission Merchant and Liquor dealer, on Broad street, has a lot of very superior Bottled Cider, which is an admirable substitute for champagne. [illegible] in warm weather.

THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT [illegible] and its Proprietor [illegible] determined to furnish all the luxuries that can be found in market for his customers. His larder is always bountifully supplied with every variety. His liquors cannot be surpassed in the city, [illegible].

☞ [illegible] variety. Call at [illegible] if you want a [illegible] article.

☞ FASSIG'S Shoe establishment, on the corner of High and Town streets, is the place to procure a pair of boots and shoes. [illegible]

☞ [illegible] continues to furnish [illegible].

☞ The Billiard Room [illegible] street, is one of the most agreeable lounging places in the city. The tables are superior, and every thing is as neat as a drawing-room [illegible].

SODA.—[illegible] sparkling beverage [illegible]. How convenient for the ladies to take "a glass" on their visits to the [illegible].

☞ CHEAP DRY GOODS.—Those who are in search of cheap and serviceable Dry Goods, will do well [illegible] at the elegant store of [illegible], on High and Broad streets. They will find accommodating and attentive clerks who will display some of the finest goods to be found in the city [illegible].

☞ SELTZER & WEBSTER are the agents of Knabe & Co's., celebrated pianos, which really are [illegible].

☞ [illegible] has the latest periodicals.

ST. CHARLES
SALOON & RESTAURANT.
LOUIS PORTNER
[illegible]

JOS. SWAIN'S
SALOON & RESTAURANT.
Opposite the Market House, East Side,
COLUMBUS, OHIO
[illegible] moderate, and attention thorough. The saloon is furnished with excellent Liquors, [illegible]

COLLIER'S WIG FACTORY.
HIGH STREET,
(Opposite the Goodale House)
COLUMBUS, O.
[illegible] HAIR WORK [illegible]

HEAD QUARTERS.
Confectionary,
SALOON & RESTAURANT.
BY
ARTHUR & SULLIVAN,
NEWARK, OHIO.

New Auction & Commission Agency.
I HAVE OPENED
No. 114 1-2 South High Street,
(Under the Old Exchange Bank Building,)
COLUMBUS, O.,
[illegible]
REFERENCES.
[illegible]
Consignments respectfully solicited, and Country sales attended to by appointment.

Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.
DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN REMEDIES.
WHEN DR. ROBACK, the renowned Swedish Physician introduced his Blood Purifier and Blood Pills in the United States, [illegible]
Original Letters,
[illegible]
Eye Witnesses.
[illegible]
Facts:
[illegible]
Contain no Mineral;
Dyspepsia,
[illegible]
Liver Complaint,
Sick Females.
[illegible]
Shattered Constitutions.
[illegible]
Lengthen Life.
[illegible]
Recruit the Debilitated.
[illegible]

A COMPLETE CIGAR HOUSE
CALL IN AT RANGER'S
[illegible] Opposite the Capitol.
[illegible]
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
[illegible]
MANUFACTURERS IN THIS COUNTRY.
[illegible]
GERMAN MANUFACTURES.
[illegible]
CHEWING TOBACCO.
[illegible]
SNUFF,—TURKISH TOBACCO.
[illegible]

C. A. WAGNER,
OYSTERS, GAME & FISH DEPOT.
[illegible]

UPHOLD'S
RESTAURANT,
Near the Post Office,
MT. VERNON, OHIO.
[illegible]

SINGER'S
Sewing Machines.
[illegible]
ALL KINDS OF WORK.
[illegible]
Solidity of Construction.
[illegible]
FAMILY OR MANUFACTURERS USE.
[illegible]
Highest Testimonials
[illegible]

CHALLENGE!
[illegible]

SPENCER HOUSE,
COR FRONT & BROADWAY,
CINCINNATI, O.

E. BASSETT LANGDON
Attorney at Law.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BUCKEYE HOUSE
By A. W. DOLSON
Broadway, [illegible]

COOKE & TAYLOR.
WOULD [illegible]

DESHLER ICE.
[illegible]

JOHN H. WHEELER,
INSURANCE AGENT,
Notary Public
AND
COLLECTOR.
[illegible]

M. SCHLESSINGER,
SALOON AND RESTAURANT,
[illegible]

THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
[illegible]

C. A. WAGNER,
DEALER IN
FRUITS,
Preserves,
WINES,
Liquors
AND
CIGARS,
[illegible]

CAPITOL
SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
[illegible]

PEOPLE'S PRESS.
[illegible]

[illegible]

MY FIRST LOVE.

[illegible]

...my last [illegible] wrapped up in my [illegible] I was tall; I was [illegible] I was terrible ugly-looking at that moment.

What possessed me I cannot tell, but from an old chest I had taken a blue broad-cloth swallow-tail coat that belonged to my grandfather in the time of the wars, and in the pride of my youth had got into it. The tails came nearly to my heels, while the waist was nearly to my arm pits. The sleeves reached to my fingers, hiding entirely from view the luxuriant white silk sleeve which I had allowed myself for the occasion. Above this uncouth pile of blue cloth was perched a hat. Oh, ye stars and moon that looked upon it, testify with me that it was a hat!—a hat and not a stove pipe, a hat and not a boot leg!—That hat!—looking back at it through the mist of twenty-five years, it seems to have risen to the stature of two full feet while its brim appears little wider than my thumb nail. My eyesight isn't quite so perfect as it used to be, and so I may not see quite rightly. Make all due allowance, dear reader.

I say that I must have looked ugly at that moment. Be that as it may, I thought I was looking splendidly, and that the figure I cut was an honor to the name of Brown, and I was proud of it; proud as I walked up to Janet's window, and placed carefully there the ladder that was to bear her to my side. Everything was silent about the house. Fate was surely with us. Fanny had been bribed into our service. As I stood there I could see her little figure flit noiselessly to and fro by the window, and how I blessed her—blessed her from the very bottom of my heart for her sisterly kindness.

At last Janet commenced descending the ladder, and as she did so the moon crowded in out of sight under a huge black cloud. The heavens favored us; our success might be looked upon as fixed.—Three steps more upon the ladder's rounds and Janet's dainty little feet would stand upon *terra firma* with my own. The steps were taken, and she held for a moment fondly the sleeves of my blue broadcloth, before we looked up to the window, both with up raised hands to catch a small bundle of clothing that Fanny was to throw down to us and which we had no other means to carry with us.

"Be quiet, Fan," whispered Janet, as she appeared at the window and poised the bundle above our heads. "Be quiet, now, for heaven's sake, and drop it quickly."

But Fanny still stood there, swinging backward and forward the huge bundle, without heeding Janet's earnest entreaty.

"Do, do throw it, Fanny dear! Do have mercy on us! What if father should know of this? What if he should be awakened!"

"La, give it to her, Fan—don't plague her, she is in a hurry," called a voice at that moment from the closed blinds at the window point which belonged to none other than Dr. Stoddard.

"Give her the things, and tell the boys to carry out a bag of corn, a cheese and some wheat and butter. Janet must have a setting out—only be still about it, Fan."

For a moment we were petrified to the spot. I thought I should fall to the ground. What should we do—run, faint, die, evaporate, or go mad? While we stood undecided, two huge mattresses fell at our feet from the window, followed at once by sheets, pillow cases, table cloths, and sundry articles necessary to the setting up of a respectable house keeping establishment.

"Mother, mother, don't one of these feather beds belong to Janet?" called Charlie Stoddard from another part of the house.

"Yes, one, and a bolster, and a pair of pillows, too. Carry 'em right out of the front door," was the answer.

"Whose horse have you, Jason?" asked the doctor, pushing up the blind, "your father's?"

"Y-e-s," I stammered.

"Humph, didn't you know better than this? That old grey isn't worth a button to go. Why didn't you come up to my barn and get my black mare? Sam, Sam, hurry right away straight to the barn and harness black Molly for Jason. If you'll believe it, he was going to start off with his father's old horse! Be quick, Sam—work lively—they're in a hurry; it's time they were off."

"Have you anything with you, Janet, to eat on the road?" put in Mrs. Stoddard, poking her head out of the window.

"No, ma'am," faltered Janet, moving a step or two from me.

"Well, that's good forethought. And as I live, there isn't a bit of cake cooked in the house, either. Can you make some white bread and bacon, and some brown bread and cheese do, Jason? It's all we have."

"Yes, ma'am," I said meekly, stepping as easily as I could a little further from Janet.

"Look, father and mother, quick, now the moon's out, and see Jason's new coat and hat!" called Fan, from the window, her merry voice trembling with suppressed laughter, "isn't that a splendid one, father?—just look at the length of its tails."

"Just give me my glasses, wife," said the doctor. "Is it new, Jason?"

"Yes, sir, rather new," I said, giving an eager look in the direction of the lane.

"Well," drawled the doctor, eyeing me [illegible], "that coat is handsome."

"And his hat, father?" called the wicked little Fan.

"I declare," exclaimed the doctor.—"Wife, wife, look here, and see Jason's coat and hat!"

What should I do—stand here until morning before that incessant fire of words? Should I run? Should I sneak off slowly, as Janet was doing? Oh, what should I do?"

"Don't they look nice, mother?" asked the doctor, putting one broad brown hand over his mouth, doubling his grey head almost down to his knees. "He-haw, ha-a-haw, hi-he-haw, mother—he-ha—don't they look nice?" roared the doctor.

I couldn't stand it any longer. The doctor's laugh was a signal; it was echoed from all parts of the house. Fan cackled from the chamber window, Sam shouted from the barn, Mrs. Stoddard "he-he-he," from the kitchen; while Charlie threw himself in the door-way and screamed like a wild Indian. I turned around and gave a leap to the garden. Every Stoddard called after me; I am wrong, every Stoddard but Janet, she remained silent.—One told me to come back for the bread and cheese; another that I had forgotten my bundle and bride; another bade me wait on black Molly and the new buggy; Fan bade me to hold up my blue coat tails, or I should get them dragged. I didn't heed any of these requests. I went directly for home. I reached home feeling sheepish—no, sheepish is a weak word for it—I can't express how I felt. I had a great idea of hanging myself; I thought I had better be dead than alive—that I had made an idiot of myself it was plain—Fan had betrayed us. I vowed vengeance upon her until daylight, then I sneaked out to the barn and hid in the haystack. I staid in until Charlie Stoddard brought my father's horse.

The old gentleman was frightened—[illegible]

and I made a clean breast of it; I didn't promise him to repeat the offence, there was no need of it; but I did not look at a girl for seven years. When the eighth year came around I remembered my vow against Fanny Stoddard. Well, to make a long story short I married Fanny. Janet became a parson's wife.

And here let me tell you in confidence, reader, that I really think little Fanny Stoddard had a very deep motive when she betrayed Janet and me, although she was but a child. She liked me, even then, I believe. Well, at any rate, she declares every time the affair is mentioned, that I have had my revenge upon her. Bless her faithful heart, it has indeed been a sweet one.

How Portsmouth was Bombarded.

The town of Portsmouth, in the stony State of New Hampshire, is a place of quiet habits and commendable decorum, even in this fast age. Thirty years ago it was no less staid, serene and well behaved. Still, there was young and frolicsome blood in Portsmouth then, as there is now, one evidence of which will be found in this veracious narrative. Some thirty odd years ago, in some way to me unknown, a secret association of youngsters existed in Portsmouth, designed to do a little occasional "waking up" of the people and region there and thereabouts. It was a "strictly confidential" institution. Their treasury was first filled by assessments upon members, and afterwards aided by manufacturing and trafficking in torpedoes and other noisy explosives. The main capital, however, was invested in gunpowder.

A favorite "waking up" agent used by those worthy young men was made by winding "tarred ratlin" around say a pound of powder, until the diameter of the tough case was about equal to a good-sized bombshell—a slow match being connected with the powder. On some dark, solemn, cloudy night, one of these "reporters" would be laid upon a board, the slow match lighted, and the impromptu bomb-boat pushed out upon the rapid, ebbing tide. When opposite the Navy Yard there would come up a terrific explosion, with a sharp flash of light and sudden illumination, to the consternation, surprise, wonder, &c., of the forces at the Navy Yard, and everybody else. Much speculation arose, and many wise opinions and explanations were given about this remarkable phenomenon—the general conclusion being that the cause was subterranean, and belonged to the earthquake family. It occasioned no little alarm among the peaceable citizens of Portsmouth.

Upon one occasion, while the Methodists were converting sinners at a Kittery camp-meeting, a monopoly of the cooking and feeding business having been granted exclusively to one of the deacons, it was adjudged unfair and a nuisance. The difficulty was removed at night by securing one end of a stout rope around the legs of the cooking stove, (in, on and about which boiling, broiling, roasting, frying, &c., were going fiercely on,) and the other end to one of the "ratlin" bombs, secreted behind a near stone wall. When the tremendous explosion came, that same instant the hissing, spitting, sputtering stove and contents disappeared from the tent, as did the crowd of customers. A liberal reward was offered for the person or persons of the guilty, but nothing more came of it.

But the richest of all their pranks was bombarding Portsmouth. In the course of examining into the state of the town, one of the members discovered a dozen old cannons "laying around loose" upon a wharf close to what was called Liberty Bridge, a solitary, unfrequented place at night, though busy enough by day.—Those guns had been left upon that wharf by a privateer at the close of the "last war," as grave scholars still persist in saying, and although they had made some noise in the world in their day, yet they were but "dumb dogs" at that time. Inwardly, they might be termed constipated, by an accumulation of dirt and rust, and unfit to "vomit forth" or "belch" anything, or indeed to make any effort in that direction. It was decided, however, that these "barkers" had been silent long enough, and that their throats should be cleaned and allowed to speak once more. In truth the duty, or the prize, seemed so unusually tempting that there was great alacrity shown by all the members in the new and important work. After many weeks of hard night-toil, the whole dozen guns were reported in good, clean, nice, reliable condition for public service.

In pursuance of the charitable character of the society, and the great rule not to let the left hand bother the duties of the right, the society waited until a very dark, dismal, dreary night, for the grand display. 'Twas on such a night as that, about the owlish hour of midnight, that those twelve guns were loaded with a full three pounds or more of powder each—that the same was "wadded down" quite up to the muzzle with green grass—that twelve slow matches of proportioned lengths were set in well primed touch-holes—and that, at a signal, each slow match was fired at the same instant by those twelve dutiful servants of the public, who fled for their homes and refuge the instant the daring deed was done.—The reader must imagine the innocent character and habits of the good people of Portsmouth—the darkness and lateness of the hour—the startling nature of the interruption to their dreams, to have any sort of conception of the scene of confusion and positive terror that ensued.

Each guilty, quaking disturber of that placid scene had about reached his house, when the first gun thundered upon the sleeping town—actually making the earth and houses tremble. This waked about every soul in Portsmouth. After some ten minutes, the second gun boomed its warning of danger at hand, and half the night-caps in town were dotting the opened windows. The third gun put every soul into clothing and a cold sweat; the fourth filled the streets with excited citizens; the fifth proved the truth of the report that the British were bombarding Fort Constitution and the town; the sixth sent the selectmen into most solemn conclave and deliberation; the seventh found rusty old Queen's arms and shot guns in the hands of volunteers; and so on, until the firing ceased, about three of the clock, A. M. Of course, there was no more going to bed in Portsmouth that night, and no end to the reasons for the awful event that had occurred.

Daylight revealed the whole story.—Every "son of a gun" had recovered more than pristine vigor, under the peculiar stimulants applied to them. Three had whisked themselves well up into the air, and were found quiet and satisfied in the mud, one of them half through the venerable bridge; two had reared up and plunged bodily through an old building upon the wharf; while another, no less frisky, had skipped about six feet and gone "spang" through an innocent oyster boat which sank under the affliction. Three of the excited pieces had cast themselves into the dock, and the rest were scattered in various attitudes about the wharf.—This explained the mystery. The people were terribly indignant at first, but became more good humored at last. The "selectmen" offered a large reward for the discovery of the wicked disturbers of the public peace and destroyers of property, and every member of the society quaked and "trembilated" many a day afterwards, but nothing more came of it. And that is the way Portsmouth was bombarded.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

The War in China—Threatened Invasion by England.

The London *Post* (Government organ) of September 21 says:

The events of last June have, however, dispelled all our premature dreams, and shown us that we have a very arduous, long, and costly work to do before the diplomatic relations which were agreed to can be acted upon, and before the advantages that were expected to ensue can be realized. *That work is neither more nor less than a war of invasion.* We have to insist that the treaty shall be carried out in all its integrity, and material guarantees surrendered for its perpetual observance. To do this we must assemble a large army and a powerful fleet at the mouth of the Peiho and at other parts of the Chinese coast. We must assail the whole empire this time. We must push our forces into the interior and storm the capital. And we must do all this, terrible as it is, without flinching or halting, on any morbid pretence of mercy towards simple-hearted and unoffending natives. The lesson we are going to teach must be a lesson to all—to the Emperor, to his subjects, to the people of the coast, to those of the interior, to soldiers and to sailors, to old and to young. That lesson must be sharp, but it need not be cruel, and its significance should be, not that England is powerful only, but that she is just and reasonable. That she will insist on treaties being fulfilled; but that, if fulfilled, the Chinese have much to gain and nothing to lose by their intercourse with her. This is not a consoling prospect for our Chancellor of the Exchequer. The war, from its distance and extent, must be costly; but the chief burden must fall upon those who provoked it, and when the time for new conditions of peace shall have come, *the wealth of China must pay the piper.* Even then the cost to England must be great, but not more, we may well trust, than will be compensated by the advantages of opening China once for all to the commerce of the world.

For, let it always be remembered, that the advantages we all hoped for are not lost; they are only in abeyance till a second struggle shall have shown the Chinese the folly of their resistance. It will be a point of honor with England not to surrender them; she must preserve now till she has re-captured them beyond all danger of fresh treachery. The time has come for western civilization to teach the Celestials that their day of exclusiveness has gone by, and that when they make terms with European nations they must abide by them.—They have agreed to admit our people, and it is now for our people to force admittance.—For the present the struggle will be severe, but it is not in Englishmen to doubt that in the end we shall carry our point. It is true, we have to cope with a population of two hundred and fifty millions; but only a fraction of that population is available for the purposes of war, and even that faction is not concentrated, but scattered over a vast extent of empire, and not capable of being brought together without great cost of time, and life, and money. We have nothing, then, to fear from the density of the Chinese population. Only let us go to work with spirit and liberality. Let us have no peace-society theories in our way, no morbid outcry against a vigorous prosecution of the invasion, no absurd clamor for cessation of hostilities before we have thoroughly done the work. Let the expedition be on a scale commensurate with the solemn international principle that has to be vindicated, as well as with the dignity of the insulted countries, the great advantages at stake, and the probable difficulties to be encountered. It remains for England to give a loyal support to the Ministers charged with these affairs, and to strengthen their hands by a calm and common-sense estimate of the circumstances that have to be dealt with. In that case the Chinese will be taught to respect the representatives of the Western Powers, to rue the deceit of which they have been guilty, and to break down forever the barriers they have hitherto opposed to the advances of the more civilized portion of mankind.

Fire at Sing Sing Prison, New York.

The telegraph of yesterday reports a fire at Sing Sing Prison, New York, on Saturday morning. The following particulars are given by a correspondent to the New York *Times*:

About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the auger shop of the prison at this place, and before the flames were subdued the file shop, the auger shop and the dye house were destroyed. The loss is very heavy.

The file shop, occupied by James Homer & Co., employed 90 men per day. All the machinery, stock on hand, raw materials, &c., were destroyed or damaged—nothing being taken from the burning buildings. Mr. Homer's loss is estimated at $65,000, on which it is understood there is an insurance of about $35,000.

The dye house was occupied by Benjamin Underwood for the purpose of dying yarns used in the manufacture of Brussels carpets. He employed in this branch of his business about 30 men. He estimates his loss in stock and machinery at about $10,000, on which there is an insurance of $7,500.

The auger shop was also worked by James Homer & Co., and employed eighty men. The loss in this shop is included in the loss of the file shop.

The State will lose in buildings about $7,000, and an additional loss by the men being thrown out of employment until the buildings can be reconstructed.

Mr. Homer was paying the State about $1,000 a month for the service of convicts. Mr. Underwood was paying about [illegible] for the men employed by him.

It will take at least six weeks to repair the shops.

A fire was discovered in some old houses in the rear of the main street of the village, near the Aqueduct. There was not three minutes difference between the breaking out of the two fires. This circumstance leads to the supposition that both fires were the work of incendiaries—that the fire in the village was started to keep the fire-engines away from the prison.

Two convicts have been arrested this morning upon suspicion that they were implicated. They are in the lock-up, and will be examined to-morrow morning. They are supposed to be discharged convicts.

A Scene at the St. Louis Fair.—A St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago *Press* furnishes the following:

The most exciting incident of the Fair was the grand run away, turn-over, and smash-up among the fast men who were showing off their horses and sulkies in the ring on Thursday afternoon. About twenty-five horses and sulkies were flying round the ring in the presence of ten or twelve thousand persons, when one driver ran into the gig of another one, which frightened his horse. The horse bounded off at full speed, striking several other horses and sulkies, and starting them off likewise. Within a minute the panic and run away feeling were communicated to almost every horse in the ring. Gigs were smashed to splinters; drivers were hurled headlong from their seats to the ground and run over; some of them held their reins, and were dragged along; one or two got caught with their feet in the wheels and were hurled about in a frightful manner. Some of the horses attempted to jump over the railing among the frightened spectators. Others plunged madly for the entrance and exit places, and dashed their vehicles to pieces against the sides of the passage way.

Just picture to your mind a score of high mettled horses attached to carriages, all running away promiscuously on the space of an acre—crashing against each other, rolling over and springing up, plunging, kicking and squealing, around and across the area, in pell-mell terror and confusion, with pieces of broken gigs following their heels, with their drivers rolling or dragging in the dirt among the debris of sulkies and hoofs of the frightened horses; add to this the rush of a hundred hardy men into the ring, trying to stop the horses, many of whom getting instantly knocked down and run over, and the shouts of ten thousand men and screams of five thousand women, and you can form some idea of how the scene looked to the spectator. In five minutes it was all over, and horses, men and gigs had cleared the ring. Strange to tell no one was killed, though several received severe contusions, and few escaped without bloody faces or soiled and torn garments.

A Dangerous Affray in Nebraska.—We learned yesterday, from good authority, that a dreadful affray took place near Salem, Nebraska Territory, a few days ago, which resulted in the death of Mr. Daniel Hudgins. A dispute arose between the above-named gentleman and another man, name unknown, about a claim. Hard words ensued; and Hudgins struck the unknown man with a cane over the head a pretty severe lick. He then thought to make his escape, but was pursued, and turning his head to see if he was followed, had his throat cut from ear to ear. He fell dead upon the spot. Mr. Hudgins was a brother of F. L. Hudgins, of Andrew county, and was a man of family.—*St. Joseph Gazette, Sept. 12.*

New Books.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By Henry Ward Beecher.
VIEWS and Experiences of Religious Subjects. By [illegible] Beecher.
ACADIA or a Month with the Blue Noses. By Frederic S. Cozzens.
SEACLIFF, or the Mystery of the Westervelts. By J. W. De Forest.
To Cuba and Back, a Vacation Voyage. By R. H. Dana, Jr.
Thoughts on Educational Topics and Institutions. By George S. Boutwell.
The Romance of a Poor Young Man. By [illegible]
The Empire of Austria. By John S. C. Abbott.
Wall Street to Cashmere, a Journal of Five Years in Africa, Asia and Europe. By John B. Ireland.
Lives of the Queens of England. By Agnes Strickland. [illegible]
The Life of William von Steuben. By Friedrich Kapp.
Two Ways to Wedlock, a Novelette. Reprinted from the New York Home Journal.
The New and the Old. By J. W. Palmer, M. D.
Southwold (a Novel). By Mrs. Lillie Devereux Umsted.
The Vagabond. By Adam Badeau.
Works of Michael De Montaigne. By W. Hazlitt, 4 vols.
Memoirs of Theophilus Parsons. By his Son.
Life of General H. Havelock, K. C. B. By J. T. Headley.
The Good News of God Sermons. By Charles Kingsley.
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June 16, 1859.-tf

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THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PREPARED TO DO
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China White, Graining, Papering and Glazing. Sash and Blinds for sale; Paints ready mixed, of all colors; Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, and Japan for sale.
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WOULD INFORM HIS MANY FRIENDS that he may be found at his office, in the Goodale House, Columbus, where he can be consulted for affections of the LUNGS and THROAT, also CHRONIC DISEASES of all kinds. [illegible]

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A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhoea proceeding from COLD IN THE BOWELS.
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Fever and Ague,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through the other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,

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which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habituated to do this their office of their own accord. Hence arises what we term *acclimation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.

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FOR COSTIVENESS;
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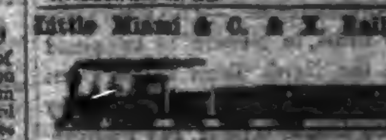
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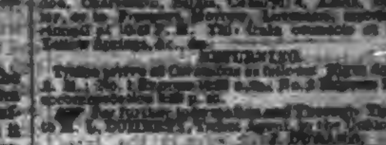
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(Sundays excepted.)
Through to Indianapolis without Change of Cars.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 18th, 1859, Trains will leave Columbus as follows:
FIRST TRAIN.
[illegible]
SECOND TRAIN.
[illegible]
THE WAY FREIGHT.
[illegible]
Columbus, Ohio, May 16, 1859.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS!
A Democratic Newspaper,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT COLUMBUS, O.
By J. Birney Marshall,
At Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.
PROSPECTUS:
[illegible]
Terms and Inducements.
[illegible]